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# THE TIMES

Transplants: Queueing for a chance to live again, page 14

## Design check on old people's home where 18 died

Senior county officers and fire brigade officials meet in Nottingham today to try to seek causes of the fire that killed 18 people in an old people's home on the outskirts of the city early yesterday. The Nottinghamshire county architect said the design of the Fairfield Home at Edwalton met all by-law requirements when it was built 14 years ago. A point to be considered now was whether the requirements were stringent enough for housing so many old people.



The blackened and burnt-out sections of the Fairfield Home, in which 18 old people died early yesterday. Photograph by Bill Warhurst

## Three women aged 99 saved

From Arthur Osman
Nottingham

The cause of the fire that killed 18 aged people, mostly by asphyxiation, in the early hours of yesterday at the Fairfield home, Edwalton, in the suburbs of Nottingham, was still not known last night. Sixteen women and two men died. All were in their eighties or nineties.

Of the dense smoke and darkness it is thought they were too confused to struggle to save themselves. Some had been given assistance by the night staff nurse.

Of the 31 survivors, 15 required hospital treatment for shock and respiratory trouble caused by inhalation of smoke.

Fifteen were unhurt. The oldest residents, three women said to be aged about 99, were among the rescued.

The Fairfield Home, which has room for 50 residents, was burnt down. It is administered by Nottinghamshire County Council and was built 14 years ago under the Clasp (Consortium of Local Authorities Special Programme) system.

It is a single-storey, purpose-built structure in the dormitory area adjoining West Bridgford on the east bank of the Trent. It was thought to be as near fire-proof as possible and fire prevention officers were involved at all stages of its planning.

In addition to regular fire drills for the staff the officers had frequently visited the home. Only the staff were involved in emergency drills because it was felt the old people would have been unable to understand what would be required of them.

Smoking was allowed only in a "hard floor" area of the lounge, and was banned in the bedrooms. It is known that the television set had been switched off at about 10 pm, as had the decorative lights on the Christmas tree in the dining area.

Last night Mr Philip Rees, a scientific officer at the Home Office laboratory in Nottingham, who had been sifting through the debris during the day, said: "At the moment it is impossible to find the seat of the fire, and most witnesses are too shocked to talk to us. Someone may have been smoking, but we just do not know at this stage what started it."

The home, which had oil-fired central heating, had no sprinkler system. Several witnesses spoke of flames suddenly "shooting" through the false ceiling beneath the main outer roofing of the building, apparently having burnt unseen for some time and then been driven by a strong wind.

The furniture in the home was mainly wooden-framed with light upholstery.

Today there will be a conference in Nottingham of senior county officials, including Mr Raymond O'Brien, the chief executive, Mr Albert Thornhill, chief fire officer, and Mr Henry Swain, county architect.

Their first priority will be to see if there was sufficient staff cover at night and whether steps should be taken to increase this cover at the county's 40 other old people's homes, 10 of which are similar to Fairfield. They will also discuss the suitability or otherwise of the building's fabric.

Materials used in the building of the home consisted primarily of a steel frame, plaster sound linings, timber for the roof, and clay tiles. Mr Henry Swain, Nottinghamshire county architect, said those traditional materials met all local by-law requirements of the time. "An important point that now has to be considered is whether they were stringent enough for a building housing so many old people", he said.

The Clasp system, he said, was only a matter of prefabricating and making parts in larger sections than normal. Nottinghamshire was a leading participant in the scheme to provide large, light-framed buildings because it had so much land liable to subsidence through mining. The buildings had a flexibility to allow for that.

About two thousand buildings had been erected throughout Britain, mainly schools. About a quarter of them were other public buildings.

Mr Swain agreed that a fire in a secondary school in a Paris suburb in February last year, in which 21 died, had employed a system developed from the Clasp system. The British consortium received small royalties "for the use of our know-how".

Germany, France and Hungary particularly had used the systems developed from Clasp, although, Mr Swain said, "we have no direct responsibility. They have the rights on the design subject to this proviso".

Mr Edward Culham, county director of social services, said: "This home was as safe as any in the country, and that was our understanding. The experience here has shown that the two members of staff on duty, Mrs Alice Johnson, the deputy matron, and Mrs Jill Herbert, the night attendant, responded magnificently to the emergency fire procedures, which have been rehearsed and discussed with the fire officers."

Fairfield has five "houses", each with 10 residents in individual bedrooms. These buildings are grouped around central dining and lounge facilities. On Saturday night there were only 49 residents in the home. One, Miss Anne Pepper, aged 74, was staying with relatives.

Mrs Herbert, who is in the early stages of pregnancy, went on duty at 10 pm, and about

Continued on page 2, col 4

## arder rules for Tory adership ballot

offrey Smith
al Staff

irst ballot for the leader- f the Conservative Party ecome a vote on whether eath should stay. That is cely effect if the recom- tions of Sir Alec Douglas- s committee, which has ied the processes for g the leader, are imple- L

committee's device of it very hard for anyone outright first tim- would that second and, if neces- ater ballots would deter- lr Heath's replacement if o go.

eport, which Mr Heath d for the past few days, e published on Tuesday. ling to the existing rules, Sir Alec set up in 1965 he was leader, a candi- ould need to get an over- ority and at least 15 per ore of the votes than else in order to win on t ballot.

obvious method of a victory on the first harder to win would be to raise that 15 per argin. But it is under- that the committee has ended a different means same objective.

her proposal in the re- that there should be no in the arrangement that ermit further candidates forward for the second er ballots even if they ot stood in the first. ogether those recommen- have a particular signi- for Mr Heath's future. ade it clear again in a dio interview yesterday intends to stand.

But if he does badly on the first ballot there will be strong pressure on him to stand down in favour of Mr Whitelaw, who has consistently said that he would not challenge Mr Heath for the office. At that point other candidates might well come forward.

The effect of the proposals is likely to be that MPs can vote for Mr Heath's challenger on the first ballot without feeling that there is too great a danger of installing someone who might not be their first choice.

Other proposals in the report are that there should be no change in the electoral college and that there should be regular if not annual elections for the leadership. It is taken for granted that there will be such an election in the early months of the new year.

There had been pressure for Conservative peers and leaders of the party in the country to be given a vote, but while the report may well recommend improved means of consulting them it is unlikely that it will propose extending the electoral college beyond Conservative MPs.

No doubt that was why Mr du Cann, the chairman of the 1922 Committee and a member of Sir Alec's committee, was able to assure the 1922 Committee last Thursday that there was nothing in the report that was likely to be unwelcome to them. There are no plans yet for the 1922 Committee to meet again this week and the Shadow Cabinet has not yet been consulted.

Cumbria waits and Mr Heath's offer, page 2

## Agreement near in Martinique on common front of oil consumers

From Fred Emery
Fort de France, Dec 15

The Franco-American summit in Martinique got straight down to the key question of oil diplomacy and Western solidarity when it opened today. All immediate signs were that President Giscard d'Estaing was ready to end France's isolation from American-sponsored co-operation by consumer nations.

His talks with President Ford in the idyllic setting of this Caribbean island, were described by the French side as "very friendly" and "very thorough". The meeting was conducted in English, in which the French President is fluent. M Jean Sauvagnargues, the Foreign Minister, and Dr Henry Kissinger, the Secretary of State, were present.

A parallel meeting on recycling petrodollars and international monetary reform, including the role of gold, was held by M Jean-Pierre Fourcade, the French Finance Minister, and Mr William Simon, the American Treasury Secretary.

M Fourcade, one of the rare members of the party to have spoken about the meeting in public, has stated that he expects "concrete results"—not just a harmonization of views.

The main element of the French position is to pursue a "concertation" of policies. The word, which implies getting together or singing in harmony if not unison, baffles the Americans. Much breath and ink is being expended in trying to determine whether this concerting is as good as getting the French "back on board", which is how Mr Ford would like to see the Western alliance.

Ever since the Washington energy conference last February the United States has wanted to organize, in effect, a common front of oil consuming countries to approach the oil producers at an eventual conference.

Initial French opposition to the idea has diminished markedly. What remains is to devise the form of words to create a synthesis of French and American views. This would ensure that the consumer nations would go into the conference minutely well prepared to ensure their unity of purpose while averting (as the French wish) the appearance of confrontation.

Since the idea will be, at least, to stabilize oil prices it is hard to see how such confrontation is to be avoided.

The Americans would like to see a three-phase procedure agreed in Martinique: the next three months to be spent in strengthening consumer solidarity, then three more months preparing joint consumer positions before the final grand conference with the oil producers is reached.

This was explained by that ubiquitous "senior American official" inseparable from Dr Kissinger. He said that the United States did not care about "institutions" but about substance. "It depends on whether the French really want consumer solidarity. If they want it, we'll find a way of bringing it about. But if they want to use the producer conference to undermine consumer solidarity then we have another problem."

In fact, this is to beg the question as Dr Kissinger well knows. For some time the French have been broadly in favour of consumer solidarity, so it will be no great triumph if this is all that emerges from the summit.

In his toast to President Ford last night at the first state banquet, President Giscard spoke of the "concertation" already under way. He said in a passage not amenable to precise translation, that concertation "in no way excluded there being a prior harmonization of positions (on the oil price question) within each of the major interested parties".

He added, however, a caution to Dr Kissinger's intention to confront the oil producing states. "This presupposes", he said, "that the object of this harmonization is to prepare a meeting round one and the same table, at a fixed date, of countries disposed to reconcile their respective viewpoints" in the interest of world peace.

On the broader economic question of reflation versus inflation-fighting the outlook is less serene. Dr Kissinger's voice denies that President Giscard was given any mandate by the EEC summit to ask President Ford to concentrate now on averting a deepening recession. He suggests that will be left to the finance ministers' meeting.

There will be much other discussion, on defence issues, both strategic and in the European context, and on the continuing question of the form to be given to Atlantic consultations.

The question of the bitter competition between the latest model fighter-bombers produced by France and the United States will not be raised here by the American side.

Photograph, page 5

## Price gap holds up EEC sugar deal

From David Cross
Brussels, Dec 15

Arrangements for the delivery of up to 1,400,000 tons of cane sugar to Britain and other parts of the European Community from Commonwealth developing countries are still far from complete.

After two days of high-level talks in Brussels, negotiators from the European Commission and the exporting countries failed to settle their differences over the crucial issue of prices. At the end of the meeting there was still a gap of at last £35 a ton between the guaranteed minimum price offered by the Community and the figure demanded by the producers.

M Pierre Lardinois and M Claude Cheysson, the two commissioners leading the EEC delegation, suggested a price of about £145 a ton, a figure which lies within the Community's present price range of £138 to £160 a ton. As M Cheysson explained, the Community could not, for political reasons, guarantee growers in the developing countries a higher price than it paid beet sugar producers in Europe.

Mr P. J. Paterson, the Jamaican Minister of Trade, and spokesman for the developing countries, described this offer to reporters as "entirely unrealistic". The exporters were holding out for a minimum price of between £180 and £200 a ton for the duration of the new agreement, he said.

The developing countries were not impressed by the Community's argument that £145 was a floor price for the exporters and that they would be free to negotiate contracts with importers at prices above this level while the present shortage persisted. Nor were they convinced by the Community's argument that the figure would be indexed to future rises in Community beet sugar prices as a hedge against inflation.

Clearly, at this stage in the negotiations the developing countries are unwilling to agree to a long-term guaranteed minimum price until they know for sure how much extra the British will pay for sugar next year and in 1976.

In a further attempt to discover this figure, Mr Paterson and his colleagues will have talks with Mr Frederick Peart, the Minister of Agriculture, in London tomorrow.

In London, the exporting countries are expected to press for at least double the Community's minimum guaranteed price while there is a world shortage of sugar.

Price rises, page 15

## Black Rhodesians talk of 'interim period'

From Michael Knipe
Salisbury, Dec 15

Black and white leaders in Rhodesia indulged in some verbal shadow-boxing this weekend over their fragile agreement to negotiate a constitutional settlement.

Mr Robert Mugabe, one of the leading African nationalists newly released from jail, reiterated that the issue was one of "immediate" transfer of power, but agreed that there would be, necessarily, an interim period during which the legislative changes would be introduced.

"We want immediate majority rule accepted as a fact, but we will deal with the mechanics after the fact has been accepted", he said.

On the other hand, Mr Smith, the Prime Minister, said that his principles would not change, but "it is possible to regulate your policy and move in different directions in order to fulfil what your principles stand for".

Mr Smith said he envisaged multiracial government; Mr Mugabe said majority rule was not necessarily black rule. Mr Smith said it would be at least January or February before the proposed constitutional conference could be staged; Mr Mugabe said the Africans did not want to be stampeded to the conference table and a mutually acceptable date and venue still had to be decided.

The situation over the guerrillas' ceasefire remains confused. The Rhodesian Air Force has been dropping pamphlets over the "operational area" and broadcasting messages explaining that the war is over and that the African leaders are free men. From Lusaka it is reported that runners have been dispatched by the guerrilla leaders instructing the men in the field to cache their arms and withdraw to their base camps in Mozambique and Zambia.

The guerrillas are said to number between 350 and 400. Mr Mugabe said that the ceasefire was informal at this stage and would become formal once a date for the constitutional conference was set.

In his interview, which was broadcast here tonight, Mr Smith denied that he stood for minority rule. He believed in majority rule, but with a qualified franchise, he said. He was opposed to the counting of heads "like the counting of sheep".

He still retained the view that there would never be black rule in Rhodesia in his lifetime. If Rhodesia ever got to a stage of black rule, the Rhodesian Front Government's policy would have failed.

"I honestly believe that what

Continued on page 5, col 7

## dden death of ss inquiry irman

ris Finer, a judge of the Family of the High Court and chairman oyal Commission on the Press, died y in University College Hospital, yesterday. He was 57. He had the hospital a few days earlier for and was awaiting the results of an ory operation. He was married and sons.

ork of the commission, which was y the Prime Minister last May, will ayed until a new chairman is ed. Mr Paul Johnson, former editor *New Statesman* and a member of mission, said last night that the a new chairman was urgent. "The ion had been going very well and rate programme had been mapped added, "so Sir Morris's death has a great blow" Obituary, page 15

## e code may allow tion accounting

our price code changes, to allow ies to use inflation accounting res, are believed to be under con- n by the Government. Depreciareplacement cost rather than cost is believed to be the main proposed Page 17

## torture denied

Paul Oestreicher, chairman of the section of Amnesty International, ed yesterday that he had visited erman prisons to see suspected s of the Baader-Meinhof guerrilla He disagreed with M Jean-Paul assessment that the treatment of ader amounted to torture, but he that the four alleged leaders of the ere being subjected to excessive Page 4



Mr Thorpe, the Liberal leader, conducting carols in aid of Help the Aged in Trafalgar Square yesterday.

## Mystery over hotel shooting motive

The motive of a man who fired a volley of bullets at the entrance to the Churchill Hotel, Portman Square, London, on Saturday night remained unclear yesterday. Four people suffered slight injuries in the attack Page 2

## M Chirac's victory

M Chirac, the French Prime Minister, has asserted his control over the Gaullist party by getting himself elected its secretary general, despite the disapproval of such party "barons" as M Debré and M Chaban-Delmas Page 4

## Fifth rape victim

A rapist who has been attacking women in Cambridge claimed his fifth victim in eight weeks yesterday. She was an American, aged 20, who was attacked in her flat Page 4

## England trailing by 171 runs in second Test

England need 171 runs to avoid an innings defeat in the second Test in Perth. In reply to Australia's 481, England are 102 for one in their second innings. Cowdrey, appearing as an opening batsman, was dismissed after a gallant 41. His partner, Lloyd, retired hurt Page 9

## Greece acts on bases

All foreign military bases which do not serve the interests of Greece will have to be withdrawn, Mr Karamanlis, the Prime Minister, told Parliament yesterday. Mr George Mavros, for the Opposition, spoke of "areas where even the Defence Minister has no access" Page 6

**Miners' pay:** Social contract is irrelevant to present claim because men must get bigger rises than other workers, militant leader says 2

**Bench impartiality:** Judges are studying a resolution by probation officers urging that social inquiry reports on an accused should be withheld from them until guilt is proved 3

**Comics:** Nine children out of 10 read a comic and the readership of the top two is nearly a million a market research survey has reported 3

**Cornish £1:** The Stannary Parliament, revived after 220 years, has authorized issue of a Cornish currency in banknotes without the Queen's portrait 4

**Middle East:** Egypt's call for 50-year ban on Israel immigration will be "diplomatic exercise" in peace move 5

**Centre Point:** Mr Harry Hyams has ceded control of Oldham Estates, which includes the Centre Point block, to the Co-operative Insurance Society 17

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**Letters:** On Britain and the Middle East from the Editor of *The Guardian* and Mr Simon Walker; on Israel and Unesco's work from the Editor-in-Chief of the *Unesco Courier*; and on incitement to disaffection from Mr J. R. Beevor.
**Leading articles:** University finance; The Nato meeting.

**Obituary, page 15.**
Sir Morris Finer, chairman of the Royal Commission on the Press; Dr Kurt Hahn, founder of Gordonstoun; Mr Walter Lippmann, the American political columnist.

**Features, pages 12 and 14.**
Richard Harris continues his East Asia survey, explaining why the Chinese have had their fill of revolutionary zeal; Gwynne Dyer says Israel's nuclear bomb announcement introduces dangerous new rules in the Middle East game.

**Diary:** Voice of America tones down its propaganda content to conform with Dr Kissinger's détente policies.

**Arts, page 7.**
William Mann on Scottish Opera's fine Marschallin, and John Higgins on Covent Garden's *Faust*; Thomas Pakenham reviews Kenneth Griffith's book on the siege of Ladysmith.

**Sport, pages 9 and 10.**
Cricket: West Indies beat India by an innings; Tennis: Vilas wins Masters title; Skiing; World Cup disqualifications over illegal ski suits; Hockey; English divisional tournament.

**Business News, pages 16-21.**
Business management: The need to balance educational philosophies; Consultants demonstrate their worth.
**Business features:** Hugh Stephenson on the Benn adaptation of the Industry Act; America's divided views on its economic prospects are discussed by Geoffrey Bell; David Blake on the German reflationary measures.
**Business Diary:** How happy are the British? EEC's new number plates.

## Drivers slow down to new limits

Nine motorists out of 10 were obeying the new fuel-saving speed limits introduced yesterday, the Automobile Association said.

Motorists are limited to 60 mph on dual carriageways and 50 mph on other major roads where there is no lower limit. The motorway limit remains at 70 mph. The AA suggested that drivers might be extra cautious "because it is the first day and the police will be on the alert".

The RAC said: "We have no reports one way or the other. Most motorists are probably not even aware of the new restrictions."


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# Social contract is irrelevant to miners' wage claim, militant union leader says

By Raymond Perman
Labour Staff

A left-wing miners' union leader said yesterday that he thought the social contract was irrelevant to their pay claim. Mr Peter Heathfield, Derbyshire area secretary, said miners must get bigger increases than other workers so that the industry could keep its labour force and contribute fully to Britain's energy needs.

Mr Heathfield, a member of the National Union of Mineworkers' executive, said that if the coal board replied to the claim within the social contract guidelines it would offer increases of about a fifth, which would give miners about £10 more.

"Even Len Clarke (a leading moderate on the executive) has indicated that he thinks £15 would be acceptable. If he is offered £10 perhaps he will become a militant again."

Mr Joseph Gormley, the union's president and Mr Michael McGahey, the vice-president, will meet the coal board tomorrow for exploratory talks on the pay claim. At last Thursday's meeting of the union's executive Mr Gormley overruled Mr McGahey to secure a victory for moderates, so that the claim will be for "substantial" rises instead of for £30 more a week.

But militants are determined to keep the claim alive in the coalfields and there will be an attempt to revive the £30 figure when the executive meets on Wednesday to discuss the initial progress of pay talks.

Wives down the pit: Miners' wives who went underground at Thoresby colliery, Nottinghamshire, yesterday, said afterwards that their husbands were not paid enough.

Mrs Pat Revill, whose husband, Mr Brian Revill, aged 30, is working on £4.5m extensions to the pit, said: "When I see men getting the same money for pushing trolleys in the local hosiery factories I get so mad. Miners should get a lot more than them for the conditions they have to put up with.

"The air is so terrible down there, and I am exhausted after just an hour and a half walking around."

But Mrs Revill said that increases should result from "sensible" pay claims.

Mrs June Marples, whose husband, Mr Henry Marples, aged 36, is a face worker, said: "Working conditions are a lot worse than you would think, and we only saw the best parts of it. I won't be moaning at him when he flops down in an armchair when he comes home now."

The visit underground for 40 wives was arranged after a deputy had asked for his wife to be shown where he worked.

Miner killed: Mr Leonard Box, aged 39, father of five young children, was killed yesterday at a coal face at Coalville, Leicestershire, while working overtime to earn extra money for Christmas. He was struck by a falling roof support.

# Half-pay pension offered

By Ronald Kershaw
Northern Industrial Correspondent

Proposals by the National Coal Board to introduce a superannuation scheme giving miners a weekly pension of up to half the wage at retirement is to be considered by area councils of the National Union of Mineworkers in the next few weeks.

It is understood that the union's national executive has recommended acceptance of the scheme. Because of the welter of argument about pay claims the board has been reluctant to publicize the offer made to last week's meeting of the union's executive for fear that it may influence the wages debate.

No details of the scheme are yet available but it is understood that it is scheduled to take effect from next April. Men must have at least 10 years' service to qualify for the new pension. Recipients of the existing retirement pension of £3.60 a week will not qualify, although it is understood that there will be some increase for them.

On present basic rates the scheme could mean that underground workers with 10 years service would draw up to £22.50 a week pension.

The board fears that if the superannuation offer is heavily publicized before negotiations on the wage claim begin, rank and file miners might tend to discount it as a benefit already won.

# No clue to motive for hotel shooting

By Clive Borrell

Detectives searching for the person who fired a volley of bullets at the entrance of the Churchill Hotel in London on Saturday night were still mystified about the motive for the incident last night.

Mr and Mrs William Blair, an American couple staying at the hotel in Portman Square, St Marylebone, were taken to the Middlesex Hospital with slight gunshot wounds. A Swedish couple were treated for shock and cuts caused by flying glass.

A bullet ricocheted round the foyer of the hotel and another pierced the bodywork of a car parked outside. The shots, all from an automatic weapon, were fired from a dark Ford Cortina which cruised past the hotel as many of the guests were preparing to go out.

At least nine spent cartridge cases were found in the road after the police had cordoned the area.

Scotland Yard's bomb squad, which deals exclusively with terrorist attacks, is being kept fully informed of the details but is not taking an active part in the investigation.

Detective Chief Supt D. C. Hurley wants to interview taxi drivers who were in the Portman Square area at around 8.30 pm on Saturday. "They may have seen something suspicious which could give us a valuable lead", a senior detective said.

Forensic scientists last night were comparing Saturday night's shooting with a similar incident at the Cavalry Club in Piccadilly on Thursday night. Shots from an automatic were fired at the club and at taxi drivers after a bomb had been thrown inside.

Bomber may be girl: Police believe that the "baby-faced man" sought after last Monday's bomb explosion at Bath could be a girl (the Press Association reports). A check jacket worn by the suspect was found to be of a type sold to women in Marks and Spencer stores.

Det Supt Davey Greenough, in charge of the Bath investigation, spent yesterday with police at Newport, Gwent, to consider possible links with the bomb explosion there on Saturday. Gwent police said analysis of the Newport blast showed similarities to other bombs attributable to the IRA.

The police said they would like to interview a young couple seen in Commercial Street, Newport's main shopping centre, when the bomb went off. They also issued a photographic impression of a man with buck-teeth who was seen in the Tredegar Arms Hotel near by before the blast carrying a brown paper parcel.

Quiet confidence but some reservations about the man who is 'almost too nice' to lead the Tory party

# Cumbria waits for call to Mr Whitelaw

From John Groser
Penrith

Reports that the Conservative Party at Westminster in its search for a leader with his roots in the heart of Tory England may turn to anyone other than Mr William Whitelaw are derided in Cumbria. The local party hierarchy, allegedly abetted by the squirearchy of the whole Northern area, is quietly preparing for the moment next year when Mr Whitelaw finally answers the call.

That is not to say that there are no reservations about the MP for Penrith and the Border. "He is almost too nice and friendly", Mr Edwin Irving, a local farmer, says. "But he is shrewd", another farmer, Mr Kenneth Lowthian, retorts.

We are in the Agricultural Hotel next to Penrith Cattle Mart, which on auction day is the icy mecca of Cumbria.

The auctioneer looks worried. He has to parade nearly 1,100 cattle before the throng of farmers, breeders and dealers. This on a day when it is reported from London that the value of the pound has sunk to an all-time low. By noon he looks less worried as prices seem to be higher than of late.

Back in the taproom, beneath a massive and glowering portrait of Churchill, the farmers seem pleased with the morning's dealing. Their real grouse is against the Government and, in particular, another Cumbrian MP, Mr Fred Peart, and his "shortsighted agricultural policy".

"The industry was buoyant until 1973", Mr Lowthian says, "but now our profits are being taxed out of sight. Even our paper profits are being taxed."

"The profit margins are very critical for the small farmer", Mr Irving adds. He is supported by Mr Ronald Martindale, a retired bank manager: "There is a terrible fear of Mr Benn's obsession with nationalization. No one here puts it past him to introduce an element of it into farming."

What is clear is that there is a deep disenchantment with politicians of all parties. Mr Whitelaw is an exception: the loyalty seems personal to him rather than to the party.

The chairman of the Northern area (one of the 11 areas into which the party is divided) is Mr Jock Pattinson, who says that morale there is high. He is a long-serving party worker and his party loyalty is beyond question.

His service is no longer than that of Mr Martin Brannen, who came north from London at the end of the war. Mr Brannen's thermometer and barometer factory on the west coast is a family concern where the industrial troubles last winter were its first. Mr Brannen is also chairman of the policy and resources committee of Cumbria County Council; he twice fought Workington for the Conservatives, and once got within 7,000 votes of Mr Peart.

"The February election was from our point of view the worst managed since the war", he says. "Had I been a candidate then I would not have known what to tell the voters about the three-day week and the Government running away from the confrontation with militants."

Although he likes Mr Whitelaw personally, Mr Brannen, like others in the area, seems to feel that he would not be a good leader of the party. He insists that, no less than any other member of the Heath Government, Mr Whitelaw lost the support of the small businessmen.

# National unity offer by Mr Heath

By David Wood
Political Editor

Mr Heath confirmed in the roundest terms yesterday that he will stand in a ballot next spring ("if there is one") for the leadership of the Conservative Party. He also said that his general election proposal for a government of national unity in a worsening economic crisis remained open; that he believed the British people would elect to stay within the EEC when asked in a referendum; that the social contract was failing to contain inflation; and that he remained to be convinced that Mr Wilson, as Prime Minister, had dropped off the fence and would support British membership of the EEC.

Speaking on the BBC radio programme *The World This Weekend*, he denied that disarray over the party leadership had weakened the Conservative opposition in Parliament. He himself had set up the committee, under Sir Alec Douglas-Home, that had reviewed the whole procedure for electing a Conservative leader. What the committee proposed in the report delivered last week would now be discussed by different sections of the Conservative Party: in the House of Commons, the country and the House of Lords. As leader he would be given their views early in the new year and "we shall reach a decision".

Questioned about what inferences he drew from leadership straw polls, Mr Heath answered firmly: "I don't take notice of straw polls or polls of any kind. I shall carry on as leader of the party and, if there is an election, I shall stand."

Mr Heath's other replies to questions included the following:

Government of National Unity: "That is, of course, a matter for the Prime Minister, but I agree absolutely that the situation nationally is very grave indeed. We have had probably the worst week in our country's history from the point of view of economic results."

It was much worse than the trade figures suggested.

I have always said we are now in a situation in which we ought to agree as far as possible on the basis of action for this country. I said we would form a broad-based government. We would also ask for the support of other parties.

The social contract: Mr Heath would not accept that the social contract was working as well as could be expected: "The problem is that it is so vague; nobody knows what is meant by it, and it is therefore impossible to judge the extent to which it is working. Secondly, it is really a political arrangement between the Labour Party and some of the trade union leaders."

He firmly denied that a year ago the Conservative Government was confronting the miners: "We have never confronted the miners. I hope now people will begin to realize what the problems were in those days. We were fighting against inflation. Since February inflation has got very much worse." The question of the miners was far from settled.

Mr Heath said Britain was in a particularly difficult situation.

What is absolutely essential, first of all, is that the Government does indeed tell the country exactly what the truth is . . . The problem is that the level of wages being paid at this moment is so high that it not only covers any increase in the cost of living. Unions are looking forward to further increases . . . This will create price rises and inflation at an ever increasing rate . . .

Mr Wilson and the EEC: Mr Heath was asked if Mr Wilson had dropped off the fence before and during the Paris summit last week. "I would never go so far," he answered, "as to say he was off any fence until it suits him to be there."

Mr Heath said he believed the Paris summit last week was successful.

What they did was to reinforce what we settled at the summit in 1972. I do not think a breakthrough was required . . . in European terms. They agreed they would improve the working of the Community. Very good. They are carrying out what we did in 1972. They said economic union by 1980. Very good. They said direct elections so that the Community can have control. Very good.

So far as the British position was concerned it was a contribution to the Budget. We (the Conservative Government) agreed with the Community that if an unacceptable position arose, then action would have to be taken. They (the Labour Government) are following this up.

EEC referendum: "I think that constitutionally a referendum is undesirable, and we had echoes of that in the capital punishment debate (in the Commons last week). When you get to that stage what is really the point of being a member of Parliament?"

The question was whether the British people were prepared to take the responsibility of coming out of the EEC, abandoning allies, knowing it was a rough world outside, and having a siege economy? "I think the British voter will say 'No. It is right to stay with our friends in the Community'."

# Sir Keith calls for mobility of labour

It was a "cruel mockery" for Mr Benn, Secretary of State for Industry, to say that all workers had a right to stay on in the same job in the same firm, Sir Keith Joseph, Opposition spokesman on home affairs, said in a speech at Leeds on Saturday.

"This is a cruel deception", he continued, "because it would be, and Mr Benn must know this, a recipe for national bankruptcy which would end by undermining millions of jobs.

"Job security, in the same sense of the men being guaranteed continued work at the same job in the same place, even the same department and at rising wages, is the enemy of long-run full employment and rising living standards.

"The working population must choose between narrow illusory job security in one place propped up by public funds or the real job security based on a prosperous dynamic economy."

Without growth "we shall not be able to afford either the great schemes for improved welfare and quality of life or the reinvestment and reequipment which we all agree are needed, however much we may trim inessentials".

The greatest scope for growth came from acceptance of the need for sustained improvement in the use of labour, Sir Keith said. "In general our industry is overmanned and has therefore too low earnings and too little profit and too little investment. The four are linked."

It would be better all round if fewer men using more investment could produce greater output for higher earnings while the redeployed men were transferred to more satisfying work or better-paid jobs. "This is growth, whether the new work is in industry, commerce or services, public or private."

Sir Keith defended his speech on unemployment in September. "Nothing that has been said in criticism of my arguments has led me to retreat from them", he said.

"I argued and still argue that excessively expanding the money supply does not help the unemployed but ultimately does great harm to tens of millions of people, not least the unemployed themselves.

"I was at once accused of prescribing unemployment as a cure for inflation, and of blaming inflation on to full employment.

"In fact, I expressly argued the exact opposite: that it is inflation that can lead to economic collapse and mass unemployment; that the cause of inflation was not full employment but the means devised to define, measure and achieve it."

Mr Peter Walker, Conservative spokesman on defence, said yesterday that Britain was destined for ruin, unless Mr Wilson created "a new Labour government". He said: "If this Government is to survive for more than a few months it must this week tell the country the truth."

Mr Walker said in his Droitwich constituency that the Government must have a Chancellor who had not lost all authority. "Men like Reg Prentice and Roy Jenkins must be brought to the front line of the economic battle", he added.

Mr Wilson must create a new Labour government with policies to meet Britain's greatest peace time crisis or "the government and our country are destined to ruin". For the present Government, Mr Walker said, "the day of judgment is very close".

# Prayers for peace in Ulster said in 4,000 churches

A joint campaign for peace in Northern Ireland began yesterday, with services and prayers in more than four thousand Irish churches.

Leaders of the Roman Catholic Church, the Church of Ireland, the Presbyterians, and the Methodists issued special addresses and a message of support was received from Mr Cosgrave, Prime Minister of the republic.

Controversy over the meeting which Northern Ireland Protestant church leaders had with Provisional IRA men last week continued. A six-point peace plan has been passed to the Provisionals, it was learnt yesterday.

It is in the hands of the IRA's army council and is due to be considered within a few days.

No details have been disclosed but Belfast republicans are understood to look favourably on the ideas it embodies.

The fiftieth and youngest RUC officer to be killed in the troubles died in an ambush at Forkhill, co Armagh, on Saturday.

Constable David McNiece, aged 19, and Rifleman Michael Gibson, aged 20, of the 1st Battalion, the Royal Greenjackets who was seriously injured, were investigating a reported burglary. The Provisional IRA later claimed responsibility.

Mr James Mallon, aged 21, one of 50 people injured in a public house bomb explosion at Newry two weeks ago, died on Saturday.

# Hospital workers urged to accept pay offer

By Our Labour Staff

Leaders of the National Union of Public Employees yesterday recommended their members working in hospitals to accept a 19 per cent pay offer, so making it virtually certain that one of the first of the big pay claims of the bargaining season will be settled within the social contract.

The decision was taken by the executive of the union, which represents 110,000 of the 220,000 porters, kitchen staff, ward orderlies and other manual workers.

The offer would give the lowest-paid staff a weekly basic wage of £30, the TUC target minimum.

## Boy of 13 found dead

Carl Alan Fraser, aged 13, of Walton, Stone, Staffordshire, was found hanging when his parents returned home and was dead on arrival at hospital. Foul play was not suspected.


# Why bother me with starving families?



## I've got enough on my plate this Christmas.

Not everyone will have a full plate this year. At this very moment, many anguished parents are even wondering if their children will see the New Year. World food stocks are at their lowest since the end of the war. Many people in the poor nations could simply starve.

Oxfam is fighting hard to meet calls for emergency food. We desperately need your help.

But surely this crisis must also make us question our own waste of scarce food resources, and above all make us determined to help the other half of the human family increase their food production for the future.

For Oxfam to help poor communities to improve their own farming methods, we need to be able to plan ahead on the basis of a regular income.

Even if you can spare only ½% or 1% of your income (1% is £1 a month if you earn £1,200 a year), it will make a world of difference in a hungry corner of the world.

For today's emergency, please send whatever you can. Quickly. Just £5 will buy a sack of wheat. If you would like to contribute to constructive development on a regular basis, please fill in the Banker's Order below. You'll never give a more welcome Christmas gift.

FEED ALL THE FAMILY

**URGENT! World Food Crisis**

This form is simply an instruction to your bank to pay regularly whatever sum you choose to Oxfam's work. You can of course cancel it at any time by contacting your bank.

To: The Manager Date 19

Bank Name

Bank Address

Please pay to the account of OXFAM (Incorporated), Barclays Bank, High St., Oxford. (20-65-31, Account 60646784) the sum of pounds (£ ) on the day of 19 and every month/quarter/year* on the same day until further notice.

Name (Block letters please)

Address

Signature

*Please delete where applicable

When completed this form should be sent not to your bank but to: Room 1 OXFAM, OXFORD. Thankyou.

OXFAM


# Survivors of fire taken out of windows

Continued from page 1

12.30 am she called for Mrs Johnson, who was asleep in her bungalow next to the home, to help her to give sedation to an elderly man in house No 3.

As they were finishing that task the two women smelt smoke, apparently coming from house No 1. It was then that the youngest resident, Miss Eileen Caunt, aged 52, ran from house No 1 calling "There is a fire".

Mrs Herbert called the brigade at 1.05 am, and seven minutes later firemen were on the scene and starting to remove the residents as best they could in the dense, choking smoke. Ultimately 11 fire appliances were called.

Even by that stage many of the elderly inhabitants were unconscious either from smoke or from sleep-inducing drugs administered earlier.

Mrs Johnson described how she wrapped a wet towel round her face and went back into the building to help rescue some residents. With Mrs Herbert, she knocked on doors to try to get them out but some had to be dragged out.

Mr Alfred Richings, aged 62, who lives opposite the home in Alford Road, was one of the first on the scene. He had stayed up late watching a television film and at about 1.30 am saw flames coming through the roof at one end of the Fairfield Home. He saw Mrs Herbert coming out of the door and she told him that the building was full of smoke and they were having difficulty breathing.

Mr Richings said he could hear residents screaming and shouting to be rescued. A police car arrived and he borrowed the torch of Police Sergeant Alan Robinson to smash windows. The officer used his staff to do the same and got in and began passing out residents through the broken windows.

As he did so Mr Richings stood on the outside grabbing them by their heads and shoulders and carrying them some distance from the building.

At that point Sergeant Robinson and another officer, Det Constable Ivan Machin, who was involved in the rescue, collapsed through the effects of smoke and were taken to hospital.

By that time many neighbours had arrived and helped to carry survivors on chair litters to a school near by.

Mr Richings also warned firemen about a tank containing 8,000 gallons of fuel oil for the home's heating system, and the tank was damped down.

Mr Richings said it would have been better if the "houses" had had french windows for the individual bedrooms. They would have enabled rescuers to drag out beds without having to pass the people through the windows.

Mr Thornhill, the chief fire officer, who was called from his home a mile away, said: "No one could have lived long in there. The fumes were killing and eventually we had to search each room by torchlight. Some of the residents had managed to get out of bed, only to collapse on the floor.

"There was some structural collapse in the building as well, which made rescue operations even more difficult. Most of the survivors we did rescue were unconscious. Most of the dead were in houses 1 and 2."

Last night the names of 15 of the dead were issued. They were:

Mrs Lilian Astill, Mr James Blacklaw, Miss Violet Brierley, Mrs Ethel Goodwin, Mr Walter Hipwell, Mrs Mary Preston, Mrs Mabel Roblin, Miss Isabel Salmond, Mrs Ada Stock, Miss Margaret Ward, Mrs Florence Watson, Mrs Violet Whincup, Mrs Lily Armstrong, Mrs Elsie Moult and Mrs Ethel Relf.

# Mrs Whitehouse criticizes BBC 'extravagance'

Before an increase in the television licence fee is granted the BBC should disclose details of its expenditure, Mrs Mary Whitehouse, honorary secretary of the National Viewers' and Listeners' Association, said yesterday.

She said she had put the need for more public accountability in the spending of public money to the Prime Minister in a letter at the weekend.

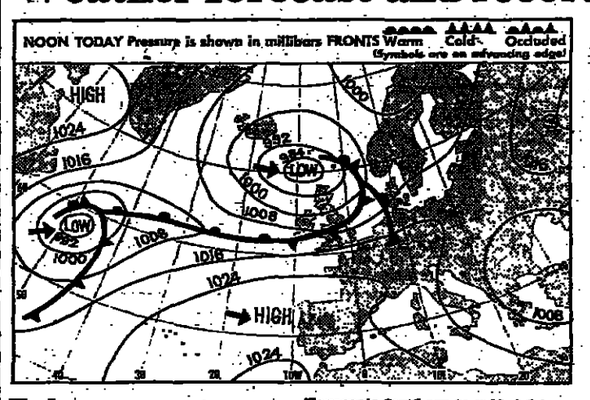
"We are very concerned about the BBC's unwillingness to reveal expenditure on specific programmes", she said.

"*Casanova* was reputed to have cost £300,000, *Leeds United* £150,000; and recently the BBC hired an airfield to display Shirley Bassey's name in lights at what was admitted to be 'a fantastic cost'.

"There is unlikely to be much sympathy for large increases in the licence fee so long as extravagances of this kind go on."

The BBC should cut down on duplication and cooperate with independent television in the coverage of sport and public occasions.

# Weather forecast and recordings







## Today

Sun rises: 8.0 am Sun sets: 3.52 pm
Moon rises: 9.41 am Moon sets: 6.57 pm
First quarter: December 21.
Lighting up: 4.22 pm to 7.31 am.
High water: London Bridge, 3.8 am, 7.0m (22.9ft); 3.33 pm, 7.1m (23.3ft). Avonmouth, 8.40 am, 12.7m (41.7ft); 8.56 pm, 12.3m (40.3ft). Dover, 12.8 am, 6.6m (21.8ft); 12.27 pm, 6.4m (21.1ft). Hull, 7.41 am, 6.7m (22.1ft); 7.38 pm, 7.0m (23.0ft). Liverpool, 12.26 am, 8.2m (26.8ft); 12.40 pm, 8.6m (28.1ft).

A depression will move E towards Shetland and associated troughs of low pressure will cross much of the British Isles.

**Forecasts for 6 am to midnight:**

London, SE, SW, central S England, Channel Islands: Cloudy, occasional rain particularly early and late; wind SW, fresh; max temp 9°C (48°F).

Wales: Cloudy, rain at times, hill and coastal fog patches; wind SW, fresh or strong; max temp 10°C (50°F).

E Anglia, Midlands, E, central N England: Cloudy, occasional rain becoming brighter; wind SW, fresh; max temp 8°C (46°F).

NW England, Lake District, Isle of Man, SW Scotland, N Ireland: Cloudy, rain at times becoming brighter during morning, showers later; wind SW, fresh or strong; max temp 8°C (46°F).

Outlook for tomorrow and Wednesday: Changeable, rain at times, snow over N hills, bright intervals; temp near normal.

**WEATHER REPORTS YESTERDAY MIDDAY:** c, cloud; f, fair; r, rain; s, sun; sl, sleet; sn, snow.

| | | C | F | | | C | F | | | C | F |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Algiers | s | 16 | 61 | Cologne | c | 7 | 45 | L Palmas | c | 23 | 73 |
| Amsterdm | r | 7 | 45 | Copenhgn | c | 4 | 39 | Lisbon | s | 20 | 68 |
| Athens | s | 15 | 59 | Dublin | c | 6 | 43 | Locarno | s | 4 | 39 |
| Barcelona | s | 11 | 52 | Edinburgh | s | 5 | 41 | London | s | 8 | 46 |
| Beirut | s | 19 | 66 | Florence | s | 5 | 41 | Luxembrg | r | 1 | 34 |
| Belfast | c | 4 | 39 | Funchal | c | 17 | 63 | Madrid | s | 10 | 50 |
| Berlin | c | 3 | 37 | Geneva | c | 1 | 34 | Majorca | s | 15 | 59 |
| Biarritz | c | 9 | 48 | Gibraltar | s | 16 | 61 | Malaga | s | 16 | 61 |
| Birmingm | s | 7 | 45 | Guernsey | r | 9 | 48 | Malta | s | 19 | 66 |
| Bristol | r | 7 | 45 | Helsinki | sl | 1 | 34 | Manchestr | r | 7 | 45 |
| Brussels | c | 5 | 41 | Innsbruck | c | 1 | 34 | Moscow | c | 1 | 34 |
| Budapest | r | 4 | 39 | Istanbul | r | 12 | 54 | Munich | sn | 1 | 34 |
| Cardiff | s | 8 | 46 | Jersey | r | 9 | 48 | Naples | s | 10 | 50 |
| Nice | s | 13 | 54 |
| Nicosia | s | 19 | 66 |
| Oslo | c | 2 | 36 |
| Paris | s | 7 | 45 |
| Reykjavik | c | 4 | 39 |
| Rome | s | 11 | 52 |
| Tenerife | s | 22 | 72 |
| Stockholm | c | 3 | 37 |
| Tel Aviv | s | 19 | 66 |
| Ventnor | r | 9 | 48 |
| Vienna | c | 2 | 36 |
| Warsaw | c | -3 | 27 |
| Zurich | sn | 0 | 32 |

## Saturday

London: Temp: max, 6 am 6 pm, 11°C (52°F); min, 6 to 6 am, 5°C (41°F). Humi 6 pm, 73 per cent. Rain, 24h 6 pm, a trace. Sun, 24hr pm, 0.9hr. Bar. mean sea l 6 pm, 1,019.1 millibars, rising

## Yesterday

London: Temp: max 6 am 6 pm, 10°C (50°F); min, 6 to 6 am, 5°C (41°F). Humi 6 pm, 78 per cent. Rain, 24h 6 pm, a trace. Sun, 24hr pm, 5.4hr. Bar. mean sea 6 pm, 1,019.8 millibars, fallin

1,000 millibars=29.53in.

Sea passages: S North Sea. S of Dover, English Channel Wind W, moderate or fresh, bec ing fresh to strong; sea slight, coming moderate.

St George's Channel: Wind fresh or strong; sea moderat rough.

Irish Sea: Wind SW, fresh strong; sea moderate or rough

# TV watch on train hooligans

Closed-circuit television is to be installed at four south London Underground stations to deal with hooligans.

The £200,000 system will enable a continuous watch to be kept on platforms and booking halls so that the police can be sent at once if incidents occur. The stations are Brixton, Clapham Common, Clapham North and Stockwell.

# Bill seeks sex balance in jobs

There will have to be as many women as men on the boards of public service industries under the Balance of Sexes Bill to be introduced into Parliament in the new year.

The Bill, sponsored by Mrs Maureen Colquhoun, Labour MP for Northampton, North, would compel ministers to balance appointments to gas and electricity boards and water authorities.

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# Judges regard doubts on social reports as attack on impartiality

Peter Evans
ime Affairs Correspondent

Judges are being asked their ews about an issue that in- lves one of the most important inciples in criminal justice: it the accused is regarded as nocent until proved guilty. e issue is whether social uiry reports by probation icers should be withheld until accused concerned is found lty.

t arose first earlier this year he annual conference of the ional Association of Proba- Officers. Members passed esolution saying that the al inquiry reports were rele- t only to the court's sentenc- function. It called on mem- of the service to retain reports in all cases until r guilt had been established.

dges have interpreted the lution as an attack on their artiality. Among the papers lable to a judge before the are a copy of police ante- nts, what probation officers and in most cases the social iry report.

e probation officers ask: ld it not be better if all er of prejudice was avoided withholding from the judge ious convictions and inform- regarding character until the jury has reached its ict?

They say that if a judge knew a man appearing before him had previous convictions for the same sort of offence, he would be less than human if he did not suspect that the man could have done it again. Yet the man is presumed innocent until he is proved guilty, and justice must be seen to be done.

An exploratory meeting, described as "constructive", was held in October between representatives of the national association, chief probation officers, the Home Office and the Lord Chancellor's department. A further meeting is to take place when the views of the judges have been obtained.

The association is anxious to preserve and develop good relations with the courts.

Our Legal Correspondent writes: The criticism by the probation officers is seen by judges and lawyers as being misconceived. They point out that a judge does not himself decide on the innocence or guilt of a defendant. Where there is a plea of not guilty the verdict is left to the jury. The judge's function is to sum up the case to the jury. During this summing up he is not entitled to mention anything which was not given in formal evidence. There is thus no danger of what is in the social inquiry report being communicated to the jury.

# Law Society opposes wider bailiff power

By Our Legal Correspondent

The Law Society has come out against a government proposal that judgments for debt in the High Court should be enforced by the same procedure as that used in the county courts.

In a memorandum to Lord Elwyn-Jones, the Lord Chancellor, the Law Society says that the High Court enforcement procedure, which uses officers of the sheriff of the county of residence to attach goods, is quick and efficient.

By contrast, the service provided by the bailiffs who enforced county court judgments was unsatisfactory. County court bailiffs in general had little or no commercial experience and were not equipped to challenge the claims of the persistent, "professional" debtors.

Bailiffs often reported that the debtor did not own goods when later investigation has shown this to be incorrect. They accepted without further inquiry statements by a debtor's wife that her husband had left his house and had no goods there.

"In the county court the process of enforcement tends to, and in fact does, encourage debtors to defer payment, to seek ways and means of avoiding payment altogether", the memorandum says.

# In brief

## Muslims protest at TV show

About two thousand Muslims from Yorkshire and Lancashire yesterday took part in a protest march in Bradford over the Father Brown television programme.

They said the prophet Muhammad was defamed when he was referred to as "a dirty old humbug" in the episode on November 21.

### Football arrests

Thirty-five youths and two teenage girls were arrested at the football match between Ipswich Town and Tottenham Hotspur on Saturday, the largest number of arrests at an Ipswich game. The youths face charges under the Public Order Act.

### Quick handling

Passengers on British Airways domestic flights at Heathraw handled their own baggage yesterday because of a strike by loaders. General opinion was that baggage was reaching the terminal quicker than before the strike.

### View from the shops

Part of the Roman wall in Lincoln is to be incorporated in a new shopping centre. Shoppers will be able to view archaeological treasures from a gallery.

### Boy in M1 death fall

A boy aged four, died yesterday after falling out of his father's car on the M1 near Hemel Hempstead. He was run over by a following car and died in hospital.

### Mother dies in fire

A woman died and her son and mother were badly hurt in a fire at a council maisonette in Lee Green, south London, yesterday. The dead woman was Mrs Sylvia Hampson.

### Man shot in raid

Two armed men stole £3,989 from a Swindon milk depot late on Saturday after shooting and wounding one man and locking other staff in a vault.



ing begins at Hill's the violin-makers, who are leaving London for t Missenden, Buckinghamshire, after more than two centuries in the End.

# Blood sold to pay for trip

An English woman sold her own blood by the pint to help her on an overland trip she booked to India with a Midlands travel firm which collapsed. Miss Marianne Le-Blond, aged 23, of Ruddington Lane, Wilford, Nottinghamshire, who was booked with the Nottingham-based Amano Overland Travel, said she used the blood money to pay for food and hotel fees.

She said she received £3.50 for a pint of blood in Istanbul and £2 in Teheran. When the tour party ran out of money in Calcutta, the British Embassy staff and her family gave her financial assistance on the homeward journey.

# ware, romantics, the crofting way of life

Regional report

Ronald Faux
Inverness

antics are becoming an assment to the Crofters ssion. Too many people rosy notions about lifting bridge on the world and themselves from their tckgardens apply to the sion for crofts, the High- smallholdings protected ient laws and offering a country life.

demand is running at a thousand inquiries a t the headquarters in ss and as the surround- look in Britain becomes leak and the world news loomy so the pressure to increases.

have to protect people nemselves, because they idea about the realities fting. It is becoming ssingly popular", Mr haw Grant, chairman of mmission, declared. A application was from a o knew all about apples uld like to have grown an orchard on Shetland. ne who thinks that was idea should understand be about as feasible as grapes at the North ot even the most deely tinted spectacles can disguise the truth that for much of the winter Shetland is a dark, storm-lashed land and clear days have the rare excellence of fine jewels. Even summer time may be bitter. The winds are strong, the land too bare and the soil too sour for the most tenacious apple trees. For people, stoicism is more necessary than a romantic hope of forming a new society.

No one may acquire croftland without the approval of the commission and to protect the people already living there the commission closely examines the status of those who try to buy their way into crofts. A croft sold as a second home means there are fewer people to support a bus service, a doctor or a school and the community takes one step farther towards extinction.

Crofters have formed a basic thread of Highlands life for centuries. Some 45,000 people are supported on about 18,000 crofts in the Highlands and Islands. Rents are low and income varies according to what other work the crofter does. Recently the commission noted an encouraging drift back to the Highlands of the children from crofting families.

"We have had a lot of evidence that young people with a crofting background are returning home because of the opportunities of work associated with North Sea oil development", Mr Grant says. This had shown in applications to subdivide crofts where a crofter wished to provide a home for his returned son

Although the crofting areas may be well separated from towns and cities, they are not divorced from the effects of inflation. Distance adds an edge to rising prices and the commission is pressing the government to give the crofters more protection. In many areas this year's harvest was disastrous, leaving many crofting farmers with insufficient home-grown foodstuffs to winter their animals. Because of poor market prices crofters, particularly in Argyll, Caithness, Inverness, the Outer Isles and the Ross and Cromarty mainland, will be carrying up to 40 per cent extra young stock this winter.

Because of the reduced quality and quantity of home-grown fodder and the larger numbers of stock, crofters are having to buy even more fodder at much inflated prices. To a true crofter who is self-employed and earning his entire income from small-scale farming this is serious.

The Highlands Board recently questioned a number of bank managers in the North. Almost all said they had been approached by farmers for an extension of overdrafts to pay for wintering stock. More than half the managers said there was a danger that some farming clients would have liquidity problems "with which we should be unable to assist". Either the crofters or their animals are in for a lean winter. Romantics beware.

# st children read about r comics a week

Devlin
on Correspondent

y all of the 9,700,000 in Britain between the five and 15 read at least ic a week, according to carried out by the es branch of the Inter- Publishing Corporation. nd *Dandy* which head ic "top 10" have higher ons than *The Times* and *rdian*.

offrey Barratt, head of ch's media reserch de- t, said that about nine 10 children read on four comic magazines a *Beano* has a circulation 0 and *Dandy* of 400,000. stimated that each copy by three or four chil- both are published by Thomson, IPC's main the comic world.

esearch follows a survey d last week by the Council, which showed ic decline in book read- ng children between the 10 and 14. The survey children found that an one-third of children never read a book in sure time and children ly reading half as many s in 1938.

r Glenn Smith, head of dren's Research Unit, an independent organization based in London, disagreed with the Schools Council's comment that the amount of verbal comment in comics had declined.

He said: "Comics are very good for a child's language development. A lot of people have stereotyped ideas about comics as full of colloquialisms like bang and whoomph. It is arguable that some of these words are undesirable but they also have words and sentence formations which a child might not meet at school until he or she was much older."

He said that comics were more immediate to children than books, more sophisticated and provided quicker action.

The "top ten" list of the 45 comics on the market for children aged five to 12 years is: *Beano* (500,000 circulation); *Dandy* (400,000); *Bunty* (262,000); *Victor* (261,000); *Tammy* (251,000); *Beezer* (250,000); *Topper* (220,000); *Diana* (215,000); *Look-In* (213,000); *Whizzer and Chips* (198,000).

Last March IPC started *Jinty* and *Whoopee* which now have circulations of 340,000 and 268,000 respectively. But Mr Barratt said they had been heavily promoted and it was too early to say what their eventual circulations would be.

# Worcester supermarket plan called 'disaster'

From Our Correspondent
Worcester

A big new supermarket on the edge of Worcester would cause commercial disaster for city centre traders and would increase traffic, a public inquiry will be told by local planning officials tomorrow. The store, proposed by J. Sainsbury Ltd, would have a total floor area of 49,400ft, almost as much as the combined grocery space of all existing supermarkets and big stores in the city centre.

The planning application was referred to the Secretary of State for the Environment as a departure from the Worcester development plan. It is being opposed by the city council, Hereford and Worcester County Council, and Droitwich Town Development Committee.

Mr A. G. Arnold, Worcester planning officer, reports that the store might take away 65 per cent of the food trade in the city's catchment area and lead to "a process of decay" in city centre business.

It would encourage car shopping and increase traffic in Worcester, which with no ring road and only one river bridge is vulnerable to cross-town traffic.

The county council's policy is that "hypermarkets or other large isolated shopping centres should be resisted because of disastrous effects they would have on both the financial and environmental aspects of the existing centres".

Sainsbury said two similar supermarkets, opened in the past three years at Bretton, Flintshire, and Langney, near Eastbourne, had proved quite acceptable to the local communities. The company opened a third outside Cambridge earlier this month. All three were opposed at local inquiries.

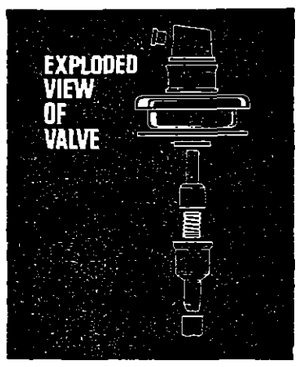
**Lakes road plea:** Plans for a dual carriageway alongside Bassenthwaite Lake in the Lake District National Park should be abandoned by the Government for the twenty-fifth anniversary today of the National Parks Act, countryside organizations suggested yesterday (a Staff Reporter writes).

The Council for the Protection of Rural England and the Ramblers' Association said the scheme should be reconsidered because of new factors.

They were the Government's new design standards allowing for higher traffic flows; the recent energy-saving speed limits; and the Sandford recommendation that environmental standards should come first in national park road plans.


# Hostaform power pack






Aerosols play an important part in almost everyone's daily life. What would the ladies do without hairspray, housewives without air fresheners, gardeners with no insect sprays or anyone without anti-perspirants?
In their turn, aerosol producers depend on smoothly operating, accurate valve mechanisms to function faultlessly time after time.
Cope Allman International Ltd., are leading manufacturers of the all important valves for many branded aerosol products and annually supply millions of these assemblies produced from Hostaform, acetal copolymer.
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HOME NEWS

# Cambridge rapist claims fifth victim

*From Our Correspondent*
Cambridge

A rapist being hunted by a police squad in Cambridge claimed his fifth victim in eight weeks early yesterday. An American telephonist, aged 20, was attacked in her flat.

Her arms were bound and she was gagged by her attacker. Her arms were slashed with a knife during a struggle.

Det Supt Bernard Hotson, who heads the anti-rape squad set up by Cambridgeshire police after the first attack on October 18, said: "The man responsible for these attacks is a dangerous maniac who will strike again and again until we catch him. We are treating the attacks with all the seriousness of a murder inquiry."

All the victims have been women in their early twenties. One trainee teacher at Homerton College was dragged from a sound-proofed music room in the college and raped in the grounds, but the others have been attacked in their flats or bed-sitting rooms.

Until yesterday the attacker had prevented his victims from seeing his face. But yesterday's victim caught a glimpse of him.

She described him as about 25 years old, 5ft 3in tall, softly-spoken, wearing a beard, which may be false, a bottle-green jumper and dark trousers.

Mr Hotson again warned single women to make sure that their doors and windows are locked when they are alone. The police are worried about the ease with which attacker is able to enter flats in Cambridge, in spite of police warnings.

The warnings have been directed not only at individual women in flats and bed-sitting rooms but also to Cambridge women's colleges and Cambridgeshire Technical College.

## Fishermen rescued

Five men were rescued from a small fishing boat which sank about eight miles south-east of the Tyne early yesterday.



Seasonal shopping at Alice Holt, a Forestry Commission plantation near Farnham, Surrey.

# Tinners' parliament plans coinage

From Our Correspondent
St Austell

Cornwall's Stannary Parliament, revived this year after a lapse of 222 years, has authorized the issue within the next few weeks of a Cornish currency in banknotes which will not carry a picture of the Queen.

Mr Frederick Trull, clerk to the Stannary, has set up a Cornish National Fund to issue promissory notes in five shillings, ten shillings, £1 and £5 denominations.

He said yesterday that the main demand was likely to be as collectors' items but there was no reason why it should not become the main currency in Cornwall. "I plan to back the currency with gold and silver bought with the money paid for the new notes and deposited in a St Austell bank", he said.

The Stannary Parliament has postponed its seizure of Crown property in St Austell planned for today. The members had agreed to seize an unspecified building in order to force the Crown to recognize the validity of the ancient tinners' parliament.

Yesterday Mr Brian Hambley, Lord Protector of the Stannaries, said that the Home Secretary in rejecting the Stannary Parliament's petition to the Queen for recognition had by implication accepted Cornwall's right to a parliament.

The Home Office said the present Stannary Parliament could not be considered valid because it was not elected by the mayor and councillors of the boroughs of Truro, Helston, Lostwithiel and Launceston, as prescribed under the charter

Mr Hambley said the parliament had always been elected by the privileged tinners. It was the Cornish Convocation that was elected as the Home Secretary described.

"That is just what we have tried to do, but the Duchy of Cornwall told the four boroughs to have nothing to do with us," he said. "Now we are asking the four boroughs to approve the selection of six stannators from each of their areas and we have decided to postpone the seizure of Crown property."

The matter had become very urgent. By accepting one part of the Charter of Pardon the Home Secretary must accept the whole. That meant that no Westminster law passed in the past 220 years was valid in Cornwall because it had not received the assent of the Cornish Convocation.

"The implications of that are so drastic that we feel something should be done immediately to avoid political anarchy", Mr Hambley said.

# Arbitration move by Oxford staff rejected

Oxford University is refusing to support a joint reference to the Conciliation and Arbitration Service to settle a pay dispute involving six hundred members of its clerical and administrative staff.

The university's governing body has told the joint staff committee that it will not commit itself to accepting the results of arbitration. The university says it will implement its offer of a 2½ per cent increase, but the staff are seeking another 12 per cent in line with the National and Local Government Officers' Association pay scales in local authorities.

WEST EUROPE

# M Chirac takes over party in defiance of Gaullist 'barons'

From Charles Hargrove
Paris, Dec 15

M Chirac, the Prime Minister, in a surprise move yesterday, asserted his control over the Gaullist party. At a hastily summoned meeting of the central committee of 105 members, he got himself elected secretary-general by a substantial majority.

He succeeds M Alexandre Sanguinetti, who has been increasingly under fire from Gaullist "barons" and militants for being too conciliatory towards President Giscard d'Estaing.

The election of M Chirac did not go unchallenged. M Chaban-Delmas, the former Prime Minister, described the resignation of M Sanguinetti, who only two days ago had insisted on his intention of standing for the post again, as a "masquerade"; and M Chirac's election as a *coup de force*.

Other Gaullist "barons" such as M Couve de Murville, M Debré and M Peyrefitte, disapproved of what they described as the Prime Minister's high-handed tactics. A former minister, M Robert Boulin, resigned from the party on the grounds that the election was "contrary to the democratic rules".

A meeting of the party's national council, which includes some 600 activists and provincial delegates, was delayed for several hours while the central committee deliberated behind closed doors.

When the Prime Minister finally appeared before the national council, shouts of "vive Chirac" and "it's the end of the barons" from his supporters mingled with angry cries of "putsch" and "treason".

M Sanguinetti explained that he had resigned because it had become impossible to lead the movement, divided by "too many personal ambitions, too many factions, plans, trends and deviations".

M Chirac, sensing the opposition to his storm tactics, spoke with the cold determination of one who is not to be deterred from a crucial gamble, similar to the one he made six months ago when he opposed the candidature of M Chaban-Delmas for the presidency.

"No one can claim seriously today that the policy of the Government is not inspired by the principles of Gaullism", he said.

"I accepted the proposal of M Sanguinetti because I needed today, and in coming weeks, to be indissolubly linked to our movement. I felt I have the duty, if I wanted to carry out the business of government in the spirit I have always defended, to obtain the assistance of the whole movement."

This morning, after M Chaban-Delmas had said he would reconsider his membership of the party if the secretary-general were not democratically elected at the next party congress in the spring, M Chirac issued a solemn appeal to all activists to "close ranks and work together to resume the action which has enabled us since 1958 to work for the benefit of France."

M Chirac's decision to take control of the party will not put an end to the dissension within the ranks, which has been a factor ever since the head of state ceased to be one of its members. Other leading Gaullists may resign, but the Prime Minister seems certain of holding the vast majority.

According to the latest opinion poll, the number of persons discontented with the policy of President Giscard d'Estaing now exceeds those contented.

The Publimetrie poll published by *l'Aurore* shows 47 per cent dissatisfied, 45 per cent satisfied, and 8 per cent without an opinion. These figures represent a drop of 3 per cent in M Giscard d'Estaing's popularity since October.

On the other hand, 49 per cent still have confidence in the President for the future, as against 40 per cent who do not, and 11 per cent who do not know.

# Whitlam trade talks to begin in Brussels

From David Cross
Brussels, Dec 15

In recognition of Australia's changed relations with Europe since Britain became a member of the EEC, Mr Gough Whitlam, the Prime Minister, today made Brussels the first port of call on his five-week tour of European capitals. In the past, Australian leaders customarily have travelled to London first.

Mr Whitlam will spend the next three days in Brussels, discussing Australia's trade relations with the Community and Belgium. Talks have been arranged with M Francois-Xavier Ortoli, President of the European Commission, Sir Christopher Soames, the Commissioner for External Relations, and Mr Tindemans, the Belgian Prime Minister.

The discussions are expected to centre on Australia's vast reserves of natural mineral and fuel resources, which include uranium and coal. A group of EEC nuclear experts recently visited Australia to sound out the possibilities of buying uranium, perhaps in exchange for technical expertise.

Also, Mr Whitlam will probably want to discuss the Community's beef import ban, which was introduced without any warning or consultations with its trading partners. He will point out that the Community cannot act in isolation and that its trading attitudes seriously affect other parts of the world.

The EEC is Australia's second largest market for exports and the largest source of imports, but the changing pattern of world trade has been such that Britain's share of Australian total exports has fallen from 25 per cent in 1958-59 to less than 9 per cent now.

After his talks in Brussels, Whitlam travels to London on Thursday for meetings with Mr Wilson and other ministers. His first official visit to Europe will cover Paris, Moscow, Rome, Athens, Belgrade and Valletta.

# Sixth-formers to undertake special research

About 2,000 sixth-formers and technical college students will volunteer next year to carry out investigations outside their normal studies.

The scheme, begun by the Associated Examining Board, has produced research work of a quality that has surprised the examiners. An engineering student who did research into hops produced a report which a hop-growing expert described as one of the finest on the subject he had ever read.

The aim of the examination, known as the alternative Ordinary level examination in general studies, is to safeguard sixth-formers against narrow specialization.

Left-handedness, accidents on motor cycles, discrimination against women, and the social effects of a coalmine closure are among the subjects approved. The board has excluded such topics as a study of good and evil because it was considered vague and far beyond the individual's range, and drug addiction, which might bring researchers into contact with undesirable influences.

The board said yesterday that more sixth-formers were showing interest. Only 300 took part in a pilot scheme in 1969.

# Botterill takes lead in chess contest

From a Chess Correspondent
Llangennech, Dyfed

After a quiet start to the play-off tournament for the British Chess Championship at Llangennech, Dyfed, a clear leader emerged in the second round yesterday when G. S. Botterill outplayed A. J. Mestel and broke through with a sudden mating attack to win in 31 moves. Botterill now has 1½ points from two games and is followed by M. J. Hagarth, M. F. Stean and A. H. Williams, with 1 out of 2; R. Bellin and W. R. Hartson, with ½ ou tof 1; and Mestel, with ½ out of 2. Results:

Round 1: Stean v Mestel: French defence: drawn. Botterill v Hagarth: French defence: drawn. Williams v Bellin: QP Nimzovitch defence: drawn. Harston had the bye.

Round 2: Harlston v Stean: Sicilian defence: drawn. Hogarth c Williams: QP Grunfeld defence: drawn. Mestel v Botterill: Modern defence: black won.

# Mr Foot faces driving summons

Magistrates at Brill, Buckinghamshire, are to deal today with a summons alleging careless driving against Mr Foot, Secretary of State for Employment. This follows a "damage only" accident on October 11 when Mr Foot was reversing his car from the forecourt of a public house at Kingswood.

His car was not involved in the collision, affecting three other vehicles.

# Yacht squadron cannon stolen

An ancient Chinese cannon which has adorned the battlements of the famous Royal Yacht Squadron headquarters, Cowes Castle, Isle of Wight, for 63 years, vanished before dawn yesterday.

It is at least 400 years old and a squadron member said it was so rare that they regarded it as beyond price. It was captured during the Chinese wars at the turn of the century.

# Gen Haig takes over as Nato chief in Europe

Casteau, Belgium, Dec 15.—General Alexander Haig, the former White House chief of staff, who took over today as Supreme Allied Commander in Europe, asked to be judged by his performance and said he saw no reason why his connexion with Watergate should interfere.

Before the takeover ceremony at allied headquarters, the general, who assumed command of American troops in Europe last month, told reporters: "I feel qualified for this job, I am enthusiastic and I am prepared to give it my best. I would like to be judged by my performance and not by any internal inhibitions any of you may have in respect of how I got here."

# Triumph for Mme Veil on French Abortion Bill

From Our Own Correspondent
Paris, Dec 15

Mme Simone Veil, the Minister of Health, again earned her reputation as "the only man in the Government" by obtaining a surprisingly large majority for its Abortion Bill in the Senate early on Sunday morning. It was expected to have a much rougher passage there than in the National Assembly two weeks ago.

The Bill was carried by 181 votes to 91. The Communists and Socialists supported it, but the Government's own majority was divided with only about half the Gaullists, Independent Republicans and the Centrists voting in favour.

The unexpected success was due once again to the courage and tenacity of Mme Veil, to whom opponents and supporters all paid homage.

M Jean Lecanuet, the Minister of Justice, whose Democratic Centre Party, the successor to the former Christian Democrats of the Fourth Republic, has been divided profoundly by the Bill, also helped to calm the day by persuading his followers that the old law of punishing abortion by imprisonment had been flouted every day for the past few years.

The senators passed a number of amendments, including one which provides that no hospital or clinic should perform a number of abortions exceeding other surgical operations.

# Amnesty chief differs with M Sartre on 'torture'

From Dan van der Vat
Bonn, Dec 15

The Rev Paul Oestreicher, chairman of the British section of Amnesty International, confirmed today that he recently visited three West German prisons in which alleged members of the "Baader-Meinhof" group of urban guerrillas are detained.

His visit was a private one. Although the international committee of Amnesty knew about it, he was not acting on its behalf, still less for the West German branch of the organization.

He was responding to an appeal from relatives of some of the prisoners, and took care, he said, to adopt a "neutral" posture.

Mr Oestricher, whose German background has left him with perfect command of the language, was permitted to interview, among others, the four surviving members of the gang's "hard-core", including Herr Andreas Baader and Frau Meinhof. All four are on hunger strike in Stammheim prison, Stuttgart, where he saw them.

Mr Oestreicher's assessment of the conditions in which the four are being detained pending their trial in the spring differs from that of M Jean-Paul Sartre, the French philosopher, who was granted an hour's interview with Herr Baader earlier this month.

M Sartre used the word "torture" to describe Herr Baader's treatment. Mr Oestreicher said that the overall detention conditions in West Germany were no better or worse than in any comparable country and did not generally justify complaint. But he took the view that the four alleged leaders were being subjected to an unnecessary degree of social isolation within the prison.

This, he felt, lay at the heart of the hunger strike by 31 alleged members of the gang in five prisons, including Stammheim. A month ago the fifth alleged member of the hard core died in prison after eight weeks of fasting. His death was followed by a number of "revenge" acts of terrorism, including the murder of a west Berlin judge.

Mr Oestreicher said the hunger strikers wanted the four Stammheim prisoners to be granted treatment equal to that enjoyed by the rest of the suspects.

The four main suspects appreciated that the nature of the crimes of which they are accused made it inevitable that they would be subject to specially rigorous security. They have been charged with five murders, 54 attempted murders and sundry other offences including political bombings. But they objected to their isolation.

# Italian news and entertainment hit by strikes

From Our Own Correspondent
Rome, Dec 15

Strikes in the journalistic entertainment worlds of theatres and cinemas today prevented the issue of most papers and news bulletins for the second day.

The complete news blackout ends briefly tonight. The journalists' leaders have called another two days of strikes next week and the printers' union, quite independently, have called for a 24-hour strike beginning tomorrow night.

# $1.2m church aid for African liberation groups

From Our Correspondent
Geneva, Dec 15

The World Council of Churches says that its church aid commission has given African liberation movements in Angola, Mozambique and Guinea-Bissau (about £521,000) in agricultural, medical and educational aid over the past three years.

The programme, separate from grants made through the Council's special fund to combat racism, is almost completely covered by donations from churches and governments in Africa, the West Indies, North America, Europe and New Zealand.


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All inland dialled calls will be at the Cheap Rate from 6 pm Christmas Eve until 8 am December 27.

(In Scotland only: 6 pm Christmas Eve to 8 am Boxing Day, and 6 pm New Year's Eve to 8 am January 2.)

NOTE The Standard Rate for operator controlled calls will apply from 6 pm December 24 until midnight December 26 in England, Northern Ireland and Wales; and in Scotland throughout Christmas Day and from 6 pm December 31 until midnight January 1.

INTERNATIONAL CALLS DIALLED DIRECT

For most dialled international calls Cheap Rate will be from 8 pm Christmas Eve to 6 am December 27.

(Scotland: 8 pm Christmas Eve to 6 am Boxing Day, and 8 pm New Year's Eve to 6 am January 2.)

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**Consult your dialling instruction booklet, or seek assistance now.**

Your booklet will tell you what direct dialling facilities are available from your telephone.

It lists the dialling codes of United Kingdom exchanges and the main exchanges abroad which can be dialled by you direct.

On Christmas Day (New Year's Day in Scotland) there will be fewer operators on duty, so please make any directory enquiries now.

If your telephone has International Subscriber Dialling (ISD) facilities consult the international operator now for dialling codes not shown in your dialling booklet.

Since the beginning of this month ISD subscribers have been able to dial direct to these additional countries, using the Country codes shown:

**Australia (010 61)**
**Hong Kong (010 852)**
**Israel (010 972)**
**New Zealand (010 64)**
**Singapore (010 65)**
**South Africa (010 27).**

The Country code must be followed by the City or Area code, and then the number you are calling. If you are uncertain of the numbers check on them right away.

**Several thousand operators will be on duty throughout Christmas to serve you where direct dialling is not available and to connect emergency or distress calls.**

But, to enable our operators to concentrate on handling those calls where their assistance is essential, we regret we have to suspend certain facilities for inland calls on Christmas Day (New Year's Day in Scotland) and for international calls on Christmas Day only:

1 **No assistance will be available to connect calls which can be dialled direct.**

2 **All special services requiring operator assistance will be withdrawn (such as transferred charge calls*, personal calls, alarm calls, credit card calls).**

* In the absence of transferred charge calls, for inland calls which can be dialled direct we suggest you dial the call first, give your number, and ask to be called back. This could cost the original caller only 1½p, or 2p from a coinbox.

A very limited Directory Enquiry Service will be available primarily to meet emergency or distress situations.

International calls on Christmas Day you cannot dial should be booked in advance.

Bookings can be made daily between 8.30 am and 10.30 pm until December 23.

Calls you can dial direct will not be accepted for booking.

**Keep this near you as a reminder**




Post Office Telecommunications

**Remember it pays to dial direct where you can**

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On Christmas Day and Boxing Day (Christmas Day and New Year's Day in Scotland) all inland telegram deliveries by hand, telephone or telex will be suspended.

Special arrangements will be made to deliver 'life and death' messages.

Telegrams will continue to be accepted by telephone throughout the period.

Outside Scotland normal Bank Holiday deliveries will apply on January 1. In Scotland Sunday delivery arrangements will apply on Boxing Day and January 2.



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هكذا من الأصل

# Egypt's call for 50-year ban on Israel immigration will be diplomatic exercise' for peace

om Paul Martin
irut, Dec 15

Egypt's stringent new conditions for peace, including a 50-ar ban on immigration to ael, are an answer to Israel ntransigence" on the Pales-e issue, according to well-ced Egyptian sources.

But they point out that the ditions are more an "exer-e in diplomacy" than inflex-e demands to be presented at negotiating table.

he Egyptians believe that ie progress on the Palestinian ie will be necessary to take search for peace in the ddle East a stage further. y remain committed to the ep by step" approach of Dr singer, the American Secre-of State, but fear that un-the present impasse is ken, momentum gained so could be lost.

his latest Egyptian policy ement reflects the growing oyance among the Arab es that Israel has remained exible over the Palestine eration Organization (PLO). far the Israelis have stood in their refusal either to gnize the PLO or to accept the voice of the Palestinians eace talks.

the recent summit con-ace in Rabat the Arab s paved the way for PLO icipation in future peace by recognizing it as e representative" of the stinian people. The aim was ject the PLO into the peace ss and hand over to it the task of solving the Palestine issue.

Clearly, the Egyptian conditions are the strongest to be put forward since the post-1967 diplomatic battle began. They were outlined in a speech by Mr Ismael Fahmi, the Egyptian Foreign Minister, in Cairo last Friday.

He demanded pledges by Israel to stop immigration for the next 50 years, to compensate the Palestinians for "material and moral damage" during the past 20 years, and to compensate the Arab states for damage caused during Israel occupation.

"Every day we get a statement out of Israel maximizing her demands", a Foreign Ministry official said in Cairo. "There are statements against recognizing the PLO, against returning Egyptian oilfields captured in 1967 and against returning Arab territory captured in the 1967 war. Mr Fahmi's statement was meant as a reply to this intransigence."

The question of Jewish emigration to Israel is an emotive one among the Arab states, particularly as it principally involves the two superpowers. In this context, Mr Fahmi's statement may be regarded as a reminder to the United States and the Soviet Union of their recent agreement on Soviet Jews which forms part of the détente arrangements.

According to well-placed Egyptian sources, President Sadat and his advisers recognize that it would be impossible to dictate Israel's immigration policy. "However, the PLO is a fact and Arab recognition of it is also a fact", an Egyptian source said. "The PLO has appeared at the United Nations and a favourable resolution has been won. Israel's unreasonableness can only be answered in kind."

Although the Arabs demand a PLO voice in future negotiations, it has been agreed that in the initial stages Egypt could speak on the PLO's behalf. However, having committed itself to a solution to the Palestine issue, Egypt believes there must be some tangible progress on this question before it can enter the next stage of peace negotiations.

Jerusalem, Dec 15.—Israel is seeking clarification through diplomatic channels of Mr Fahmi's statement calling for a 50-year immigration ban, authoritative sources said today. It was believed that Israel had put questions to the United States to pass on to Egypt.

Israel newspapers all reacted angrily, to the speech, saying that the demand was tantamount to an Egyptian refusal to accept Israel's existence.

Mr Menahem Begin, leader of the opposition Likhud Party, said: "What Fahmi offers us is a choice between liquidation and liquidation. This should conclude our internal (Israel) argument as to whether Egypt is one of the moderate or extreme Arab states."—Reuter and UPI.

# Miami police check Stonehouse blood group

By Our Diplomatic Staff

Police in Miami are checking the blood group of Mr John Stonehouse, the missing British MP, against blood samples found on a concrete "coffin" which seems to have been used in a Mafia-style killing.

It is unlikely that the blood checks could provide any positive evidence of a link between the riddle of Mr Stonehouse's disappearance and the discovery of the concrete cast—which is known to have contained a body. But if the blood groups were found to differ it could at least rule out any connexion.

The Foreign Office is being kept informed of developments in the hunt for the missing MP through their consul in Miami, Mr D. W. M. Pierotti. He is said to be in daily contact with the police.

The concrete slab was taken to the beach not far from the spot where Mr Stonehouse disappeared after apparently entering the water for swim. But the body inside it was removed and the cast broken up before police could inspect it.

Part of the concrete was left behind on the beach and the rest was removed to a warehouse at Fort Lauderdale.

## Grain for India

Delhi, Dec 15.—The United States will supply India with 300,000 tonnes of foodgrain, Mr Daniel Moynihan, the United States Ambassador, told a press conference today.—Reuter.




President Ford enjoying a swim in Martinique yesterday, guarded by a French gendarme.

# Mr Smith speaks of multiracial rule

Continued from page 1

we have got to accept is that Rhodesia is going to be governed by all the people, white as well as blacks, and I believe that this is what is going to come. It would be a tragedy if we go to a stage where one day there was white rule and the next day there was black rule.

"I believe we have got to bring te African in or take him along with is." This was nothing revolutionary. He had always said that, if he found Africans of ability and merit, he would be prepared to give them a chance. But, because of the attitude of extremism, so many had been unwilling to co-operate.

Asked if he was thinking in terms of parity in three years and majority rule in five, Mr Smith said such thoughts had never entered his head and he did not think they ever would.

He discuonted the prospect of Mr Callaghan, the British Foreign Secretary, visiting Rhodesia on his forthcoming African tour. He described as sensible the South African decision to withdraw its paramilitary police units in the event of the ceasefire being effective. Relaions beween Rhodesia and Souh Africa were warm, he said, and here was no question of South Africa having "pulled the rug out" from under Rhodesia.

Mr Mugabe, who was formerly secretary-general of the Zimbabwe African People's Union (ZAPU) and is regarded as one of the most influential of the former detainees, talking to be today squashed concincingly speculation of a rift and a power struggle between himself and the Rev Ndabaningi Sithole, the leader of Zimbabwe African National Union (ZANU). The speculation arose from the fact that Mr Sithole was not one of the Zanu representatives at the initial discussions in Lusaka.

The viewpoint of the Zanu leadership, Mr Mugabe said, had been that they would not attend any negotiations as prisoners. Then a second written invitation arrived from President Kaunda, President Nyerere, President Seretse Khama and Mr Samora Machel, the Mozambique leader.

"We did not want to show rudeness", Mr Mugabe said. "Certainly the whole idea was repugnant to us. We had been told there had been talks with Vorster and that sort of thing and just imagine our feelings then. So our executive decided to send two lesser people, myself and Morton Malianga, to hear what it was all about."

They reported back to the Zanu executive in jail. "We recommended that what was wanted was for us to try this exercise and if it failed, then to resort to military action". Mr Mugabe said.

As a result Mr Sithole attended the second round of negotiations in Lusaka and agreed to unite with Zapu and try to negotiate a settlement. The negotiation exercise had been forced on Zanu, he said, but they would do their best to make it successful. He was confident that the alliance established with the other nationalist groups would prevail.

# rael war hero gives up rliamentary seat

Moshe Brilliant
viv, Dec 15

jor-General Ariel Sharon, led the successful Israel er-offensive across the Canal in the October 1973 esigned his seat in Parlia-today to enable him to e a military appointment le reserves. The Army nced he was being given nior emergency appoint-

nnouncing his resignation at a meeting of his party, the Likud, General Sharon said he feared Israel faced the possibility of a difficult war that might be crucial for the survival of the Jewish nation. "Anyone who is able to contribute to the security effort must do so."

He said he had wanted to return to the regular army but was not accepted.

He said today he would be active politically as long as he was not called up

## o attack trial oned again

o, Dec 15.—The trial of 92 charged with the attack ro's military technical y last April, put off until lay, has again been post-until January 18.—

## Sams drive off Israel aircraft

Beirut, Dec 15.—Four Israel aircraft were driven off by surface-to-air missiles and anti-aircraft fire during a raid into Lebanon today. The aircraft flew westward towards Tyre, Sidon and Beirut.—Reuter.

# ll text of Nato foreign nisters' communiqué

els, Dec 15.—Following is l text of the final com-é issued by Nato foreign s at the end of their two-ing in Brussels on Friday. North Atlantic Council met sterial session in Brussels and 13th December, 1974. close of the year which the twenty-fifth anniver-he alliance, ministers noted atisfaction that member s remain firmly committed alliance and that this had olemn expression in the declaration.

isters reviewed develop-l East-West relations. They e progress, albeit uneven, détente over the past six They stated their readiness nue their efforts to make in their negotiations and es with the Soviet Union rsaw Pact countries aimed ly improvement in East-ations.

, however, the increase in tary strength of the War-t countries, and bearing in lat security is the pre-for the policy of détente, ressed their determination tain their own defensive strength.

ters had a broad discussion mplications of the current c situation for the mainten-alliance defence and noted orts made at both the and international levels to e the difficulties confront-economies of the allied s.

reaffirmed their determina-seek appropriate solutions spirit of cooperation and onfidence which character-eir relations. Ministers to continue to consult on ercussions of economic ents on areas within the here of competence of the

ers noted that at the con-on security and coopera-Europe there had been progress to show that sub-results were possible. None ertain important questions l to be resolved.

ers expressed the un-ed determination of their nts to work patiently and ively towards balanced ntial results under all da headings of the con-so as to bring about a ry conclusion to the con-s a whole as soon as may le.

ters of the participating reviewed the state of the ns in Vienna on mutual nced force reductions. gotiations have as their bjective to contribute to stable relationship and to ngthening of peace and in Europe, and their suc-ld advance détente.

were resolved to pursue gotiations with a view to undiminished security for es, at a lower level of central Europe. They re-their commitment to the ment of approximate par-form of an agreed com-ing for the ground force of Nato and the War-in the area of reduc-ey considered that a first duction agreement cover-ted States and Soviet rces would be an import-practical first step in this

oted that the negotiations far, not produced results ressed the hope that a ive response to the allied would soon be forth-They reaffirmed the im-they attach to the prin-ciple to which they adhere in these negotiations that Nato forces should not be reduced except in the context of a mutual and balanced force reduction agreement with the East.

6. Ministers heard a report from the United States Secretary of State on the continuing United States efforts towards the further limitation of strategic offensive arms in the light of President Ford's recent talks with Mr Brezhnev. They noted with satisfaction the significant progress towards limitation of strategic nuclear weapons achieved in Vladivostok.

They expressed the hope that this progress will lead to the early conclusion of a satisfactory Salt II agreement. They also expressed appreciation for continuing consultations within the alliance with respect to the Salt negotiations.

7. The Ministers reviewed the developments concerning Berlin and Germany which have taken place since their last meeting in June, 1974, especially as regards the application of those provisions of the quadripartite agreement relating to the Western sectors of Berlin.

They considered, in particular, traffic and ties between the Western sectors and the Federal Republic of Germany and the representation abroad of the interests of those sectors by the Federal Republic of Germany.

They emphasized the importance to the viability and security of the city of all the provisions of the quadripartite agreement. The ministers also emphasized that there is an essential connexion between détente in Europe and the situation relating to Berlin.

8. Ministers expressed their concern about the situation in the Middle East which could have dangerous consequences for world peace and thus for the security of the members of the alliance. They reaffirmed the overriding importance they attach to fresh progress towards a just and lasting peace to this area. They likewise welcomed the contributions which allied governments continue to make to United Nations peacekeeping activities.

Ministers noted the report on the situation in the Mediterranean prepared by the Permanent Council on their instructions. They found the instability in the area disquieting, warranting special vigilance on the part of the allies. They invited the Permanent Council to continue consultations on this subject and to report further.

9. As regards Greek-Turkish relations, ministers heard a report by the Secretary General under the terms of his watching brief established by the ministerial session of May, 1964. They expressed the firm hope that relations between these two allied countries would rapidly return to normal.

10. Ministers noted the progress of the work of the Committee on the Challenges of Modern Society especially on solar and geothermal energy resources as well as on coastal water pollution, improved sewage disposal, urban transport and health care.

Ministers also noted the start of projects on the disposal of hazardous wastes and action to follow up completed CCMS studies on the prevention of ocean oil spills, road safety improvement, cleaner air and purer river water, thus enhancing the quality of life for their citizens.

11. The ministers directed the council in permanent session to consider and decide on the date and place of the spring session of the ministerial meeting of the North Atlantic Council.—Reuter.

Leading article, page 13




# In some parts of the world, it's still feeding five thousand.

We haven't really come very far in the last two thousand years. In most parts of the world, people are still poor. Still underfed. Still waiting for a miracle to happen.

Unfortunately, the last few years haven't been too good for miracles. So, even at Christmas, some of us go hungry while the rest of us eat. Some of us go thirsty, while the rest of us drink.

At times, the world doesn't seem a very fair place, does it? If you agree, perhaps you'll do something to help restore the balance this Christmas.

That doesn't just mean giving the hungry food. It means giving them the means to grow it. A few tractors here. Some seed grain there. Somewhere else, maybe an agricultural school.

None of this would be possible, though, without money.

And that's one of the few things Heaven doesn't yet provide.

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OVERSEAS

# Greece to close down foreign bases not needed for its defence

*From Mario Modiano*
Athens, Dec 15

Mr Constantine Karamanlis, the Greek Prime Minister, has informed Parliament that all foreign military bases which do not serve the defence interests of Greece will have to be withdrawn. He made the declaration yesterday while winding up a four-day debate *on his Government's policy*, which resulted in a 217 to 78 vote of confidence.

*The Government announced* earlier this week that all the treaties concerning Nato and *American military installations* in Greece would be reviewed. Mr George Mavros, the main *opposition leader, said this was* not enough: "It is inadmissible that there should be *areas in Greece fenced off* with barbed wire, where even the Defence Minister has no access. *These foreign bases* should come under Greek national control."

*Mr Karamanlis replied, amid* applause: "I inform Parliament that these bases are under Greek national control." He did not elaborate. "Existing treaties", he added, "granted the foreigners certain privileges. The proposed review of treaties and agreements is aimed at eliminating such privileges. Furthermore, it aims at the withdrawal of all those bases which are not relevant to the defence interests of Greece."

Each facility is given a rating *and only those which will* rate high in Greek defence priorities will be kept. For instance, it is known that the Greek Defence Ministry regards the Greek section of Nato's early warning system as vital for the national defence.

The relevance of some American installations to Greece's national defence, such as the home port of six destroyers of the Sixth Fleet at Elefsis, could be enhanced *eventually considering* that the modernization of the Greek armed forces has a high *priority in the Government's* programme and the balance of payments position is weakening.

The Americans have air bases in Athens and Crete, *naval facilities at Elefsis and* Souda Bay, big communications centres at Marathon and Irakl*ion, nuclear warhead storage* dumps at undisclosed points, and artillery groups at Elefsis *and Langadha in northern* Greece.

As well as the section of *Nato's early warning system in* Greece, the alliance also uses a missile-firing range in Crete.

*The decision to renegotiate* the status of American bases can be seen as a direct result *of Washington's policy of sup*port to the Greek military dictatorship for the past seven years. Greek resentment over this attitude, which sacrificed the longer-term American interests in this country for the sake of short-term benefits, was increased by America's ambivalence during the Cyprus crisis.

The Karamanlis Government has felt the impact of this popular trend strongly enough to announce Greece's military withdrawal from Nato, after *the failure of the alliance to* react to the second Turkish offensive in Cyprus in mid-August. Unless conditions change drastically, it can be taken for granted that the Greek Government will be the prisoner of this policy.

# Gen Ghizikis resigns presidency in Athens

From Our Correspondent
Athens, Dec 15

*General Phaidon Ghizikis*, who was appointed President of Greece by the junta which *seized power on Nov 25, 1973*, has placed his resignation at the disposal of Mr Karamanlis, the *Prime Minister*, it was officially announced tonight.

The general played a leading role in the restoration of democratic legality on July 23 and stayed on at the request of Mr Karamanlis. In a letter to the Prime Minister dated Dec 11, he said that following the general elections and the plebiscite the reasons for him continuing as President had been eliminated.

General Ghizikis had twice before expressed his wish to resign once during the night of July 23 when he invited Mr Karamanlis to return from exile and take over power, the other on the day that he was forced to sign a decree compulsorily retiring the generals who had brought him to power.

The present resignation is believed to have been speeded up by the general's wish to leave public office as Parliament begins its regular work tomorrow. There are still many question marks about General Ghizikis's role in the Cyprus coup last July, and questions in Parliament might have caused a good deal of embarrassment. General Ghizikis will continue in office for a few days. A Government spokesman said tonight that the Government's nomination for interim President would be submitted to the *chamber about the middle of* next week. The name of Prof Xenophon Zolotas, the Gover*nor of the Bank of Greece, has* been mentioned repeatedly.



A policeman, holding a confiscated pistol, sits on top of a demonstrator during a Boston school busing riot on Saturday.

# Six held in riot over school busing

Boston, Dec 15.—Six people were arrested and several injured yesterday when about 3,000 marchers supporting *school busing attempted to* breach a police line and enter a restricted shopping area.

*The demonstrators, both black* and white, left the route approved by police and hurled *themselves* at the cordon.

After a clash, in which bottles and stones were thrown and one *man brandished a revolver*, the marchers withdrew and rejoined several thousand other demon*strators who had stayed on the* approved route.

Meanwhile, South Boston High School and seven other schools in the area will remain closed tomorrow because of *racial tensions. More than 1,000* whites clashed with police at the high school on Wednesday *after a white pupil was stabbed.* —Reuter.






# 'Political motive' in move to deport John Lennon

From William P. Jobes
Washington, Dec 15

John Lennon's complex legal struggle against deportation is now nearing its third year, and there are growing indications that the Immigration and Naturalization Service responded to political pressure in deciding to press its case against the former Beatle.

Although the Immigration Service says Mr Lennon is unable to remain in the United States because of a minor drug offence, records show that some 118 other offenders with more serious narcotics backgrounds have been permitted to live in this country.

Sources close to the case suggest that the Immigration Service's unusual interest in Mr Lennon developed when officials of the Nixon Administration were informed that Mr Lennon planned to appear at a leftist rally at the 1972 Republican national convention.

Mr Lennon today insists that *he had no intention of going* to the Republican convention.

In February, 1972, Senator *Strom Thurmond (Republican,* South Carolina), a member of the Senate internal security committee, who was a leading Nixon ally at the time, passed intelligence data on Mr Lennon to Mr John Mitchell, then the *Attorney-General. This infor*mation, sources say, was channelled through the Justice *Department and Immigration* Service chain of command to Mr Sol Marks, director of the *Service's New York district* office at the time, with orders to revoke immediately Mr Lennon's visitor's visa.

Mr Leon Wildes, a prominent New York lawyer specializing in *immigration affairs who repre*sents Mr Lennon, claims that interference by high Adminis*tration officials in what was* essentially an Immigration Service matter was an illegal incursion into the right of immigration district directors to exercise discretion in such cases.

*Mr Wildes has alleged in a* suit, separate from his deportation defence of Mr Lennon, that *evidence obtained by the Gov*ernment was the product of illegal surveillance activities.—*Washington Star-News.*

# Chinese restive over US link with Taiwan

From David Bonavia
Peking, Dec 15

The United States could *solve the Taiwan issue by an* arrangement similar to that which Japan has with China, *senior officials in Peking are* reported to have told Senator Mike Mansfield during his visit last week. Mr Mansfield was understood to have found the Chinese somewhat impatient over this issue, which Dr Henry Kissinger, the American Secretary of State, avoided during his recent talks here.

Japan maintains an embassy in Peking and an "exchange office" in Taipei to handle trade and related matters. The United States has an embassy in Taipei and a liaison office in Peking. Although the arrangement works well for practical matters the Chinese are believed to be increasingly restive at Washington's continued diplomatic recognition of *the Taiwan regime.*

# In brief

## Cholera isolates Kenyan city

Nairobi, Dec 15.—The Kenyan government today ordered Kisumu, a city on the shores of Lake Victoria, to be isolated in an attempt to contain a cholera epidemic which has claimed 30 lives.

*Hundreds of visitors were* vaccinated at Nairobi airport and the Government announced that travellers planning to pass through Kisumu would have to change their routes.

## Policemen found dead

Moncton, New Brunswick, Dec 15.—The bodies of two policemen who disappeared while investigating the kidnapping of a *14-year-old boy* last week were found in a shallow grave

## Cuba holds hijacker

Tampa, Florida, Dec 15.—A *man who hijacked a light air*craft from here to Cuba was held in custody in Havana. The *pilot was unharmed in the first* incident since the United States-Cuba anti-hijack agreement of *early 1973.*

## 28 rioters jailed

*Rangoon, Dec 15.—Special* military courts sentenced 28 more people to three years' jail for destroying public property in riots last week. On Friday 35 people received prison sentences.

## Ford grants reduced

New York, Dec 15.—The Ford Foundation is to reduce its grants over the next four years by more than half because of the declining value of its investments and a decision to stop spending capital.

## Israel snubs Unesco

Jerusalem, Dec 15.—Mr Allon, *Israel's Foreign Minister, said* his country had suspended its financial contribution to Unesco because of the organization's anti-Israeli stance.

## Angola party split

Luanda, Dec 15.—The Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola has announced the expulsion of Mr Daniel Chipenda, who leads a faction opposed to Dr Agostinho Neto, the chairman.

## Vietnam town falls

Saigon, Dec 15.—Communist troops seriously threatened a Government militia base about 70 miles north-east of Saigon today after overrunning the district town of Duc Phong.

# Apartheid 'must give way in face of changes'

*From Our Correspondent*
Johannesburg, Dec 15

The South African Government is "clobbering" the press to divert the attention of its supporters from the concessions *it is making*, Mr Laurence Gandar, former editor of the *Rand Daily Mail*, said here at the weekend.

"By 1980, I *suggest*, South Africa will be a very different place from the country we have known since 1910", he said at Witwatersrand University *after receiving an honorary* doctorate of law.

"What has begun to happen *here will, to an extent hard to* visualize now, transform the country, not just in the lifetime of you young people leaving university this year, but in the course of the next three to five years.

"The commitment to ending discrimination, solemnly made by Mr Pik Botha [South Africa's United Nations representative] . . . is surely irreversible and, where apartheid fails to adjust to this commitment, it is apartheid that will have to give way."

# Thai electors have choice of 42 political parties

From Our Correspondent
Bangkok, Dec 15

Nearly 2,200 candidates have registered in what promises to be one of Thailand's most confusing elections. Already, 42 political parties have registered, a world record, for the general election next month.

*The campaigning is doubly* confusing because of the plethora of parties containing the words "social, agriculture and justice" as part of their nomenclature, to catch the new mood of the people. As in previous Thai elections, the campaigns are centred on personalities rather than policies.

In the less sophisticated, rural electorates observers have noted that often candidates *deliberately avoid even mention*ing which party they belong to, preferring to win votes by *attacking the integrity and per*sonality of their opponents.

Some of the more colourful stories of the campaign include those of candidates who hand out postcards of naked girls and others who offer a new road into the village should they be returned.

Perhaps the most ironical aspect of the election for the 269 seats is that the present Government is not up for re-election and has confined itself merely to propagating information about the democratic process and the need for everyone to vote. In previous elections more than half the electorate have failed to vote.

*As power in Thailand is* centred round Bangkok, the country people have always *been more cynical of the power* of the ballot. One villager recently recounted a proverbial *story about Thai politics*: "Thai politicians are like bald birds", he said. "Each vote represents a feather and *when they get them* all, they fly away and we never see them again.

Public enthusiasm both for the interim Government and democracy in general appears to have waned since last year's student-inspired uprising which overthrew the military government that had dominated Thailand for a decade. Since then, Mr Sanya Dharmasakti, the Prime Minister, has acted as a caretaker leader while the country prepared for general elections.

# Aggression is defined by United Nations

New York, Dec 15.—The United Nations General Assembly yesterday adopted without a vote a definition of the term "aggression".

Legal and political experts at the United Nations and the League of Nations had worked on a definition since 1923. The following is the text of the eight articles of definition finally agreed:

**ARTICLE ONE**

Aggression is the use of armed *force by a state against the* sovereignty, territorial integrity or political independence of another state, or in any other manner inconsistent with the Charter of the United Nations, as set out in this definition.

Explanatory note: In this definition the term "state" (a) is used without prejudice to questions of *recognition or to whether a state* is a member of the United Nations, and (b) includes the concept of a "group of states" where appropriate.

**ARTICLE TWO**

The first use of armed force by a state in contravention of the Charter constitutes *prima facie* evidence of an act of aggression although the Security Council may, in conformity with the Charter, conclude that a determination that an act of aggression has been committed would not be justified in the light of other relevant circumstances including the fact that the acts concerned or their consequences are not of sufficient gravity.

**ARTICLE THREE**

Any of the following acts, regardless of a declaration of war, shall, subject to and in accordance with the provisions of Article Two, qualify as an act of aggression:

A. The invasion or attack by the armed forces of a state of the territory of another state, or any military occupation, however temporary, resulting from such invasion or attack, or any annexation by the use of force of the territory of another state or part thereof.

B. Bombardment by the armed forces of a state against the territory of another state, or any military of another state or the use of any weapons by a state *against* the territory of another state.

C. The blockade of the ports and *coasts of a state* by the armed forces of another state.

D. An attack by the armed forces of a state on the land, sea or air forces or marine and air fleets of another state.

E. The use of armed forces of *one state which are within the* territory of another state with the agreement of the receiving state, in contravention of the conditions provided for in the agreement or any extension of their presence in such territory beyond the termination of the agreement.

F. The action of a state in allowing its territory, which it has placed at the disposal of another state, to be used by that other state for perpetrating an act of *aggression against a third state.*

G. The sending by or on behalf of a state of armed bands, groups, irregulars or mercenaries, which carry out acts of armed force against another state of such gravity as to amount to the acts listed above, or its substantial involvement therein.

**ARTICLE FOUR**

The acts enumerated above are not exhaustive and the Security Council may determine that other acts constitute aggression under the provisions of the Charter.

**ARTICLE FIVE**

No consideration of whatever nature, whether political, economic, military or otherwise, may serve as a justification for aggression.

A war of aggression is a crime against international peace. Aggression gives rise to international responsibility.

No territorial acquisition or special advantage resulting from aggression are or shall be recognized as lawful.

**ARTICLE SIX**

Nothing in this definition shall be construed as in any way enlarging or diminishing the scope of the Charter, including its provisions concerning cases in which the use of force is lawful.

**ARTICLE SEVEN**

Nothing in this definition, and in particular Article Three, could in any way prejudice the right of *self-determination*, freedom and independence, as derived from the Charter, of peoples forcibly deprived of *that right and referred* to in the declaration on principles of international law concerning friendly relations and cooperation among states in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, particularly peoples under colo*nial and racist regimes* or other forms of alien domination: nor the right of these peoples to struggle to that end and to seek and receive support, in accordance with the principles of the Charter and in conformity with the above *mentioned declaration.*

**ARTICLE EIGHT**

In their interpretation and application, the above provisions are interrelated and each provision should be construed in the context of the other *provisions.*—Agence France-Presse.


# ENTERTAINMENTS

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THE ROYAL BALLET
Tonight & Wed. 7.30, Sat. 2 Swan Lake. Thurs. 7.30 Enigma Variations, Monotones, Daphnis & Chloe.
THE ROYAL OPERA
Tomorrow & Sat. 7.30 Pelléas et Mélisande, Fri. 7 Le nozze di Figaro. Seats avail. tomor. & Sat.

COLISEUM 01-836 3161
ENGLISH NATIONAL OPERA
is back in action. Tomorrow and Thurs. 7.30 Barber of Seville. For Peter Pan see under Theatres.

LONDON OPERA CENTRE, 240 Commercial Road E.1. 790 4404. December 18th, 19th, 20th and 21st at 1.30 p.m. THE FAIRY QUEEN—Purcell.

ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL. Dec. 26 to Jan. 11. Daily 5 & 7.30 (Jan. 7, 8, 9, 10 at 7.30 only) LONDON FESTIVAL BALLET in THE NUTCRACKER.

SADLER'S WELLS THEATRE, 837 1672 Rosebery Ave. Ets. 7.30. Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2.30. D'OYLY CARTE in GILBERT & SULLIVAN. Tues. & Wed.: Ruddigore, Dec. 19, 20 & 21: Yeoman of the Guard.

## CONCERTS

ROYAL ALBERT HALL. Tomorrow 7.30 LSO. Harry Rabinowitz, Johnny Morris. Works by Gershwin, Bernstein, Prokofiev (Peter and the Wolf), Rachmaninov & Christmas Carols.

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ADELPHI. 836 7611. Opens Tdy. for 24 weeks only. 2.0 & 7.30. LIVE ON STAGE in a brand new adventure
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AMBASSADORS. 836 1171. Ev. 8. Sat. 6 & 8.40. Tue. (all seats £1.80). 2.45
"SUPER JACK IS A SWING HIT —RIP RIP HOORAY FOR
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This fast fun musical is the best to hit town in many a season. Half a dozen show stopping songs. Certain hit. Sun. "THIS MUSICAL GAVE ME GREAT PLEASURE!!"—D. Exp. Lighthearted colourful mixture of vaudeville, melodrama, and rousing songs." E.N. "Lively melodic, very amusing verve & wit, and above all a good musical score." Daily Mirror.

AMBASSADORS. THE MOUSETRAP
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APOLLO. 437 2663. Evenings 8.0. No perfs. Dec. 23, 24, 25. Boxing Day 5.0 & 8.0.
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TREASURE ISLAND
A Musical Adventure at 2.0 & 4.45 with Bernard Miles, Spike Milligan.

NEW LONDON. 405 0072. Drury Lane, W.C.2. Red. price prevs from Thurs. Opens Dec. 30 at 7.0, subs. 8.0. Frl. Sat., 5.30 & 8.30.
SHEILA HANCOCK GEORGE COLE
Déjà Revue
A Retiew of Revues

OLD VIC. THE NATIONAL THEATRE. 928 7616. Tonight, Tomor. 7.30. Peter Shaffer's
EQUUS
Wed. 7.30. Thurs. 2.15 & 7.30: GRAND MANOEUVRES
Frl. 7.30, Sat. 2.15 & 7.30, THE FREEWAY
SEATS ALWAYS AVAILABLE DAY OF PERFORMANCE FROM 10 a.m. Now Booking to 15 Feb. Telephone bookings suspended until tomorrow.

## THEATRES

OPEN SPACE 580 4970. Temp. m'ship
THE SNOB, by Carl Sternheim, directed by Charles Marowitz. Prev. Tues. 8.0. Opens Wed. 7.0. Chas by Perf. Dec. 30 at 8.30. Subs. Tues. to Sun. 8.0. (No perfs. Dec. 23-26).

PALACE. 437 6834. Mon.-Thurs. 8.0 Fri.-Sat. 6.0 & 8.40
JESUS CHRIST SUPERSTAR
2 perfs. on Dec. 26, 27, 28, Jan. 1 at 6.0 & 8.40. Closed Dec. 25-25.

PALLADIUM. 437 7373. Some seats still available for PREVIEW tonight 7.30 Opens tomor. 7.0. Subs. 7.30. Mat. Dec 31 and Daily from Dec. 26 at 2.45
TOMMY STEELE
in a Lavish New Musical
HANS ANDERSEN

PHOENIX. 836 8611. Mon.-Th. 8.0 Fri. 8.30, Sat. & Box. Day 5.30, 8.30
ELAINE STRITCH
"Brilliant performance."—Gdn.
THE GINGERBREAD LADY
"The evening is a total joy."—Mail

PHOENIX THEATRE. 836 861
Until Jan. 11. Daily 3 p.m. A. A. Milne's WINNIE THE POOH. Additional perfs 11 a.m. Dec. 19, 21, 23, 27, 28, 30, Jan. 4, 6, 11.

PLACE, Duke's Rd., Euston. 387 1672 Last perfs. RSC & special season. Today 2.30 & 8.0. Snoo Wilson's THE BEAST. All seats £1 (£0.50 members). RSC also at Aldwych.

PICCADILLY. 437 4506. Previews from tomorrow at 8.00. Sat. 5.30. Fri. Night Sat. 21 Dec. 8.30 Subs. Mon. Fri. 8, Sats. 5.30 and 8.30. Mats Wed. at 2.45
DINAH SHERIDAN, JACK WATLING RAYMOND FRANCIS in a new thriller by FRANCIS DURBRIDGE
THE GENTLE HOOK

PRINCE OF WALES. 930 8681. Evs 8.0. Fri. Sat. & Dec. 26 at 5. & 8.45 (no perfs Dec. 25-27).
THE DANNY LA RUE SHOW
"splendiferous revue."—F. Times

QUEENS. 734 1166. Evgs. 7.30 sha Mat. Th. & Dec. 26, 2.30. Sats. 4 & 8.15 (No perfs. Dec. 24, 25
JOAN PLOWRIGHT FRANK FINLAY
SATURDAY SUNDAY MONDA
Directed by FRANCO ZEFFIRELLI

RAYMOND REVUEBAR THEAT 734 1593. 2.30 and 10 p.m.
PAUL RAYMOND presents
THE FESTIVAL OF EROTICA

REGENT. 580 1744. Mon., Tu., Th 8.30, Wed., Fri., Sat. 7.0 & 9.15
LET MY PEOPLE COME
A Sexual Musical
"You name it they've got it. Never a dull moment."—E. News.

ROUND HOUSE. 267 2
Prevs. from Wed. at 8
AUTOSACRAMENTALES
Directed by Victor Garcia

ROYAL COURT 730
Previews from 31 Dec. at 7.30
OBJECTIONS TO SEX AND VIOLEN by Caryl Churchill

ROYALTY. 405 8004 Book
The World's Greatest Magician
SORCAR Junior
A great show for all the family. Opens Dec. 28 at 7.0. Subs. 6.0 Mat. Thurs. & Sat. 2.30.

ST. MARTIN'S 836 1443 Evgs. Mats., Tues. 2.45 and Sats. 5 & Extra Mat. Dec. 26 at 5 p.m.
AGATHA CHRISTIE'S
THE MOUSETRAP
23RD YEAR
WORLD'S LONGEST-EVER R

SAVOY 836 8888. Evgs. 8, Sat. 5 Weds. 2.30 Mat. Dec. 26 at 5 p.
ROBERT MORLEY
"REMARKABLY FUNNY."—E. S
Ambrosine William Jo
PHILLPOTTS FRANKLYN CA
A GHOST ON TIPTOE
OVER 250 PERFS.

SHAFTESBURY. 01-836
Prevs. Tnt., Tmr., Wed. 8.0. Thur. 7.0. Subs. 8.0. Sat. 5.30 & 8
WEST SIDE STORY
"THE GREATEST STAGE MUSI OF ALL TIME"
ALIVE ON STAGE
Opens today 1.30, 4.30, Subs. 1 4.30, Sat. 11.30 a.m., 2.30.
THE WOMBLES XMAS SHO
Tel. 01-836 4255

SHAW THEATRE. 01-388
Daily 11 a.m. & 2.30 p.m. From 21-28 at 2 p.m., 5 p.m. No pert. Dec. 24 (closed Dec. 25)
KEN CAMPBELL'S
OLD KING COLE

STRAND. 836 2660. Evgs. 8.0. Th. 5.0. Sats. 5 & 8. Dec. 27 at & 8.30 (No perfs. Dec. 25, 26)
Jean Kent, Lisa Goddard Richard Caldicot & Derek Royle
NO SEX PLEASE—
WE'RE BRITISH
Directed by Allan Davis
"Hysterically funny."—S. Tim

STRATFORD - UPON - AVON. Shakespeare Company (0789) Now in repertoire: MACB TWELFTH NIGHT, MEASURE MEASURE. Recorded booking (0789) 69191.

THEATRE UPSTAIRS 730
REMEMBER THE TRUTH DEAR by Heathcote Williams.
Prevs. 8.15. Opens Wed. 7.30.

TH. WORKSHOP, STRATFORD. 534 0310. Evenings 8 p.m. No b
DRACULA
Daily from Thursday at 3.30 p
LAND OF THE DINOSAURS

VAUDEVILLE. 836
Evgs. 8.0. Mat. Tu. 5.0. Sats. Box Day 5.30 & 8.30
FENELLA FIELDING, PETER BI in ALAN AYCKBOURN'S
ABSURD PERSON SINGUL
"BEST COMEDY OF THE YEA —Evening Standard Award.

VICTORIA PALACE. 834 1317. 8.0. Wed., Sat. & Dec. 26, 6.0 &
MAX BYGRAVES
"SWINGALONGAMAX"
New Song and Laughter Spect with Rogers & Starr, Bobby D Denise Keane, & Happy and Fu

WEMBLEY, EMPIRE POOL. O Tomorrow 7.30. Lavish ICE PA
ALADDIN
Dec. perfs.: Daily 2 & 6. Dec. 27 & all Sats. 2 & 6. CHILDR 's PRICE most perfs. (01-902 1

WESTMINSTER, 834 0283. Box Daily 2.30, Fri. 7.30, Sat. 6.
GIVE A DOG A BONE
11th Season Enchanting Family "Excellent Christmas entertain —BBC Radio 2.

WHITEHALL. 930 6692/7765. 6 Evgs. 8.30, Wed., Sat. 6.15, 8
PAUL RAYMOND'S
PYJAMA TOPS
Featuring the New £10,000 "See thro' Swimming Pool

WINDMILL. 43
PAUL RAYMOND presents A Fabulous Sex Comedy
LET'S GET LAID
twice nightly at 7.0 & 9.0.

WYNDHAM'S (836
Evgs. at 8. Sats. 5.30 & 8.
Celia Tony
JOHNSON BIRTON
William Douglas Home's new
THE DAME OF SARK
"INTENSELY MOVING" Hudson, S. Times.

YOUNG VIC (by Old Vic), 928 Tnt., Tue., Thur., Fri. 8. CR SGT. PEPPER (last perfs.), lously funny black comedy S. Times. Wed. 2, Sat. 2 & TASTIC FAIRGROUND (chil to 9).

YOUNG VIC STUDIO (928 6563 Nine perfs. THE HOGARTH PU Send S.A.E. for details.

TALK OF THE TOWN. 01-75 From 8.15. Dinner and Dan 9.30 Revue A TOUCH OF VE Opening tonight 11 p.m.
MATT MONRO

## CINEMAS

ABC 1 & 2, Shaftesbury Ave. 83 Sep. perfs. All seats bkble. M ON THE ORIENT EXPRESS ABC 1: 2.50, 5.50, 8.50. A 2.15, 5.15, 8.15.
ABC BLOOMSBURY 83 Brunswick Sq. Nr. Russell Sq THE GARDEN OF THE CONTINUS (A) Italian film sub-titles). 2.45, 5.50, CHARIOTS OF THE GODS (U) 4.30, 7.35.
ACADEMY ONE (437 2981 Widerberg's ELVIRA MADIGA 1.30, 3.45, 6.10, 8.30. Last

Tonight at 7.30
Peter Shaffer's
EQUUS
"Sensationally good" Guardian
The National Theatre at the Old Vic
01-928 7616

CINEMAS

CADEMY TWO (437 5129). Victor ISTO'S THE SPIRIT OF THE BEE-IVE (AA) & MIKIS THEODORAKIS (U). Progs. 1.00, 3.30, 6.05, 8.30.
CADEMY THREE (437 8819). SEY AIN FOLK (AA), and MY CHILDHOOD (A). 5.0, 7.0, 9.0. Last 3 days.
ARLTON, Haymarket. 930 3711. BRUCE LEE in FIST OF FURY (X). Progs. 1.00, 2.55, 5.15, 7.55. LAST THREE DAYS.
OLUMBIA. (734 5414) A MAN FOR ALL SEASONS (U). Progs. Dly. 1.00, 3.30, 5.55, 8.20. Last Three Days.
RZON, Curzon St., W.1. 499 3737 Ingmar Bergman's SCENES FROM A MARRIAGE (AA), at 1.55, 4.55, 7.55. Phone bookings accepted. "The best and most intelligent film around in London at present."—David Robinson, Times.
MINION, Tott. Ct. Rd. (580 9562). THAT'S ENTERTAINMENT (U). Sep. Progs. 2.10, 5.20, 8.25. All seats bookable.
MPIRE, Leicester Square. EARTHQUAKE (A). You'll FEEL it as well as see it in SENSURROUND. Progs. Daily 2.50, 5.50, 8.50. Sep. Perfs. All seats bookable. No phone bookings.
NEMA, Notting Hill Gate. 727 0750. GREAT COMEDIES SEASON. Continuous from W. C. FIELDS PROGRAMME (U). POOL SHARKS, PHARMACIST, FATAL GLASS OF BEER, BARBERSHOP 1.30, 4.20, 7.10, 10 p.m. and HARRY LANGDON in THE STRONG MAN (A) 2.45, 5.40, 8.30. GATE CINEMA CLUB. 5.15 p.m. DZIGA VERTOV'S THE MAN WITH THE MOVIE CAMERA. Membership 20p. Late Night Gate Cinema.
ICESTER SQUARE THEATRE (930 6252) Royal World Charity Premiere in the Gracious Presence of HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN Walt Disney's production, THE ISLAND AT THE TOP OF THE WORLD (U) Tonight. Open to the public from tomorrow.
NEMA, 45 Knightsbridge 235 3225/6 ane Fonda, Donald Sutherland KLUTE (X)
y, 6.30, 9.00. Mat. Sat./Sun. 3.0. ile Show Fri. & Sat. 11.15. All ats bookable by phone. SOLD OUT ord. Sun. 15th Dec. *Showing ntil Wed. 18th Dec.
ON HAYMARKET (930 2738/2771) rs Bogarde, Charlotte Rampling, HE NIGHT PORTER (X). Sep. ogs. Wk. 1.45, 5.00, 8.20. ature Wk. 2.05, 5.20, 8.40. All ts Bookable.
ON LEICESTER SQUARE (930 32) Jon Voight in THE ODESSA LE (A). Sep. Perf. Daily Progs. am. 12.45, 4.05, 8.00. Royal cle Seats Bookable. LAST THREE YS. From Thursday at COLUMBIA.
ON MARBLE ARCH (723 2011/2) ger Moore, Susannah York GOLD ). Sep. Progs 1.00, 4.30, 8.00. seats bookable.
N, ST. MARTIN'S LANE (836 1671). A Sublime Trip to a New World FANTASTIC PLANET CRYSTAL VOYAGER (U). dic by The Pink Floyd. Cont. gs. Wk. 2.00, 4.50, 7.40.
MOUNT, Lower Regent St. 930 4 BREEZY (AA). Progs. Wk. 2.10, 4.15, 6.25, 8.40.
PULLMAN Sth. Ken. 376 6898 URRE WRATH OF GOD (A). gs. 4.10, 5.50, 8.10.
E CHARLES, Leic. Sq. 437 8181 The Sensation of London EMMANUELLE (X) Perfs. Dly. (inc. Sun.), 2.45, 5, 9.00, 11.45. Late Show Every t. Seats Bkble. Lic'd Bar.
Leicester Sq. 437 1254. CHINA-N (X). Progs. Daily 2.30, 5.20, ).
O ONE, Oxford Circus. 437 3300. Disney's SNOW WHITE AND SEVEN DWARFS (U). Progs. (not Suns.) 4.30, 7.55.
4, Leics. Sq. (Wardour St.). 4470. William Peter Blatty's EXORCIST (X). Directed by am Friedkin. Sep. Perfs. Dly. 0, 3.00, 6.15, 9.00, 11.50. Box Open Daily 10-8. Sun. 12-8. s Bkble. All Perfs.
RSAL, Lower Regent St. 930 1. THE MIDNIGHT MAN (X). s. Wkdys 2.0, 4.05, 6.20, 8.45. ER WEST END
ester Square Tel.: 439 0791 el Caine, Anthony Quinn, James n THE MARSEILLE CONTRACT Cont. Progs. 2.40, 4.35, 6.30. Last Three Days.
Finch, Liv Ullmann THE CATION (AA). Sep. Perfs. All kble. 2.45, 5.45, 8.45. rlos Fellini's AMACORD (X). Perfs. All Seats bkble. 2.30, 8.30.

EXHIBITIONS

HAS FARE: A feast of Seasonal ast, WATERLOO PLACE ERY, 12 Waterloo Place. 839 8000. Mon.-Sat., 10-5. 24th Dec.

SPINK
Until 24th ITIONS OF CANDLESTICKS s 9.30-5.30. Sats. 10.00-1.00. Thurs. until 7.00. Street, St. James's, S.W.1.

ART EXHIBITIONS

HRISTOPHER MENDEZ ngton St., W.1. 01-734 2385 Etchings by Hollar 1607-1677 . 10-12.30, 2-6, until Dec. 20.

HI'S, 14 Old Bond St., W.1. 7408. ALVARO GUEVARA 1951. A Chilean Painter in and Paris. Until 10 January. ASTERS and MODERN prints, gs and watercolours for Christ-on.-Fri. 9.30-6.30; Sat. 9.30-

DRIAN GALLERY 5-7 Porchester Place Marble Arch, W.2. KUPCZYNSKI and LILLIESTROM Paintings 0.30-5. Sat. 10.30-1.

CHINGS BY CROME Exhibition at LIAN WESTON GALLERY Albemarle Street, W.1. Tel. 493 0722 es 520-686. Cat. 30p. -Fri. 10-6. Sat. 10.30-1.

GALLERY 21 ton St., W.1. 01-493 6832 ition of recent works by TAPIES until 18 December -Fri. 10-6.30. Sats. 10-1.

D M. NORMAN GALLERY Street, St. James's, S.W.1. Gift for all Seasons' mmary Watercolours from £5 Dec. daily. Sats. 9.30-12.30.

FILS, 30 Davies St., W.1. 493 ANCIENT & MODERN, closed as Dec. 24-Jan. 4 incl.

HENRY MOORE FISCHER FINE ART Graphic Works 1972-1974 the "Sheep" portfolio, the ge" portfolio, etc. Mon.-30; Sats. 10-12.30, until end 01-839 3942. 30 King Street, s, S.W.1.

D GALLERY (Arts Council) Bank, S.E.1. BRITISH NG PAINTINGS 1650-1850 UL KLEE: THE LAST YEARS. -23 Feb., 1975. Mon.-Fri. Sat. 10-6, Sun. 12-6. Closed , 26 Dec. and 1 Jan. 50p to both exhibitions. 10p all on. and 5-8 Tues. to Fri. n. students and OAPs 25p.

ASSON GALLERY presents PETER FARMER Until 21st December 4 Jermyn Street, S.W.1. 01-629 6981 10.30-5.30. Sats. 11-1.

ART EXHIBITIONS

LEFEVRE GALLERY
An exhibition of important 19th & 20th Century Paintings and Drawings, including works by Bonnard, Bordin, Daumier, Degas, Delacroix, Ernst, Magritte, Matisse, Miro, Picasso, Severini, Toulouse-Lautrec, Van Gogh. Weekdays 10-5, Saturdays 10-1. 30 Bruton Street, London W1X 8JD. Tel. 01-493 1570.

LEGER GALLERY
13 Old Bond Street, W.1.
IMPORTANT EXHIBITION ENGLISH WATERCOLOURS
including Cozens and the Hamilton Sketchbooks. Turner, Cotman, etc.

MAAS GALLERY. Christmas exhibition of English Paintings, drawings, water colours and prints from £10 at 15a Clifton St. New Bond Street, W.1. Until 20th December. Daily 10-6. Sats. 10-1.

MAYOR GALLERY, 14 South Molton St., W.1. 493 8778. JAMES ROSENQUIST. Paintings 1961-74.

MARLBOROUGH GRAPHICS LTD., 17-18 Old Bond St., W.1. RECENT WORKS BY GALLERY ARTISTS Daily 10-5.30. Sats. 10-12.30.

MARLBOROUGH, 6 Albemarle St., W.1. EDWARD SEAGO Memorial Loan Exhibition until 3 January, 1975. Mon.-Fri. 10-5.30, Sats. 10-12.30. Adm. free. Illustrated Catalogue, £2 post free.

MOORLAND GALLERY, 23 Cork St., W.1. 01-734 6961. Artist and illustrator watercolours by ARCHIBALD HORBURN until December 21. Mon.-Fri. 9.30-6. Sats. 10-1.

"NUDE OR NAKED IN 1974", Nicholas Treadwell Gallery, Chiltern St., W.1. 486 1414.

OMELL GALLERIES, 40 Albemarle Street, Piccadilly, W.1. GREAT END-OF-YEAR OF FINE MARINE AND MODERN PAINTINGS at REALISTIC PRICES. Unique opportunity to purchase fine works of art at a very modest outlay.

PAINTINGS OF ENGLISH GARDENS AND LANDSCAPES by JOHN MORLEY on show in Royal Academy Schools' Common Room. Open until 3rd Jan., daily, except Sundays, Christmas Eve, Christmas Day and Boxing Day. Admission free. ROYAL ACADEMY OF ARTS, Piccadilly, W.1.

RANGER'S HOUSE (G.L.C.), Chesterfield Walk, Blackheath, S.E.10. 10-6 inc. Sun. Admission free. THE SUFFOLK COLLECTION, INAUGURAL EXHIBITION OF THE SUFFOLK COLLECTION: ELIZABETHAN, JACOBEAN and later portraits.

RICHARD GREEN GALLERY
36 Dover Street, W.1. 01-493 7997
CHRISTMAS EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS UNDER £2,000
Daily 9.30-6.00. Sats. 10.00-12.30

REDFERN GALLERY. DUBUFFET NICHOLSON TAPIES. Paintings, drawings graphics. December-January. Daily, 10-6. Sats. 10-1. 20 Cork Street, London, W.1.

ROLAND BROWSE & DELBANCO
19 Cork St., W.1. 01-734 7984
ECCLESIASTICAL & DOMESTIC SCULPTURE
Ulrich Henn
Mon.-Fri., 10-5.30. Sats. 10-1 until 23 Dec.

ROYAL ACADEMY OF ARTS, TURNER 1775-1851. Organized jointly by the Tate Gallery and Royal Academy of Arts. 10-6 seven days a week. Adm. 80p (Mondays 40p). Season ticket £3. Students and pensioners half price. Adm. free on Mondays in December.

ROYAL MINIATURE SOCIETY
Mall Art Galleries, Mall, SW1
Annual Exhibition. Adm. 10p.
10-5. Sats. 10-1. until 1 p.m. Dec. 18

SABIN GALLERY, 4 Cork St., W.1. "Early English Watercolours as Christmas Presents", mainly under £50. Dec 3-24. Daily 9.30-5.30. Sats. 10-12.30.

SERPENTINE GALLERY (Arts Council), Kensington Gardens, W.2. ART AS THOUGHT PROCESS, 14 Dec.-12 Jan. 1975. 10-6 daily. Closed 24-29 Dec. incl. and 1 Jan. Admission free.

TARANMAN GALLERY, F. L. GRIGGS, R.A., R.E., 1876-1938. Drawings, Etchings & Manuscripts. Mon.-Fri., 10-5. Sats. 10-1. 256 Brompton Rd., Sw3. Tel. 589 7838.

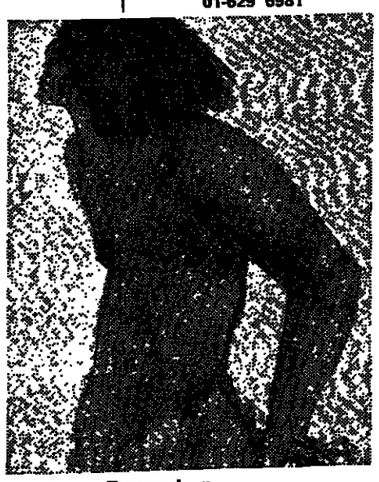
TEMPLE GALLERY, ICONS, 4 Yeomans Row, S.W.3. 589 6622.

THE WADDINGTON GALLERIES
34 Cork Street, W.1 439 1866
HELEN FRANKENTHALER
Paintings. Daily 10-5.30
Sat. 10-1. Ends 21st Dec.

TRYON GALLERY, 41 Dover St., W.1. 01-493 5161. Wild animals of Africa by WILHELM KUHNERT until Dec. 21. Mon.-Fri. 9.30-6. Sats. 10-1.

WINSLOW HOMER: watercolours and drawings. VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM, SW7. Adm. 20p.

Lasson Gallery
82-84 Jermyn Street
London SW1
01-629 6981



presents
PETER FARMER
until 21st December
Weekdays 10.30-5.30 Saturdays 11-1

EXHIBITIONS

NOW until December 24th ONLY
100 Antique and Modern
CHINESE EMBROIDERED PICTURES
including some particularly fine bird and flower antique sets.
HARRODS 4th floor Picture Gallery and Central Hall.
9 a.m.-6 p.m.; Wed. 7 p.m.
THE WORLD'S FINEST EMBROIDERY
£20-£500
Unique presents and investments.
Direct from China. Best prices.

# MONDAY BOOK

## Martin trio together again

John Martin's last and perhaps greatest paintings, the three large scenes from the Book of Revelation, were advertised at their first London exhibition in 1855 as "the most sublime and extraordinary pictures in the world". The Tate Gallery has owned *The Great Day of His Wrath* since 1945, and now that the late Charlotte Frank has bequeathed, in memory of her husband Robert, the two companion paintings of *The Last Judgment* and *The Plains of Heaven*, all three works are now displayed together once again.

*The Last Judgment* combines traditional apocalyptic imagery, portraits of famous men of the past, and such up-to-the-minute details as the railway train plunging into the abyss. The blessed stand on the left side, while on the right are scenes of doom and damnation. *The Great Day of His Wrath* and *The Plains of Heaven* owe something to Turner's early machines and his late panoramic Italian landscapes.

# What a lovely siege!

**Thomas Pakenham**

### Thank God We Kept the Flag Flying

**The Siege and Relief of Ladysmith 1899-1900**

**By Kenneth Griffith**

(*Hutchinson*, £5.95)

"If I was the general," said the young staff officer with the Field Marshal's baton in his knapsack, "I should retreat. But then I am not the general." The young staff officer was Henry Rawlinson (later CIGS); the General, on whose staff he was serving, Sir George White, VC; the scene was Ladysmith, Natal, in October, 1899. And three weeks later the Boers cut the railway and telegraph lines, and the siege of Ladysmith began.

Rawlinson was right. White's decision not to retreat was to prove the most disastrous of all the strategic errors in the Boer War, of which there were no shortage. It completely wrecked the British plan of invasion: the plan lovingly prepared by the War Office who had arranged for the British "steamroller" to roll forward and flatten the two Boer republics, the Orange Free State and the Transvaal. Now the invasionary force, commanded by Sir Redvers Buller, became a rescue column. Buller's unenviable job was to try to dig out Sir George White and his 13,000-strong Natal Field Force from the hole into which he had got himself.

The seige lasted four months, and became the strategic pivot around which the main armies, both British and Boer, revolved. All the world watched as Buller's infantry floundered in the gorges of the Tugela, unable to break through General Louis Botha's nimble line of mounted irregulars. At one point, White's garrison were nearly overwhelmed, due to White's half-hearted system of defence. The likelihood that 13,000 professional British soldiers might have to surrender to a nation of farmers became a nightmare to the British Government. "A great disaster", Balfour called it, "but an even greater humiliation".

Finally Buller found the key to Ladysmith and, at a cost to his force of 5,000 casualties, rescued the garrison. And it could all have been so easily avoided. No one had ever imagined, as the War Office told Lord Salisbury's cabinet, that White would be fool enough to get himself locked into a place like Ladysmith, commanded by hills on every side and a notorious fever spot. For days, White had had a railway line open to the south. Why on earth did he not retreat with all his guns and equipment? The blunder was White's and White's alone. And a highly secret cable was sent to Buller, just before the siege began: "Sack White."

Clearly these are questions of some importance; indeed it is *the* main point about the siege of Ladysmith that it need never have happened. It is not a point made in Kenneth Griffith's rollicking narrative. To say this is not to criticize this book, which is immensely entertaining, beautifully illustrated and teeming with new material about the siege. Kenneth Griffith does not claim to write impartial history. He is unashamedly partisan. The heroes of this book are the men who "kept the flag flying"; the defenders of Ladysmith. Kenneth Griffith nails his own colours to their mast.

He is an actor by profession, and a Welshman; for the past 20 years the Boer War has been his grand passion. His prejudices are sometimes violent, almost always entertaining, and splendidly inconsistent. He loathes imperialist politicians; Jo (sic) Chamberlain is "sly, arrogant"; Milner a "cold, ruthless fish". He loves imperialist soldiers; Bobs is a fine fellow; and when Sir George White appears, "there writes the simple good man and soldier"; Ian Hamilton is "charmed and charming". He is sympathetic towards the Black Africans who had to pay the heaviest price for the war; the only large-scale atrocities were those committed by the Boers against Africans. He is second to no one in his admiration for the Afrikaners of the backveld, the chief persecutors of the Black Africans.

The style of much of the book is, like the man, exuberant. I picture Kenneth Griffith wading through the jungles of the India Office Library (the source of the Sir George White mss, though this is not, strange to say, acknowledged anywhere in the book) like an elephant on the rampage. He snorts and sweats, he plucks up letters like banana plants; he cheerfully spits them out again. What of Winston Churchill as an historical source? An "unhealthy load of rubbish", he tells us. What of Sir Redvers Buller, the chief victim of White's decision not to retreat? Buller is "manic" and "paranoid". "Why wasn't Buller quietly taken away?" he asks. Buller is a "pathological liar" and when he speaks his words are "the blabbering of an immature schoolboy". Loyalty to the defenders of Ladysmith, of whom Buller was understandably critical, can go no farther.

In describing the siege through the eyes of the defenders of Ladysmith, Kenneth Griffith is generous to a fault. Yet he conveys brilliantly the pathos of war, basing himself here on the actual letters the soldiers wrote home to England. "When I come home I shall want to sleep in my clothes out on a path in the garden in a blanket, if it isn't raining I should like someone to put a watering pot over me every now and then. And the gardener come out and shoot every hour or so in the night." So wrote Major Bowen of the 60th Rifles back to his wife. And Bowen, poor man, never did come home. He died, like the 269 other British defenders of Ladysmith killed in the siege, the 540 soldiers who died of disease, and the countless numbers of African children who died of starvation, and he was buried near where he had fallen.



'Le lion Anglais et le taureau Boer'—from a French satirical magazine.

# Scottish Opera's fine Marschallin

**Rosenkavalier/Bohème**
King's, Edinburgh

**William Mann**

Scottish Opera originally produced Richard Strauss's *Der Rosenkavalier* in English (three years ago, with the memorable partnership of Helga Dernesch and Janet Baker), for the good reason that, more perhaps than any other standard repertory masterpiece, it will not properly be appreciated unless every word is intelligible.

No English translation that I have heard or read has been able to do full justice to the subtle diction of Hugo von Hofmannsthal's libretto (the various forms of address, for instance, and the dialects); next month Londoners will see and hear how the ENO cope with the problems when their new production in English opens at the Coliseum. Scottish Opera, for their current revival, have reverted to the original German text—though there was only one non-British singer in the cast which I saw in Edinburgh last week, and she, Trudeliese Schmidt, was a sudden replacement for the British Octavian, Anne Howells. Not much attempt was made at the dialect, even by Miss Schmidt (Michael Langdon as Ochs makes more of it); some odd German vowels were to be heard from Catherine Wilson as the Marschallin, but these could easily be forgiven, so lovely was her performance as a whole.

Miss Wilson looks the right age (32) for the part, and her voice has the warmth and finesse of shading for the glorious music (she has honed away the shrillness that came upon her when she turned into a soprano a few years ago). There was a wealth of tenderness in "Du bist mein Bub", a real understanding of the character in the closing scene of the first act, tactfully yet eloquently done with clear and meaningful enunciation, and in the exchanges with Octavian and Sophie which culminate in the marvellous trio. Here her voice blended superbly with those of Miss Schmidt and the lovely Sophie, Glenys Fowles, who had already given us an enchanting account of the duet "Mit Ihren Augen voll Tränen".

Anthony Besch's production, rehearsed this time by David Pountney, remains elegant and pointful, the many characters firmly drawn—I particularly liked Malcolm Donnelly's Commissioner of Police, as well as the already familiar Duenna of Judith Pierce, Thomas Hemsley's Faninal and, of course, Mr Langdon's masterly Ochs, even better in this small theatre (his "Bravo" to the Italian tenor interpolated, after "Als Morgengabe" is surely a mistake).

The Marschallin's bedroom was too brightly lit when the curtain rose; and the Leopold did not remotely resemble his father Mr Langdon (who has to remark proudly on the family likeness). For the rest, this is a happy revival to see as well as hear. In the pit Alexander Gibson conducts a tense, vivid, sumptuously played reading—some tempi perhaps too fast for comfort, though the third-act prelude was almost cautious by contrast—and is careful not to overpower his singers.

Sir Charles Groves is in charge of the revival of Puccini's *La Bohème* which also goes at a smart pace, advantageous not only for the scenes of bohemian revelry but for much of the lyrical music, too, this being prevented from cloying and from overtaxing the cast. For the Mimi is somewhat short-breathed, though charming and touching; she is Joanna Bruno, from New Jersey. The Rodolfo, Reginald Byers, from Australia, for all his healthy voice is spare of legato line and inclined to the expressive sob, so that expansive tempi would not have helped either of them. As it was, the third act went nicely and the Death Scene found them sensitive and moving.

It was not an unforgettable cast. Patricia Hay's tough, Women's Lib-style Musetta was interesting and I liked Gordon Sandison's breezy Schaunard. Peter Ebert's production is inventive, rather too contrived in the third act, delightful at Café Momus, even if the turnover of customers seemed incredibly rapid for any café in Paris.

**The Boom Boom Room**
Ansacher, New York

**Clive Barnes**

Joseph Papp as a producer has many qualities but the two most unusual are those of loyalty and grit. When he commits himself to a playwright it appears to be a total commitment. It is much the same with actors. Papp has a sense of company, a sense of a continuing institution. This is the vital, living aspect of the New York Shakespeare Festival, wherever that festival turns up, at the Public Theatre in Lafayette Street, in Central Park or at Lincoln Centre.

When Papp moved part of his operations to Lincoln Centre last year, he started his Vivian Beaumont tenure with a work destined to be one of the most controversial plays of the season, David Rabe's *Boom Boom Room*. It was both praised and maligned, but at the end of the season it was within a fraction of a vote of winning the New York drama critics' best-play award over another of Papp's productions, Miguel Pinero's *Short Eyes*.

Yet the play was not really right at the Vivian Beaumont. As Papp and the author admitted at the time, it needed more work on it. Papp had little enough time to prepare his first season, and he obviously wanted to start off with Rabe, the playwright perhaps most closely associated with his management. The work was not ready.

Courageously Papp sent it back to the drawing board. During the past summer it had a production out of town, and now it has been brought back to New York, in yet a third production, at the Anspacher Theatre.

It has been considerably rewritten, something like 25 per cent of the play is new, and is far better staged. But the result is not that much different.

Rabe's play could be subtitled "The Anatomy of a Go-go Girl". His heroine is Chrissy, a largely inarticulate girl with a naturally sweet nature. She is indeed a victim of that same sweet nature. When we first see her she is a go-go girl in Philadelphia, and our last sight of her is as a stripper in New York.

What the playwright has done, especially in this new and better-focused version of the script, is to offer the portrait of a woman. The central fault of the play is that the woman herself, one of Nature's losers, is just not very interesting. She is a cliché expert testifying on life.

Chrissy herself never develops as a character. She wants love and she receives, in various forms, violence. The virtue of the play is undoubtedly the way in which Rabe gets into a female mind. Nearly all Chrissy's trouble derive from her status as a woman. She is simply an inarticulate sex object lesson, almost unnoticed by the people who use her.

The play has gained from its new downtown staging. Robert Hedley's direction and David Mitchell's setting concentrate on a realism the Lincoln Centre production consciously eschewed. There is also Ellen Green as Chrissy.

Miss Green is brilliant. From the too shiny gloss on her pouting lips, the too troubled glaze on her puzzled mind, even to the clumsy grace of her non-dancer body, she is touchingly vulnerable and wholly credible.—New York Time News Service.

# Berlioz's analogy to Claude

**London Orpheus Choir**
Queen Elizabeth Hall

**Stephen Walsh**

Berlioz's *L'Enfance du Christ* is treated nowadays by amateur choral societies as something of a Christmas stand-by. But it is not a work to be undertaken lightly, as Saturday's modest performance under James Gaddarn showed only too well. With its studied archaisms and manneristic pastoral austerity, it calls for quite as much exactness of style and execution as Berlioz's more outgoing works, and is a good deal less likely to divert if that quality is lacking.

At its best *L'Enfance* has the touching charm of a painted Nativity—is, indeed, perhaps a direct analogy in music to Claude's *Flight into Egypt*, where the pastoral beauty of the landscape is hardly disturbed by the misfortune which is the picture's ostensible subject. Berlioz concentrates our attention on the Holy Family through his text (a distinctly sentimental concoction). But his music paints round the story a fragile world of fluting shepherds and meandering streams, and, in the Herod scene, cabbalistic soothsayers: a world of delicate imagery and, of course, much greater refinement than the broad naivety of the work might suggest.

Something of this delicacy came through in patches of finely modulated orchestral playing and some well-prepared chorus work. But, at other times, there was an air of maladroit improvisation which served Berlioz very ill. The solo singing, for instance, did nothing to allay the impression that the work's character portraits are its least precisely imagined, least inspired dimension. And Mr Gaddarn's recitative accompaniments had a hit-or-miss vagueness which hardly implied much feeling for the exacting over-stylized function of Berlioz's narrator, notwithstanding Dennis Bowen's polished delivery of the part.

**Faust**
Covent Garden

**John Higgins**

A new conductor for Covent Garden's *Faust* has brought a change almost as startling as Mephistopheles's transformation of that aged scholar. On the first night the orchestra sounded dusty, pernickety, unable to take advantage of passing delights, and Gounod's score has pleasures in plenty. Under Charles Mackerras the opera sings again. There is time to bask in the long, flowing melodies; there is sufficient aggression for Gounod's militaristic moments.

The central act is now particularly fine. Mackerras takes it very slowly, giving maximum support to his tenor and soprano. John Copley is equally considerate in bringing them both to the front of the stage for their long set pieces. Stuart Burrows addresses the Opera House rather than Marguerite's chaste and pure dwelling in his cavatina, but it matters not when he phrases as exquisitely as he did at the last performance. Kiri te Kanawa changes from church mouse into princess as the ballad is overtaken by the Jewel Song. Together they give the duet "O Nuit d'amour" all the perfumed radiance of Gounod's music.

Miss te Kanawa pleaded indisposition thereafter and Marguerite's lament was omitted, although she had concealed all sign of illness previously. Bernard Levin will doubtless be cross, but the cut helps the opera in the Covent Garden version. John Copley's production is both inventive and scrupulous until the end of Act III. But the decision to lump the last two acts together puts a strain on the audience with the three scene changes and on the singers with no ballet to give them a breather.

With one exception the cast is that described by William Mann after the first night. Silvia Baleami is a neat soprano Siebel, who makes no attempt at boyishness either in her voice or her movements. It seems an odd role for her Covent Garden debut. But the tone is clear and precise, if a little small. Thomas Allen is restored to health and Valentine's cavatina to the score, splendidly delivered. Norman Treigle's Mephistopheles remains overplayed and undersung. Some more thought needs to be given to the final scenes of *Faust*, but even so the promised 1976 revival with Burrows and Ghiaurov looks to be one to put in the diary.

**The Nutcracker**
Covent Garden

**John Percival**

Is it true, I wonder, that the Arts Council discourages the Royal Ballet from playing *The Nutcracker* actually at Christmas, to avoid direct competition with Festival Ballet? So the rumour runs, although I suspect that for a variety of reasons, economic and social as well as artistic, the two companies appeal to rather different audiences.

Whatever the explanation, Saturday afternoon's performance was the last for the time being of what is, according to the latest published figures, the company's best-selling long ballet (99 per cent paid attendance). It brought the debut of another Clara whom we can look forward with pleasure to seeing again in future.

It was no surprise that Lesley Collier danced the part well. Her crisp technique and determined way with any dance must, I imagine, be a little like those of the Moscow ballerina Balashova, whose indefatigable drive won her the nickname of "the little pony". The demanding last solo had Collier pushed perhaps to the limit, but she won through gamely.

Her tiny physique and pugnaciously pretty features make her convincingly childlike in appearance, and she managed some individual touches of interpretation even at this first attempt. I liked, for instance, the way she reacted with exasperated amusement when the children pulled off her party disguise, instead of the usual tantrum.

Anthony Dowell, replacing the indisposed David Wall, made her an ideal partner, his fairly-tale elegance providing exactly the right contrast to her little-girl eagerness. Some of the suporting cast was less satisfactory. Muffed lifts spoiled an otherwise good Spanish dance, the Pastorale lacked its rennemiered fragile charm, and a second team in the Chinese trio reduced its acrobatics to a shambles. However, the big ensembles were done with strong attack and the Royal Ballet School children, singing as well as dancing, are excellent.

**London Sinfonietta**
Queen Elizabeth Hall

**John Percival**

Stravinsky's best music is usually dance music, even when not so called. The London Sinfonietta acknowledged that on Friday in David Atherton's terpsichorean conducting and by ending with a staged version of *Renard*. Indigestibly long, the programme comprised, apart from a taut *Dumbarton Oaks*, mostly minor pieces, some showing too clearly why they are rarely heard.

The small instrumental pieces came off best: the tiny Double Canon for string quartet, and *Epitaphium* from the same year (1959), both played twice. Antony Pay made much of the amusing Three Pieces for Solo Clarinet, but the fervour of Robert Tear and Dorothy Dorow in the Cantata could not disguise Stravinsky's complete lack of comprehension of English poetry.

However, the Russian verses of *Renard* went with a nice swagger, strongly sung by Messrs English, Hall, Hammond-Stroud and Rouleau. The Royal Ballet dancers on the forestage each had lively characterizations derived in about equal quantities from Ashley Killar's choreography and Terence Emery's costumes.

Stephen Jefferies secured a lot of fun from his foxy gangster, especially when revealing a hairy leg in his disguise as a nun. Margaret Barbieri as a feline vamp at one point nearly had the conductor falling over his rostrum rail with a pretty flash of stocking tops and garters. After a long and mainly solemn evening, it was welcome.

This notice is reprinted from Saturday's later editions.

## 'Funny Lady' for Royal Film Performance

The Queen will see a Hollywood musical at the Royal Film Performance on March 17, 1975. *Funny Lady* has been chosen for the occasion. *Funny Lady* brings Barbra Streisand to the screen as Fanny Brice for the second time—in an extension of the *Funny Girl* characterization for which she won the Academy Award as Best Actress in her very first film. James Caan and Omar Sharif, playing Billy Rose and Nick Arnstein respectively, also star in the new film.

## New cast for Ayckbourn comedy

*Absurd Person Singular*, Alan Ayckbourn's comedy, is to have a third sextet of players at the Vaudeville Theatre from January 20. The three women will be played by Millicent Martin, Amanda Barrie and Stephanie Turner; and the three men by Paul Eddington (remaining with the cast), John Clive and David Baron.

## Jack Lemmon to star in The Entertainer

Jack Lemmon will star in John Osborne's *The Entertainer* for the Robert Stigwood Group, in a two-hour film version to be shown on NBC Television.

The play will be given an American setting and filmed on location in May, 1975. Beryl Vertue will serve as producer. Marvin Hamlisch is writing five or six original songs for the new film. John Avildsen will direct.

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Applications close on 10 January 1975.

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Tennis



lias: unbelievable play.

## Vilas rallies o take ense final

Melbourne, Dec 15.—Guillermo as, of Argentina, crowned a at season in Commercial Union nd prix tournaments by defeat- lle Nastase, of Romania, for Masters title here today.

he 22-year-old Vilas failed tase's attempt to capture the for the fourth successive year, ating him 7—6, 6—2, 3—6, , 6—4 in a three-hour final. as Vilas's seventh tournament ory in the grand prix series e July, and the £17,170 purse his earnings past £115,800.

the way to the final here he the Australian champion John combe, Sweden's Bjorn Borg, Parun, of New Zealand, and Ramirez, of Mexico. But ase, with his fine record in Masters tournament, was fav- e for today's match.

e final, which Nastase de- ed afterwards as: "More a of nerves than a game of s", kept a crowd of about enthralled. Nastase drew first , breaking Vilas's service in hird game, but the Argentine ired Nastase's service in the game and again in the eighth 5—3 lead. Serving for the e dropped his service to love Nastase forced a tie-breaker. Vilas seemed to falter at rucial point, losing three set s with backhand errors, but covered to take the set.

was well on top in the second which he quickly won, but se got back into the match e next. After dropping his ervice, he broke Vilas in the and fourth games and went take the set, handling Vilas's well for the first time dur- me long baseline rallies.

earing revitalized after a 10- e break before the fourth Nastase quickly went ahead, he help of two double faults as. Nastase kept the pressure d another double fault by followed by a simple back- error, finally let him through the match at two sets each. ring great coolness and spirit etting a two-set lead slip Vilas broke through Nas- service in the opening game deciding set. Another break im to 4—1 and though Nas- roke in turn to trail 2—4, ld make no further impres- on his young rival.

ase afterwards paid a big ment to his conqueror, ding his play as unbelievable. n't understand how Vilas hits the ball top spin", he It took me time to get used —and by then I was two wn."

ILTS: Semi-final round: I. (Romania) beat J. Newcombe (Aus.) 6—3, 7—6, 6—2; G. Vilas (Arg.) beat R. Ramirez (Mexico), 6—3, 6—2, 7—5. Final: Vilas beat I. Nastase, 7—6, 6—2, 3—6, 6—4.

Reuter.

## y sweep King's p victory

na, Italy, Dec 15.—Italy won ng's Cup indoor tennis com- n today by sweeping to a ictory over Sweden in the taly, who last won in 1971, d the championship when o Zugarelli defeated 's Tenny Svensson, 6—3, just over an hour.

he first singles yesterday. o Panatta beat Rolf Norberg, —4. Italy completed their ictory when Panatta and Bertolucci won the doubles 6—4 over Norberg and Andersson.

decisive moment in today's came when Svensson lost vice on the fourth game to agarelli the first set 6—3 in utes. In the second set, n pulled back from 4—0 to 4—3. He later had two to make it 5—5, but gave way. Zugarelli won the set the first set point.

ough Zugarelli has been by Svensson on the two s occasions they have met, me the Italian was clearly ter player.

FINAL: Italy beat Hungary Sweden beat Czechoslovakia.

: Italy beat Sweden 3—0. (A. beat R. Norberg, 6—3, 6—3; relli beat T. Svensson, 6—3, anatta and P. Bertolucci beat and B. Andersson, 6—3.

Rugby Union

# Top men must cut out the needless errors that cost England the title

By Peter West
Rugby Correspondent

At Beeston last season the North, undeservedly, were 4—12 behind at half time, but swamped the Midlands pack and ran in eight more tries down the gale for a remarkable win by 53—12. On Saturday at Headingley, where the Yorkshire welcome is ever warm, the North, for all their pressure in the tight, again contrived to turn round as underdogs (3—13). But they then put matters in a truer perspective by running up 25 more points without further reply.

Old had one of those days that afflict even the best of goal kickers. He missed six penalties and four conversions, so the North had to rest content on a victory in England's second area trial by a goal, two penalty goals and four tries to a goal, a penalty goal and a try.

The match produced some positive evidence, not least the necessity for eminent performers to cut out the sort of needless errors that cost England the last championship. By indifferent kicking in defence Squires, Hare and Duckham all contributed to opposing scores. Hare's sin in this respect was the most glaring for, instead of touching down one of Old's penalty attempts, he opted to sail into dangerous waters. Squires caught his wild clearance, Urtley set up a maul and Smith sent Gullick careering over for a try; nice anticipation by Gullick. Gullick did nothing to blot his escutcheon and with a lively all-round performance was one of the unqualified successes of the afternoon.

Cotton, whose reputation needs no embellishment, and White, whose strong scrummaging should gain him a place in the final trial lost no time in making life a misery for their opposing props. Cotton, having twice heaved Cowling skywards, was able for the rest of the day to grind his opponent (and sometimes Wheeler, too) into the ground. Wheeler, doing well to survive the barrage, if not the whistle, almost unscathed, should be entitled to better support from all quarters next Saturday.

Urtley looked in excellent order at lock, his young partner, Beaumont, with a promising, rounded effort may well have earned himself a further trial, and Neary was as productive as ever at the tail of the lineout. In the second half Northern dominance in every phase of forward play virtually was complete.

Shipsides, at No 8, and Donovan, replacing Dixon shortly before half-time, both accomplished good creative work. Dixon had 22 stitches inserted into a nasty face wound and must be accounted an unlikely starter for the Twickenham trial.

A nice break by Cowman, from unpromising possession, set up an early Midlands try after Hare had kicked a straight penalty goal. Preece supported Cowman, the ball went loose and Squires's kick was an unexpected Christmas bonus for Duckham. Two breaks by Gifford, in rapid succession, produced a try for Simpson that was converted by Hare. Thus the Midlands surprisingly enjoyed a 13—6 lead, though this was reduced before the interval when Neary won a lineout and Old's kick—at a moment when his centres must have been hoping for the ball—led to a ruck infringement for which he was to extract three points.

More lineout ball from Neary, and Maxwell, fed by Smith outside his 25, brought off a fine rugged break that he finished with a well-timed scoring pass for Richards. Old converted. Then the Gullick try.

From a Midlands dropout Smith, Neary, Shipsides, Donovan and Maxwell all handled effectively before Squires drove unstoppably to the line. From a strike against the head, Smith burrowed over for try No 4. A penalty kick by Old shaved in off a post and, lastly, Duckham failed to find touch, Squires kicked back, Hryschko ploughed into the tackle and Beaumont threw out a long pass, deftly picked up by Richards for his second try.

NORTH: D. Gullick (Orrell); A. A. Richards (Fylde), J. K. Britten (Northern), A. Maxwell (New Brighton), P. J. Squires (Harrogate); A. G. B. Old (Middlesbrough), S. Smith (Sale); C. White (Gosforth), P. Hryschko (Wakefield), F. E. Cotton (Coventry), R. M. Urtley (Gosforth), W. Beaumont (Fylde), P. J. Dixon (Gosforth) (sub. T. Donovan, Headingley), J. Shipsides (Wilmslow), A. Neary (Broughton Park).

MIDLANDS: W. H. Hare (Nottingham); S. Mainley (Coventry), G. W. Evans (Coventry), P. S. Preece (Coventry), D. J. Duckham (Coventry); A. R. Cowman (Coventry), C. Gifford (Coventry); R. Cowling (Leicester), P. J. Wheeler (Leicester), T. F. Corless (Coventry), N. E. Horton (Moseley), D. Simpson (Coventry), G. Phillips (Northampton), G. Adey (Leicester), L. Pringle (Moseley).

Referee: Capt P. Lillington (Army).

# How to use the knack of taking chances

By Gordon Allan

Rosslyn Park were confident of beating Richmond at Richmond on Saturday, and on pressure, if nothing else, they should have done. Instead, Richmond, who beat them last month, beat them again, this time by two goals and a penalty goal (15 pts) to a goal and two penalty goals (12). There was no concealing Park's disappointment afterwards.

When teams as well matched as these play each other the knack of taking chances becomes even more important than usual. Richmond made better use of theirs, so that they were able to turn a six point deficit at halftime into a 15—6 lead 15 minutes before the end. Park flung themselves about the Richmond 25 for the rest of the game, but could score only once more, which might have been because they kicked too often.

The first half was nondescript. Codd kicked two penalties for Park, both from 45 yards, but there was little else to get worked-up about. Richmond got the ball too slowly to do much with it, and Whibley missed two penalties that were well within his range. On the whole, this half gave the uncommitted spectators an opportunity to admire the cool, calm watercolours of the December landscape.

The second half was a huge improvement. We were hooked at once because Richmond scored no later than the first minute. O'Hanlon kicked from a ruck near the Park 25, caught the ball a few strides farther on, and evaded the clutches of four Park players to plunge over between the posts. Then Whibley cross-kicked, Saville fumbled, Richmond won the ruck so rapidly that the Park backs had no time to regroup, and Hearn and Mort worked out a try for Janion behind the posts. Whibley kicked both conversions and a penalty.

Anderson scored Park's try single-handed from a scrummage 30 yards from the Richmond line and Codd converted. Ripley, whose place Anderson was filling at number eight, could hardly have improved on it as an example of skill and strength. Anderson is a junior All Black of the past, and looks a senior All Black of the future.

Keith-Roach took the only two right-head heels of the match, which showed that Park knew a thing or two about the heavy Richmond forwards. The lineouts were mostly a muddle, like lineouts everywhere from Thames Ditton to Twickenham, though Strong, Ralston, Rodgers and Anderson occasionally imposed a semblance of order on them. Of the backs, Boult, O'Hanlon and Weston were frequently in the foreground.

RICHMOND: D. P. Whibley; P. S. Maxwell, A. D. Mort, J. P. Janion, N. R. Boult; I. R. Shackleton, T. O'Hanlon; R. J. Edwards, J. Bond, B. J. Strong, S. J. B. James, C. W. Ralston, J. P. Dickins, C. R. Blythe-Wood, P. M. Hearn.

ROSSLYN PARK: C. D. Saville; M. Hooke, R. J. Codd, J. Lambert, D. J. McKay; P. Treseder, J. E. Weston; I. Barlow, P. d'A. Keith-Roach, G. Lloyd-Roberts, A. K. Rodgers, N. Mantell, G. Link, P. Anderson, J. S. Pope.

Ref: M. Pearson (Northumberland).

## Weekend results

AREA TRIAL: North 28, Midlands 13 (at Headingley).

CLUB MATCHES: Barnstaple 3, Exeter 13; Bath 12, Gloucester 7; Birkenhead Park 7, Headingley 10; Bradford 25, Broughton Park 12; Bective Rangers 8, Northampton 10; Clifton 19, Old Alleynians 10; Coventry 9, Llanelli 12; Edinburgh Wanderers 22, Percy Park 0; Fylde 18, Manchester 15; Gosforth 19, Harrogate 3; Guy's Hospital 15, Metropolitan Police 41; Harlequins 15, Bedford 13; Hawick 31, Jedforest 4; Huddersfield 6, Sale 15; Leicester 15, Blackheath 25; London Welsh 15, London Irish 0; Lydney 3, Pontypridd 15; Melrose 4, Gala 27; Moseley 18, Bristol 9; Neath 12, Bridgend 3; Newport 22, Aberavon 0; Nottingham 6, Liverpool 6; Nuneaton 4, Pontypool 27; OMT's 6, Saracens 40; Palmton 27, Somerset Police 0; Penzance and Newlyn 10, Penryn 3; Plymouth Albion 18, South Wales Police 3; Richmond 15, Rosslyn Park 12; Roundhay 22, Birmingham 4; Rugby 10, Streatham/Croydon 6; Swansea 21, Ebbw Vale 16; Taunton 7, St Ives 6; Torquay Athletic 6, Camborne 9; US Portsmouth 33, Old Whitgiftians 12; Wasps 6, London Scottish 25; Waterloo 18, Chester 4; West of Scotland 4, Orrell 10; Weston-super-Mare 31, Bridgwater and Albion 9; Wilmslow 20, Halifax 3; Penarth 18, Maesteg 14.

SCHOOLS MATCHES: Babbake 21, Worcester RGS 12; Bedford 16, Old Bedfordians 0; Berkhamsted 16, Old Berkhamstedians 18; Brockley GS 6, St Olave's 7; Chesham 37, Goffs 9; Christchurst & Sidcup GS 39, Wallington HS 9; Colchester RGS 10, Old Boys 16; Dulwich 22, Blundell's 0; Epsom 11, Old Epsomians 6; Glyn GS 4, Dulwich 25; London Freemans 9, Guildford RGS 17; Windsor GS 10; Gunnersbury GS 23, St Ignatius 18; Hampton GS 43, Beverley HS 3; High Wycombe RGS 34, St Albans GS 0; Ipswich 19, Old Ipswichians 26; King Edward VI Nuneaton 33, Burton GS 7; KCS Wimbledon 14, KCS OB 15; Latymer Upper 9, Kingsbourne 22; Loughborough GS 18, King Henry VIII Coventry 31; Maidstone GS 64, St Mary's Sidcup 4; Oakham 3, Uppingham 0; Old Boys 13, Esher County GS 11; Old Elthamians 28, Eltham 13; Queen Elizabeth's Barnet 4, Old Elizabethans 13; Reading School 21, Old Boys 0; Richard Hale 28, Watford GS 13; Royal Latin 28, Bicester 0; Rydal 6, Old Rydallans 20; St Dunstan's 0, Reigate GS 40; St George's Harpenden 18, Old Georgians 8; St Paul's 3, Old Pauline's 0; Whitgift 9, Ampleforth 6.

# Game with few moments to remember

By Michael Hardy

London Welsh send a proforma to their opponents to elicit information that may be of value to press and public. One of the items is: "Leading points scorers and how made up." To which London Irish, with admirable candour, replied: "Nothing spectacular."

It was a fitting commentary on Saturday's match at Old Deer Park, applying equally to both teams, though the Welsh at least had the satisfaction of beating their fellow exiles by two goals and a penalty goal (15 pts) to nil.

The moments to remember were about as rare as a bag of sugar on a grocer's shelf. In the first half, after Jenkins had put the Welsh ahead with his third penalty attempt, there was the fleeting vision of Brownlee, the Irish full back, twice tackling the flying Rees. There was the tackling, too, of Frost, standing in for Mahoney at scrum half. And there was the untiring work of Kennedy in the forwards, where the Irish also had to do without Molloy. Had Heal not missed a penalty in front of the Welsh goal, the Irish would justly have been level at half-time.

In a game of 29 penalties, there was too much whistle and too much wild passing for fluent football. If the Welsh appeared the more erratic, it may have been because they had more of the ball from ruck and lineout. They had one other big advantage: John Williams. In breaking the impasse early in the second half, Williams showed once more the value of a good attacking full back. Rees had sprung up like the demon king to start a move in the centre. Williams, coming hard into the line as always, was held; but two minutes and two rucks later, he forced his way over the line.

The Irish backs as a whole had little finesse, and their main means of attack was the angled kicks of Heal.

The other Welsh try went to Taylor, who took over when Manfield was held on the line. Jenkins converted both tries.

LONDON WELSH: J. P. R. Williams; C. F. W. Rees, K. Hughes, A. Jenkins, J. Shanklin; G. Davies, E. W. Williams; S. J. T. Davias, A. P. Baker, M. Jones, C. Howcroft, M. G. Roberts, J. Taylor, J. Vaughan, J. Manfield.

LONDON IRISH: D. Brownlee; G. Kinally, P. Lavery, P. Wallace, D. Donovan; M. Heal, J. Frost; A. Newberry, K. Kennedy, L. White, J. McCormack, J. Carroll, W. Jones, R. Davys, J. O'Driscoll.

Referee: Major B. A. Garside (London).

Squash rackets

# Ayton shows who is the leading amateur

By Rex Bellamy
Squash Rackets Correspondent

Philip Ayton, of Sussex, reached the last eight of the British amateur squash rackets championship for the sixth time by beating Michael Corby, of Middlesex, 9—5, 9—1, 9—4 in only 27 minutes at Wembley yesterday. For the time being this conclusively settled arguments about which of these two men is Britain's leading amateur. Ayton has won all their five matches this season, but Corby had three match points against him at Sheffield a fortnight ago. That was a thrilling match and yesterday's, by comparison, was disappointing.

Ayton was not at his best, but did not need to be. Corby showed some promise of striking form at the beginning of the first and third games. But except for those two fleeting periods he was obviously out of touch—and despondently aware of it. Perhaps he realized that this was not to be his day when the shaft of his racket broke in two in the second rally of the match.

Ayton hit a lot of winners and a notable feature of his game was the fact that his forehand drop shot was, for a change, more effective than his backhand drop shot. He played a neat and discreet game whereas Corby could never maintain any semblance of good timing.

This was an unexpectedly short match. But there was an even quicker one on the other court, where the champion and top seed, Mohibullah Khan, beat Pat Kirton 9—0, 9—0, 9—1 in only 17 minutes. Mohibullah won the first game in one hand in only four minutes and he scored 23 pts before Kirton scored one. In the match as a whole Kirton had nine hands, but scored only one point. He seemed too edgy to do himself justice and was never allowed the kind of unearned income that can sometimes set a player on the road from rags to riches. Mohibullah is not the kind of player to make unforced errors. This was a ruthlessly effective performance that suggested he should retain his title.

Mohibullah's next opponent will be Kevin Shawcross, of Australia, who beat Gamal Awad, of Egypt, 9—2, 10—8, 9—7. Shawcross had previously dismissed the eighth seed, David Scott, of South Africa, and Awad, who was beaten in the qualifying competition, had impressively made the most of his second chance as a "lucky loser" filling a gap in the draw.

The Egyptian is a talented little player, but he is only 18 and is obviously short of international experience. His contest with Shawcross who, at 14st 7lb, must be roughly twice his weight, was an extraordinary spectacle irrespective of the squash. It seemed rather unfair, as if matching a giant with a pigmy. But Awad, once he had settled down after a nervous start, played some good squash.

Cricket

# Determination needed to survive

From John Woodcock
Cricket Correspondent
Perth, Dec 15

In spite of another wonderfully gallant effort by Colin Cowdrey to hold Australia at bay, England look increasingly likely to lose the second Test match, either on Tuesday or Wednesday. Tomorrow is a rest day, but with two playing days to come England still need 171 runs to avoid an innings defeat. Cowdrey is out, Luckhurst has a badly bruised hand, and Lloyd had to retire hurt this evening when Thomson hit him in the pit of the stomach.

Of all the places in the world where Test matches are played at this time of year Perth is probably the one where rain is least likely to come to the rescue of a side in trouble. Although it was cloudy here on Friday, it was dry. Today was of the average, with the sky a canopy of blue, the light crystal clear. So we are more or less deprived the comfort of knowing that even now a storm may be building up.

If the match is to be saved it will have to be done by the same sort of quiet determination which Cowdrey showed when, of all things he was asked to open England's second innings this afternoon. A partner was needed for Lloyd, Luckhurst being out of action (he may or may not bat on Tuesday) and when the matter was discussed during the lunch interval Cowdrey said he would be pleased to do it. So did Knott. Perhaps Cowdrey felt that if anyone else did it he would be going in in one of the opening overs anyway, even from number 3.

None ever deserved a share of luck more than Cowdrey today—just more than 20 years since he played his first Test match in Australia—and he got it. In Thomson's first over he was dropped at fourth slip, Redpath diving across third slip and failing to hold the catch. When he was 23 Cowdrey edged Thomson between the wicket-keeper and first slip, a chance which Marsh and Ian Chappell left to each other. There were a couple of nicks over the slips too, off the shoulder of the bat—suggesting, not surprisingly, that Cowdrey is not yet quite adjusted to the bounce. You need to play with the bat slightly higher in Australia than anywhere else, because of the bounce, especially in Perth.

For most of the time, though, Cowdrey played with a confidence which made a big innings seem possible. With Lloyd showing the same resolution as in the first innings and judging well what and what not to play, England reached 50 for no wicket with less than 90 minutes left. Had England been something like 100 for none at the close, with Cowdrey to spend tomorrow with his feet up, anything was on.

But fate struck again, Lloyd being hit a nasty enough blow to need to retire. He did his best to stick it out, but it was no good. Later in this same over from Thomson, Cowdrey was hit on the chest by a rising ball through the short-sleeved sweater which most of the players wore today against the wind. Suddenly the tenor was broken. One lovely late cut, a hook and two clips off his toes, all against the fast bowlers, were vintage Cowdrey. He hit seven fours, all good strokes except for the one that flashed through the slips. He was never anywhere but behind the line when he needed to be. He was there when, at 62, he was leg-before to Thomson, beaten more by movement off the pitch than for pace.

Cowdrey had batted for two hours 10 minutes, after spending a day and a half in the field. He has made 63 runs in the match, all of them against a fresh attack armed with a new ball, all within eight days of leaving England, all at the age of nearly 42, all to help a stricken side. The least he deserved this evening was that Greig and Denness should survive the last 55 minutes, which they did—with sufficiently little trouble to emphasize what a marvellously good pitch this still is. England have drawn Test matches from worse positions than this, if with less denuded sides.

The first five balls this morning, bowled by Arnold, were all hit by Edwards for two, mostly off his toes. Arnold's first maiden over in Australia's innings was the twenty-fourth he bowled. Willis opened with Arnold, down the wind, and with his second ball he had Walters caught at first slip, over Fletcher's right shoulder. Walters's innings lost nothing for being ended first thing today. Edwards's second Test hundred gave the home crowd (23,940 and several hundred seagulls) all they needed to cheer. His other, also against England, was at Trent Bridge in 1970, the last time that Australia batted with quite such certainty against England as they have here. Edwards's was a neat innings, full of quick steps and economical strokes. With him and Walters in such form there is an unpromisingly formidable look about Australia's middle order.

It was clear from the way Marsh applied himself when he followed Walters, that there was no intention in the Australian dressing room to take anything for granted, although the lead was already close on 200. Not for an hour did Marsh make any of the heavy swings his brother, Graham, down from competing in a professional golf tournament in Japan, no doubt was hoping to see. There was a good duel between Titmus and Marsh, won in the end by Titmus, who first had his man dropped at mid-on and then caught at mid-off, off the only full toss Titmus bowled in his 28 overs. Marsh, aiming it wide of mid-on, miscued.

Australia's last three wickets all went to Old, who had been the least expensive of England's faster bowlers.

Australia lost six wickets today for 129 runs. England, I suppose, would have settled for that at the start. Only, in fact, when Walters and Edwards were adding 170 together in 140 minutes did things get out of hand.

Until then England made a fair job of containing Australia. At 192 for four, just before tea yesterday, with both the Chappells out, it was reasonable to hope that Australia might be kept to a lead of 100 or so. Then came Walters, on his day still a devastating hitter of the ball. Early last year Walters scored 100 runs between luncheon and tea in a Test match against the West Indies in Port of Spain when runs were scarce. Yesterday, between tea and close of play, he went from three to 103, spreadeagling the England bowling. The shorter they pitched the harder he hit them, until off the last ball of the last over of the day, with a hook for six off Willis, he reached his 100.

Walters's was a glorious innings. Ian Chappell, his captain, has always stood by Walters, through even the longest succession of the lowest scores. I thought Denness was at fault in not trying Willis, his fastest bowler, as soon as Walters came in. He can get into a frenzy against speed early in an innings. Once he gets a sight of the ball he hits it astonishingly hard, with only a limited backswing.

England's best bowler was Titmus. Using the stiff cross breeze he flighted the ball like a kite. England could have done with Underwood, rather than Old or Arnold. He was on the field, but as substitute for Luckhurst.



Lloyd in agony after being hit by Thomson.

## Test scorecard

ENGLAND: First Innings, 208 (A. P. E. Knott 51)

Second Innings

| | |
|---|---|
| D. Lloyd, retired hurt | 17 |
| M. C. Cowdrey, lbw b Thomson | 41 |
| *M. H. Denness, not out | 13 |
| A. W. Greig, not out | 28 |
| Extras (w 1, n-b 2) | 3 |
| Total (1 wkt) | 102 |

B. W. Luckhurst, K. W. R. Fletcher, †A. P. E. Knott, F. J. Titmus, G. M. Old, G. G. Arnold, R. G. D. Willis to bat.

FALL OF WICKET: 1—62.

BOWLING (to date): Lillee, 10—4—22—0; Thomson, 11—2—38—1; Walker, 8—2—26—0; Walters, 6—3—12—0; Mallett, 1—0—1—0.

AUSTRALIA: First Innings

| | |
|---|---|
| I. R. Redpath, st Knott, b Titmus | 41 |
| W. J. Edwards, c Lloyd, b Greig | 30 |
| *I. M. Chappell, c Knott, b Arnold | 25 |
| G. S. Chappell, c Greig, b Willis | 62 |
| R. Edwards, b Arnold | 115 |
| K. D. Walters, c Fletcher, b Willis | 103 |
| †R. W. Marsh, c Lloyd, b Titmus | 41 |
| M. H. N. Walker, c Knott, b Old | 19 |
| D. K. Lillee, b Old | 11 |
| A. A. Mallett, c Knott, b Old | 0 |
| J. R. Thomson, not out | 11 |
| Extras (b 7, l-b 14, n-b 2) | 23 |
| Total | 481 |

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—64, 2—101, 3—113, 4—192, 5—362, 6—416, 7—439, 8—462, 9—462, 10—481.

BOWLING: Willis, 22—0—91—2; Arnold, 27—1—122—2; Old, 22.5—3—85—3; Greig, 9—0—69—1; Titmus, 28—3—84—2.

# India drop three players after an innings defeat

New Delhi, Dec 15.—Three of the players in India's team beaten by an innings and 17 runs by the West Indies in the second Test match here today have been dropped for the third Test in Calcutta, starting on December 27. The selectors have dropped Brijesh Patel, Abid Ali and Hemant Kanitkar from the 15 players named for the Calcutta game.

Sunil Gavaskar and Mansur Ali Khan Pataudi, unable to play here because of injury, are named in the party, together with all-rounders Madan Lal and Karson Ghavri, who both bowl medium-pace and have performed well against the West Indians in zonal matches. Madan Lal played in two Tests in England on the last tour, but Chavri has yet to play for India.

The party is: M. A. K. Pataudi (captain), S. M. Gavaskar, S. S. Naik, P. Sharma, G. R. Viswanath, A. D. Gaekwad, F. M. Engineer, K. Ghavri, S. Madan Lal, E. D. Solkar, E. A. S. Prasanna, S. Venkataraghavan, B. S. Chandrasakhar, B. S. Bedi, S. M. H. Kirmani.

West Indies took the last five Indian wickets for 17 runs to win with more than a day and a half to spare. The tourists won the first Test by 267 runs and are two up in the five-match series.

Gibbs, the 40-year-old off-spinner, took six for 76 as India crumpled from 239 for five to 256 all out. India made 220 in their first innings and West Indies replied with 493.

After overnight rain had delayed the start by an hour and 50 minutes the not out batsmen, Patel and Solkar, survived the 10 minutes before luncheon, adding seven runs. In 40 minutes afterwards India offered only token resistance. Solkar was out to the first ball after luncheon, caught by Kallicharran at first slip off Gibbs, to start a total collapse.

Gibbs's figures today were 7—4—9—3. The damp wicket, left uncovered by agreement between the teams, enabled the off-spinner to get considerable turn which proved too much for the batsmen.

As in the first Test, India were outplayed. The only time that the home team looked like making any impression was during a century partnership between Engineer and Sharma for the fourth wicket. Their adventurous and courageous batting showed up the weaknesses in the West Indies armour. The fast bowlers were ineffective on an easy-paced wicket and Gibbs and the slow left-hander, Willett, troubled the batsmen little, even though they turned the ball slowly. The stand ended in an unfortunate run-out and with it went India's hopes of making West Indies bat again.

INDIA: First Innings 220 (P. Sharma 54, A. M. E. Roberts 3 for 51)

Second Innings

| | |
|---|---|
| S. S. Naik, b Julien | 6 |
| †F. M. Engineer, b Gibbs | 75 |
| H. Kanitkar, b Gibbs | 20 |
| G. R. Viswanath, c Lloyd, b Gibbs | 39 |
| P. Sharma, run out | 49 |
| E. D. Patel, c and b Roberts | 29 |
| E. D. Solkar, c Kallicharran, b Gibbs | 2 |
| Abid Ali, run out | 4 |
| *S. Venkataraghavan, c Richards, b Gibbs | 5 |
| E. A. S. Prasanna, not out | 0 |
| B. S. Bedi, c Greenidge, b Gibbs | 0 |
| Extras (b 5, l-b 8, n-b 7, w 1) | 21 |
| Total | 256 |

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—9, 2—91, 3—103, 4—204, 5—214, 6—246, 7—249, 8—252, 9—256, 10—256.

BOWLING: Roberts, 16—6—43—1; Julien, 9—2—33—1; Boyce, 3—0—10—0; Gibbs, 41—18—76—6; Willett, 26—9—61—0; Fredericks, 2—0—12—0.

WEST INDIES: First Innings

| | |
|---|---|
| C. G. Greenidge, c Engineer, b Prasanna | 31 |
| †D. L. Murray, c Patel, b Solkar | 0 |
| E. T. Willett, b Prasanna | 26 |
| A. I. Kallicharran, c Patel, b Bedi | 34 |
| *V. A. Richards, not out | 192 |
| C. H. Lloyd, l-b-w, b Solkar | 71 |
| R. C. Fredericks, c Engineer, b Venkataraghavan | 5 |
| B. D. Julien, c Bedi, b Prasanna | 45 |
| K. D. Boyce, c Patel, b Prasanna | 68 |
| A. R. Gibbs, run out | 6 |
| A. M. Roberts, run out | 2 |
| Extras (b 2, l-b 1) | 3 |
| Total | 493 |

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—2, 2—60, 3—75, 4—123, 5—243, 6—248, 7—320, 8—414, 9—467, 10—493.

BOWLING: Abid Ali, 7—0—47—0; Solkar, 13—3—43—2; Bedi, 55—13—146—1; Prasanna, 34—7—147—4; Venkataraghavan, 33—6—107—1.

Reuter.

# East Africa will compete

Nairobi, Dec 15.—An East African team will definitely take part in the Prudential world cup cricket tournament to be played in England next summer, the East African Cricket Conference decided here. In view of the sports boycott declared on Britain following the British Lions tour of South Africa, there was at one time some doubt about East African participation. Kenya, after declaring a total boycott on sporting contacts with Britain, later reduced this to a ban on rugby contacts only.

Mr Titus Oates, chairman of the East African Cricket Conference, said that Kenya and Uganda had confirmed that their players would be allowed to take part in the Prudential Cup. Tanzania and Zambia, which together with Kenya and Uganda make up the conference, have not yet replied to a query as to whether their players will be allowed to take part. A team will be selected from all four countries if they are available.—Reuter.

# ICC constitution queried

Lahore, Dec 15.—Delegates to the inaugural Asian cricket conference decided here to seek two amendments to the international cricket conference constitution which they said would make the international body more representative. They will call for ICC meetings to be held at various venues and not just in London alone and they will also seek to end the right of veto currently held by England and Australia. Delegates were unanimous, too, in asking for Ceylon to be upgraded from associate to full ICC membership.

Six Asian cricket countries were originally invited, but Hongkong and Singapore were unable to attend. The meeting was chaired by Mr A. H. Kardar, president of the Pakistan cricket board of control.

The delegates from India and Pakistan, meeting separately, agreed in principle for their countries to resume playing each other in Test cricket. Mr Kardar said his board would like an Indian team to tour Pakistan between late October and December next year. Similarly, Pakistan wished to tour Indian between November, 1977, and February, 1978. Pakistan would have arranged an earlier date for the tour of Indian, he said but they had already invited New Zealand to visit Pakistan in 1976. —Reuter.

# Mixed XI to tour S Africa

Cape Town, Dec 15.—Brian Close will lead a multi-racial international cricket team on a South African tour in February, the sponsor, Mr D. H. Robins, said here. Mr Robins said: "The tour will be seven or eight matches and we may increase the number. This will be the strongest team I have ever taken on tour."

If the invitations were all accepted the team would comprise English, Australian, West Indian and Pakistani players. Kent's West Indian, John Shepherd, would be included, along with Pakistan's Younis Ahmed. Both toured South Africa with the Robins team last year.

Two matches would be played against black sides—one in Soweto, near Johannesburg, and the other in Cape Town, Mr Robins said.—Reuter.

ADELAIDE: Sheffield Shield: South Australia 202 for 9 dec and 172 for 8 (G. Cosier 65 not out, G. Dymock 3—56); Queensland 328 (J. Langley 117).

Hockey

# Svehlik's involvement a stimulant for England

By Sydney Friskin

The England hockey team, preparing for the World Cup in Kuala Lumpur from March 1 to 15, won all four matches in the divisional tournament which ended at Derby yesterday. The spacious grounds of the Derbyshire County Cricket Club provide a suitable arena for spirited competition.

The overall picture of English hockey was unaltered. A healthy stock of reliable deep defenders and constructive midfield experts was readily available but the dearth of top class forwards left the selectors little to play with.

Of the nine goals scored by England in their first two matches five came from short corners, three by Svehlik and two by Long, but in their third game against Combined Services three of their four goals were gathered from open play. Neale's absence because of a hamstring injury took some of the sting out of the England forward line. His place was taken by Thomson, of Hounslow, who scored a well-taken goal against Combined Services yesterday morning and set up the penalty stroke from which Blackmore opened the scoring against Midlands in the last match of the day.

Svehlik's personal involvement in the attacks was an added stimulant to England's general pattern of play; and Disbury, one of the newcomers, could hardly have made a better response to the selectors' call than by scoring three goals in four matches.

Of the divisional sides East are to be congratulated on their high standard. Both in the match against England, which they lost 4—1, and the one against West, which they won 3—1, they played better hockey than any other side. They held England to a goalless first half and lost the game in a late 10-minute spell of high drama. The victory over West will be remembered for a brilliant performance by Grainger, a resourceful front runner who scored all three goals.

The names of other stick players, John Webb (West), Raj Rawal (North), Alistair McGinn (South), and Khehar (South) come vividly to mind; but Tideswell, who combined well with Grainger, could well claim a place in this select band.

A somewhat inexperienced South side won both their matches, showing sufficient skill in approach work but appearing a little shy in front of goal. There was no score in their match against North yesterday for a long time until McGinn resolved the deadlock off a centre from the right by Walker. North had a chance of saving the game in the closing minutes but Roberts, a scratch player at golf, chipped the ball over the bar with the goalkeeper out of position.

Midlands, inspired by Elson, their captain, finished with a victory and a defeat but had the satisfaction of making the tiring England team work hard for their rewards. Midlands were unlucky to have a penalty stroke awarded against them in the closing minutes. Owen, their goalkeeper, successfully padded away a second shot from a short corner and the outcome should have been nothing more than a long corner.

North, West, and Combined Services all had their moments but left the field sadly without a win. The final impression left at the end of the day was that Long was the fastest and fittest of England's forwards. Results:

SATURDAY: England 5, North 1; West 0, South 1; England 4, East 1; Combined Services 0, Midlands 1.

YESTERDAY: East 2, West 1; England 4, Combined Services 0; South 1, North 0; England 3, Midlands 0.

ENGLAND: P. A. Mills (Middlesex); R. J. Barker (Surrey), V. J. C. Svehlik (Kent), D. B. Whitaker (Hertfordshire), D. G. Blackmore (Lancashire), P. C. Freitag (Hampshire), B. J. Catton (Hertfordshire, capt), D. C. Aldridge (Norfolk), B. M. Purdy (Hampshire), I. S. McGinn (Essex), J. G. Whitley (Lancashire), B. H. Disbury (Worcestershire), R. Hicks (Buckinghamshire), R. W. Brookeman (Buckinghamshire), R. W. Smith (Cheshire), S. R. L. Long (Suffolk), I. A. Thomson (Middlesex).

NORTH: T. J. Lowe (Cheshire); S. J. Edwards (Cheshire, capt), G. N. C. Dunkley (Yorkshire), C. Hughes (Yorkshire), A. Meldrum (Northumberland), K. W. Jackson (Lancashire), M. Wilkinson (Cheshire), R. Rawal (Northumberland), R. N. Yardley (Yorkshire), A. Brogden (Cheshire), R. H. Wood (Yorkshire), M. O'Neill (Durham), J. Bradley (Lancashire).

SOUTH: I. S. Barrett (Middlesex); G. Brightwell (Middlesex), P. Dymond (Hampshire), R. Key (Berkshire), S. S. Khehar (Buckinghamshire), A. K. McGinn (Buckinghamshire), A. G. Mayo (Hampshire), I. S. McIntosh (Kent), I. P. Pinks (Surrey), J. H. Pharne (Middlesex, capt), J. Walker (Middlesex), M. J. Woodbridge (Middlesex).

EAST: J. A. Hurst (Hertfordshire); D. V. Collison (Hertfordshire), T. J. Machin (Bedfordshire), A. R. Jenkin (Lincolnshire, capt), S. J. Brace (Hertfordshire), C. Vinson (Norfolk), G. B. W. Nurse (Norfolk), H. Morgan (Hertfordshire), M. E. Grainger (Hertfordshire), M. J. Tideswell (Hertfordshire), S. F. Guyon (Hertfordshire), C. E. Preston (Lincolnshire), G. C. Menzies (Essex), P. J. Waite (Suffolk).

WEST: M. Fripp (Wiltshire); T. Shobrook (Devon), C. Yeabsley (Somerset), D. Banting (Wiltshire), R. Brown (Dorset), P. Webb (Dorset, capt), R. Sherwood (Somerset), D. Gibbs (Somerset), J. Webb (Gloucestershire), C. Wall (Somerset), W. Smith (Wiltshire), R. S. Shobrook (Devon), C. Smalles (Gloucestershire).

MIDLANDS: D. J. Owen (Worcestershire); S. Speake (Worcestershire), M. S. Watson (Nottinghamshire), B. R. Gill (Nottinghamshire), J. G. R. Perry (Warwickshire), M. A. Elson (Nottinghamshire, capt), R. Borcham (Staffordshire), M. A. Harvey (Nottinghamshire), P. J. Sharpe (Staffordshire), D. R. O. Churchill (Nottinghamshire), S. N. A. Cassol (Staffordshire), G. F. Hutchings (Warwickshire), N. K. Stone (Worcestershire), B. E. Hopkins (Warwickshire).

COMBINED SERVICES: Captain V. T. M.

SPORT

Football

# Leeds can see that the possibility of keeping title is no illusion

By Norman Fox

*None of the leading six clubs in the First Division should look back on the weekend with much pride nor ahead with certainty.* Everton resorted to rough defensiveness to put themselves at the top for the first time this season; Liverpool, now back in second place, made the beating of Luton *Town an unexciting chore*; Stoke, seemingly, did not even deserve the one goal replied to Leeds United's three; Manchester City refused to take the slightest risk at West Ham, who themselves had none of their recently found effectiveness; and Ipswich Town's 4—0 win over Tottenham was a "bloody battle".

There is half a season left and still time for them all to be surprised. Leeds have looked at life from both sides now and believe the possibility of keeping their title is no illusion.

Were it not for the strange use of Clarke as a midfield player, a situation he dislikes, and a few doubts about some of their older members, I would give Leeds a good chance of making up the six points between themselves and Everton because of their experience. There is not a team in the top dozen unafraid of a consistent Leeds and consistency is beginning to return. *If Leeds can do it they* will have risen like a bubble to the surface—spreading *further* doubts on the standards *being set by those* left behind. There is no prize for winning the championship with the fewest points on record.

On a traditionally poor day for football attendances, Saturday carried the extra burden of unpleasantness. The match between Ipswich and Tottenham brought injuries to Whymark and Johnson, who have had to withdraw from the England Under 23 team to play Scotland in Aberdeen on Wednesday. Thompson, who has only just returned to the Liverpool team after injury, also misses the game because he hurt his foot. Bobby Robson, the Ipswich manager, declared himself "delighted" with his win over Spurs, but, as with the much pre-publicized game at West Ham, the appeal of the football was of secondary importance.

At least Billy Bingham, the Everton manager, was almost apologetic after *a ferocious first* half at Derby County. Derby had lost in midweek in Yugoslavia and were probably still feeling bitter about forfeiting their place in Europe. After three of his players had had their names taken, Mr Bingham spoke to his team at half time and said they were as much *to blame for the violence as* Derby and that there were too many "personal vendettas".

*The picture of the First Division* is as confused as ever. Everton went to the top through an away win, which is a notable feat this season, but a lot of people are still convinced that Liverpool will get second wind after Christmas. There is still something slightly unbalanced about Stoke, and Manchester City's performance at West Ham was lacking in enterprise although the loss of Doyle early in the game made them introspective. Ipswich should not be criticized too heavily for the crude game against Tottenham because Spurs were in an abrasive frame of mind, having asked for the match to be postponed because of illness among several of their players. And Ipswich did score their first goal when having only nine men on the field.

## Today's fixtures

**FA Cup**

**Second round replays**

Tranmere Rovers v Rochdale (7.30)
Mansfield Town v Wigan Athletic (7.30)

SOUTHERN LEAGUE CUP: Third round: Bath v Stourbridge (7.30): Kettering v Hillingdon (7.30).

SOUTHERN LEAGUE: First division—North: Worcester v Witney Town (7.30).

NORTHERN PREMIER LEAGUE: Northwich Vic v Netherfield (7.30).

# Much time-wasting on the District Line

By Norman Fox

The decision to spoil Saturday's match at West Ham was taken after 17 *minutes. Manchester City* lost their central defender, Doyle, with concussion, and having won only one of their previous 11 away matches and scored a mere seven goals, the circumstances were such that 34,000 people had to put up with being let down. Unlike the producer of a play, a football manager cannot always include an understudy and continue without any change to the plot.

Unhappily, there was an unmistakable feeling that Manchester City were not displeased to be given a legitimate reason to abandon the idea of a festive occasion. For them, a goalless draw was acceptable considering that West Ham were being looked upon as a totally different proposition to the team they beat 4—0 on the first day of the season. As it happened, West Ham were not much better than they had been on that day in August and their own blunt finishing contributed as much to the anticlimax as City's retrograde steps.

Seeing Manchester City begin the game in a doleful 4—4—2 formation was like the curtain lifting to reveal the caretaker still sweeping the stage. Marsh played the fool a couple of times until he realized the crowd had a blank expression which entreated him to do something clever before taking the applause. Bell, after Doyle's departure following a collision of heads with Gould—the result of which was entirely predictable—played so deep that he was in danger of falling on the District Line: and Tueart and Hartford did a lot of running with the ball, but in the manner of small boys determined not to let the older ones get hold of it. All of this put the onus on West Ham to do something positive.

Bonds had decided in advance that no grand ideas of some exhibition of aesthetic qualities would stop him getting the ball and, together with Lampard, he carried out his promise though surprisingly carried no Manchester City player out of the match. One of the problems now facing West Ham is that people expect them to have more venom and take the necessary precautions. Getting the ball as far as Gould, Jennings or Robson sometimes involved avoiding an obstacle course of explosive tackles.

Gould did have a few chances and found MacRae unbeatable, which was a happy ending to a week of frustration for the City goalkeeper who had been dropped but returned when Corrigan was *injured in training. At one point,* Gould did get the ball into the goal but an offside decision went against him

Brooking made some of his classy runs on a curving line that avoided the harsher tackles, and Robson and Jennings brought more sharp saves from MacRae. But West Ham's best opportunity in a discordant second half was an appeal to the referee when Hammond fell on top of the ball in the Manchester City penalty area and seemed to hold it under him while bodies fell on his back. No penalty was given and City quickly recovered composure, playing for time quite unapologetically. In fact, Bell became a master of placing perfect passes into the largest uninhabited areas of the pitch—quite the most nauseating wastage of skill in the whole disappointing game.

WEST HAM UNITED: M. Day; K. Coleman, F. Lampard, W. Bonds, T. Taylor, K. Lock, W. Jennings (sub J. McDowell), G. Paddon, R. Gould, T. Brooking, K. Robinson.

MANCHESTER CITY: K. MacRae; G. Hammond, W. Donachie, P. Henson, M. Doyle, (sub B. Daniels); A. Oakes, M. Horswill, C. Bell, R. Marsh, A. Hartford, D. Tueart.

Referee: Mr J. Hunting (Leicester).

# Stoke simmer without coming to the boil

By Tom German

Winning converts to the manager Jimmy Armfield's view that anyone, including Leeds United can sneak into the championship race would now scarcely need even a gentle twist of the arm. Leeds may not have the supreme assurance of their loftier days, but they looked a more capable and businesslike side than did Stoke City, leaders of the pack until they were beaten 3—1 at Elland Road on Saturday.

Stoke simmered but could not come to the boil. They were neat enough moving forward when the match was obviously slipping away from them and the situation demanded more initiative, but the front line disappointed. First Salmons, then Hudson, tried to ignite them from midfield, but ground was hard to win.

Hurst applied a whetstone to their aim when he came on just after the hour; he, Robertson and Moores all managed to get in shots which made calls on Harvey's agility and Moores finally beat him, but by then there were only seconds left and the reward was token. Indeed, Stoke deserved no more.

Leeds are still a useful side. Bremner may now be a stride or so slower, but those short legs can still change direction quickly to thread him and his side out of difficult and congested situations; he chips the ball forward, too, with minute accuracy, as when he found McQueen's head from a free kick for the first goal after 22 minutes. The ball looped beyond Shilton, struck the base of the post and, in a split second bagatelle, bounced over the line of Shilton's scurrying legs. It was not one of *the costly goalkeeper's most* convincing afternoons: perhaps the process of settling in demands a little more time.

Yorath often makes more enemies than friends with his galloping, forthright tackles, but here, in as good a match as one has seen him have, he ended the day *the darling* of the crowd.

He shaped Leeds's third goal out on the left, hoisting the ball inches over an opponent's head and taking it in his stride again with an impish deftness which even Giles would have envied, and he was there, ideally positioned in the middle, to take the final pass and dispatch it. He earned a standing ovation when he left the field a moment later to be replaced by Giles.

Sandwiched between the goals by McQueen and Yorath was one by Lorimer, again splendidly fashioned. Clarke chipped the ball forward from his own half, Jordan's glancing backheader gave Lorimer a corridor to explore, and his low shots sped past Shilton like a bullet. Leeds have now lost only once in seven matches and those at the top might yet have to cast an occasional wary glance over their shoulder.

LEEDS UNITED: D. Harvey; P. Reaney, T. Cherry, W. Bremner, G. McQueen, P. Madeley, D. McKenzie, A. Clarke, J. Jordan, P. Lorimer, T. Yorath (sub, J. Giles).

STOKE CITY: P. Shilton; J. Marsh, M. Pejic, J. Mahoney (sub, G. Hurst), D. Smith, A. Dodd, J. Robertson, E. Skeels, I. Moores, A. Hudson, G. Salmons.

Referee: P. G. Reeves (Leicester).

# Wycombe on a slippery slope to the sea

By Clive White

It was the sort of swift, incisive counter-attack that usually knocks the opposition cold. Yet Wycombe Wanderers survived this double-fisted assault a few minutes from the end of Saturday's FA Cup tie and lived to fight another day—Wednesday evening, to be precise, when the foe will again be Bournemouth after this goalless draw.

Up until those last few minutes AFC Bournemouth, of the Football League, had been taking a pounding on the ropes, but when Welsh broke away and flighted the ball beautifully out to Greenhalgh, Wycombe's fine dreams began to cloud over. However, like all good Cup stories, it had a fairy-tale ending and following Greenhalgh's pass Maskell, the Wycombe goalkeeper, saved splendidly, twice in quick succession, from ferocious shots by the big winger, Wingate, and Parodi.

So Wycombe, for the first time in their history, went into the third round draw, held on BBC television's Match of the Day on Saturday evening. They were first out of the bag and when the name of Middlesbrough immediately followed you could almost hear the calculations going on in the Wycombe treasurer's head. But first Wycombe must get past Bournemouth, and it is a pretty big but.

Certainly on Saturday at Loakes Park Wycombe did not deserve to draw. They deserved to win. How much they were helped by their sloping pitch was hard to tell. It seemed to inhibit Bournemouth for quite a while, though Wycombe, it is said, do not make the full use of it. One wonders what Jack Charlton, the manager of Middlesbrought, would make of it.

Bournemouth got an early introduction to Wycombe's little bit of the Chiltern Hills. As they ran out before the kick-off one Bournemouth player threw out the ball in the usual manner only to watch in horror as it continued to roll right across the pitch down the 11ft slope. When Wycombe came out they threw the ball upwards and lengthways. Professionals must have nightmares about playing on pitches just like this one, and it was a nightmare that became all too real. They soon discovered that their professional slickness was no match for the "amateurs'" enthusiasm in midfield.

The first half was not a particularly good one as these games go, but after half-time Wycombe really carried the game to their opponents, completely over-running them. Bournemouth's centre half, Delaney, who spent four seasons with Wycombe as captain, could do little about it.

Horseman—a chairmaker by trade—missed two golden opportunities because he sat on them longer than was necessary, and Charlton, the young Bournemouth goalkeeper, made a number of excellent reaction saves. In the closing minutes Bournemouth cleared another effort off the line and passions ran high. Wycombe supporters appealed for everything, even when it was clearly not theirs, but they deserved more breaks than they got.

WYCOMBE WANDERERS: J. Maskell, P. Birdseye, G. Hand, K. Mead, A. Phillips, T. Reardon, S. Perrin, H. Kennedy, K. Searle, M. Holifield, A. Horseman.

AFC BOURNEMOUTH: K. Charlton, C. Payne, K. Miller, T. Howard, J. Delaney, N. Hague, J. Wingate, A. Welsh, H. Goddard, B. Greenhalgh, L. Parodi.

# Alias Lord High Everything Else

By Norman de Mesquita

Predictably, the Leatherhead manager, William Miller, described Saturday, when his team beat Colchester United 1—0, as one of the greatest days of his life. Equally predictably, the Colchester manager, James Smith, described it as "diabolical" and referred to Leatherhead as "very ordinary" and the better of two bad sides.

Mr Smith, I feel, was less than just. While agreeing that Colchester were a poor advertisement for the upper reaches of the third division, their amateur opponents showed many good touches and in their captain, William Smith, they had the classiest player on the field.

Smith, of course, was a member of the Walton and Hersham side that embarrassed Brighton in last season's *FA Cup as were* two more Leatherhead players, Sargeant and Woffindin. They will be confident of repeating the feat next month.

The all-important goal on Saturday came in the twentieth minute when a corner by Webb was nodded on by Reid and the ball fell nicely for *Doyle* to score from the edge of the goal area. Doyle, in his moment of triumph, waved aloft a green sponge which he had been holding against a cut left eye. A new meaning for that age-old football cliché, the magic sponge!

This setback prodded Colchester *into action* because they had, so far, seemed too complacent. Having beaten so many giants in the past, perhaps they found it difficult to adjust to being the villains of the piece. A fair measure of their failure to come to grips with their task can be judged by recalling that they gained only two corners—both in the second half—and took 36 minutes to muster their first direct shot at goal. Swannell's most anxious moment, in fact, came when one of his own players, Lavers, nearly headed Lindsay's free kick into his own goal.

Harford did his best to instil some urgency into Colchester, but theirs was a *disappointing* performance and it was very much Leatherhead's day. Smith was an inspiring captain and with Cooper and Woffinden formed a midfield trio that would grace many professional clubs.

But the man who caught my eye was the left back, Webb. He defended superbly, took all the throw-ins, free kicks and corners on the left and if Leatherhead had been awarded a penalty, Webb would have taken it. Perhaps he also made the tea at half-time and, after the game, no doubt he rushed off to play Pooh-Bah for the local amateur operatic society.

LEATHERHEAD: J. Swannell; D. Sargeant, B. Webb, J. Cooper, D. Reid, D. Woffinden, C. Lavers, P. McGillicuddy, W. Smith, J. Doyle.

COLCHESTER UNITED: M. Walker; P. Thomas, M. Packer, S. Leslie (sub P. Mitchell), P. Harford, B. Dominey, M. Cook, R. Svarc, J. Froggatt, J. Lindsay, L. Smith.

Referee: A. Hart (Kent).

# FA Cup chaos will be Lancashire's lot

Lancashire will be the centre of almost certain FA Cup chaos on January 4 when, as a result of Saturday night's televised draw, nine of the county's clubs—plus two more, Wigan Athletic and Bury who are involved in replays, were drawn at home.

## Third round draw

**Arsenal v York City**
**Blackburn Rovers v Bristol Rovers**
**Bolton Wanderers v W Bromwich**
**Brighton v Leatherhead**
**Burnley v Wimbledon**
**Chelsea v Sheffield Wednesday**
**Coventry City v Norwich City**
**Everton v Altrincham**
**Fulham v Hull City**
**Grimsby or Bury v Millwall**
**Leeds United v Cardiff City**
**Leicester City v Oxford United**
**Liverpool v Stoke City**
**Luton Town v Birmingham City**
**Manchester United v Walsall**
**Newcastle Utd v Manchester City.**
**Notts Forest v Tottenham Hotspur**
**Notts County v Portsmouth**
**Oldham v Aston Villa**
**Orient v Derby County**
***Peterboro v Rochdale or Tranmere***
**Plymouth Argyle v Blackpool**
**Preston v Carlisle United**
**Sheffield United v Bristol City**
**Southampton v West Ham United**
**Southend v Queen's Park Rangers**
**Stafford Rangers v Rotherham Utd**
**Sunderland v Chesterfield**
**Swindon v Hartlepool or Lincoln**
**Wigan or Mansfield v Cambridge**
**Wolverhampton v Ipswich Town**
**Wycombe or Bournemouth v Middlesbrough.**

Matches to be played on January 4.

## Leading goal scorers

FIRST DIVISION. Macdonald (Newcastle United) 15; Ferguson (Middlesbrough) 13; Hector (Derby County) 11; Kidd (Arsenal) 11; Francis (Birmingham City) 10; Lee (Derby County) 10; Worthington (Leicester City) 10; Jennings (West Ham United) 10.

Racing

# Older hurdlers gain dominance

By Michael Phillips
Racing Correspondent

Perhaps the most encouraging aspect of the racing at Ascot on Saturday was the attendance. A glance along the stands indicated a big turnout and this was confirmed later in the afternoon by the clerk of the course, Captain Nicholas Beaumont, who told me that the crowd was almost double that of a year ago and more than 1,000 up on the corresponding day two years ago.

*Like Newbury, Ascot is* well placed for several of the more affluent counties and served by a motorway within easy reach of London. With money likely to be in short supply and the day when a gallon of petrol costs £1 fast approaching, Ascot and Newbury seem certain to be better off than most. Both courses stage excellent racing throughout the year and both attract what one has come to regard as nice crowds.

After losing one of their most treasured days in September and another in November, Ascot was certainly entitled to a change of luck. Mercifully the weather relented encouraging an enthusiastic audience to flock there. The principal lesson to be learnt from the racing was that the older hurdlers seemed to be in a different class to the four-year-olds we have seen out this autumn.

One got that impression at Sandown Park in November when *Legal Tender and Banlieu, two of* the leading members of the younger brigade, were completely overpowered by Tree Tangle, Moyne Royal and Lanzarote in the Marlow Ropes John Skeaping Hurdle and obviously one felt the same when Attivo, unbeaten last season and the winner of the Triumph Hurdle at Cheltenham in March, was crushed by Comedy of Errors and Lanzarote at Cheltenham 10 days ago.

Any doubts were surely banished once and for all at Ascot on Saturday when not one of the four-year-olds in the field for the SGB Hire Shop Hurdle managed to finish in the first four. The race was dominated by the five-year-old Tree Tangle who has now won six of his last seven races, three this season and three last. Tree Tangle was followed home, at a respectable distance, by Canadius, True Song and Taramoss, all five-year-olds.

Attivo, Supreme Halo, Miss Boon and Corraggio, the four *four-year-olds in the field, were simply no*



Tree Tangle at the last flight on his way to victory.

match for their older rivals. Attivo is obviously capable of better things, but he has been on the go since New Year's Day when he won his first race under National Hunt Rules and it is hardly surprising in the circumstances that he is now a trifle stale.

On the other hand, there was nothing stale about Tree Tangle. He looked quite exceptional in the paddock and commanded the second half of the race in much the same way. Whatever his problems were once—at various stages of his career he has suffered from a wind infirmity, heart trouble and broken blood vessels internally—Tree Tangle has certainly made a marvellous recovery under the watchful eye of his experienced trainer, Bob Turnell, and in the quiet sympathetic hands of his son, Andrew.

Rather than take on Comedy of Errors and Lanzarote in the Irish Sweeps Hurdle at Leopardstown on December 27 (in fact he was never even entered for the race), Tree Tangle will run next a day earlier at Kempton Park on Boxing Day, in the William Hill Christmas Hurdle. *After Saturday's result the* sponsors of that race, the William Hill Organization, adjusted their ante-post book on the Champion Hurdle to read as follows: 5-4 Lanzarote, 6-4 Comedy of Errors, 7-1 Tree Tangle (whose price was 10-1 on Saturday morning), 10-1 Hardaddt, 16-1 Avec Moi, 33-1 Supreme Halo, 50-1 Attivo.

Hills have also brought Rough House, the winner of the SGB Steeplechase, into the betting on the Grand National at 20-1. Rough House fell at the canal turn on *the first circuit this year. He will* be one of two runners that his trainer, Fred Rimell, will train for the Grand National, the other being Iceman, who finished second in the Hennessey Cognac Gold Cup at Newbury last month. Iceman is to run next at Newcastle in January in the Whitbread Northern Trophy Steeplechase.

Those of us who thought that the three northern challengers, Tartan Ace, Tregarron and Tee-Cee-Bee, would be hard to suppress were in for a rude shock. Tregarron and Tee-Cee-Bee ran quite well up to a point but they were never factors when the race came to the boil. Tartan Ace ran *abominably.*

# Petch would be ideal for Jockey Club

By Jim Snow

After 20 years as manager, clerk of the course, and secretary to the race committee at York, Major Leslie Petch hands over the reins to his son-in-law, John Sanderson on January 1. His long connexion *with what is the finest and fairest* course in the country, in the opinion of such professionals as Noel Murless and the former royal jockey Harry Carr, has been fruitful.

Under his drive and administration the prize money went higher and higher. A magnificent new stand has been built, and the historic races, the Gimcrack Stakes, Great Voltigeur, Nunthorpe Stakes and the Ebor Handicap, to name a few at the August meeting, have assumed under his direction the prestige and importance that are recognized the world over.

A Yorkshireman to his fingertips, Major Petch has always had one target, to make York better and better. John Sanderson has been his assistant for eight years at York, Redcar, and Catterick Bridge, all of which have been under Major Petch's direction as he takes over the great course of the Knavesmire in the knowledge *that all is healthy and in good* shape. Given good weather in August the three-day meeting attracts over 100,000 racegoers and Major Petch has always had this figure as his target. There could be no better choice for membership to the Jockey Club than Major Petch. His experience of all sides of racing is vast.

There will be some tired horses today passing the post at Leicester after they have galloped two miles and more over ground that will be extremely testing. Thomas Jones' horses remain in top form—there were three winners at Nottingham on Saturday—and David Mould, who rode them, may bring off a *double for the Newmarket* stable on Even Sail in the Rough Handicap Steeplechase and Bailly silly in the three-mile Mistletoe Hurdle.

STATE OF GOING (official): Leicester: Hurdles, heavy; steeplechase, soft. Tomorrow: Warwick: Hurdles, heavy; steeplechase: good to soft. Plumpton: soft.

# Leicester programme

**12.30 CHRISTMAS PUDDING HURDLE (Handicap : £204 : 2m)**

1 2010 Sea Dragon (D) (J. Southcombe). J. Hardy, 10-11-9 S. Holland
2 402-000 Dominasso (D) (C. Saunders). Saunders, 7-11-5 .. Mr Saunders
3 12122-0 Wild Nettle (D) (P. Perrett). 11-11-4 ..... —
4 040002 Lavado (A. Kopp). Kopp, 6-11-3 ..... V. Percival 5
5 422104- Dumette (D) (J. Kynaston). W. Whiston, 6-11-3 .. R. F. Davies
6 04-p212 Silver Glint (J. Kelly). P. Cowley, 5-10-13 ..... A. Love 7
7 Sovroy (J. Buckman). M. Tate, 5-10-9 ..... Mr R. Evans 7
12 0f00u-0 Topiole (CD) (B. Norman). R. E. Peacock, 6-10-8 R. Crank
13 4010-00 Nobscot (D) (Mrs D. Bridgett). P. Bridgett, 7-10-7 Mr Bridgett 7
14 0-f4000 Proud Pearl (F. Gilman). Gilman, 10-10-6 ..... T. Casey 3
15 000030 Hardistyck (F. King). King, 5-10-6 ..... R. Champion
16 41-0000 Rabra (D) (Mrs H. Speke). F. Yardley, 11-10-5 B. Charley 7
17 0-43000 Neptune (CD) (W. Chapman). D. Chapman, 5-10-4 K. McCauley
18 0210-0f Reg's Fling (Mrs J. Wiggin-Stone). A. Bleach, 5-10-2 M. Wagner 7
21 0-00000 Queen's Folly (A. Arnold). Arnold, 7-10-1 ..... C. Astbury
22 s0-0f00 Firesay (D) (B. Finch). J. Bower, 4-10-0 ..... Mr Parkyn 5
23 202p-00 Medina Prince (F. Parsiglove). J. Peacock, 5-10-0 .. T. Stack
24 — Toco Sis (T. B. Cambidge). Cambidge, 5-10-0 ..... Mr Jackson 7
26 00024-0 Tutankhamen's Cora (J. Edwards). O. Neill, 5-10-0 G. Thorner
28 s0000-0 Kalabar Rex (E. Smith). J. Edmunds, 6-10-0 ..... G. Edmunds 5
29 s- Bob Short (D) (P. Allingham). Allingham, 5-10-0 ..... J. Glover

7-2 Silver Glint, 5-2 Sovroy, 5-1 Sea Dragon, 6-1 Laredo, 7-1 Wild Nettle, 8-1 Dumette, 10-1 Dominasso, 14-1 Neptune, King's Fling, 20-1 others.

**1.00 IVY HURDLE (Handicap : £544 : 2m)**

1 3001-40 Bungebah (D) (G/Capt H. Hanmer). F. Dever, 5-11-8 S. A. Taylor
2 03100-0 Contenda (CD) (Mrs J. Ramsden). J. Sutcliffe Jun, 4-11-3 ..... B. Rouse
5 1-00040 Malford Grove (D) (J. Parker). A. Birch, 6-11-2 .. M. Wanner
6 204-003 Thatch Acre (D) (D. Robinson). J. Perrett, 6-11-2 ..... —
7 1130-00 Levantine (CD) (D. Hanswell). D. Morley, 5-11-0 P. R. Davies
8 3- Concealed (Air-Marshal Sir J. Baldwin). W. Whiston, 5-10-11 ..... Blackshaw
9 12200-3 Gummers Hew (D) (M. Vigors). D. Gandolfo, 6-10-9 W. Shoemark
10 320-121 Papa Noel (D) (C. St George). H. Price, 5-10-7 .. P. Kelleway
11 200031- The Prince (Mrs H. Goodwin). S. Davenport, 7-11-2 ..... M. Mould
12 0 Parcel (D) (Mrs E. Griffiths). Miss Sinclair, 5-10-2 R. Rowell
13 00000 Tracked (F. Quinn). M. Scudamore, 6-10-1 ..... A. Turnell
14 013103- May Gate (D) (W. Willward). M. Tate, 5-10-0 ..... R. Evans
15 f00030 Prince Abu (D) (B. Sutton). Sutton, 5-10-0 ..... B. Powell 5
19 401-00 Montreal (D) (Mrs R. Lowley). P. Lowley, 4-10-0 ..... P. Jones
17 0001-0 Privileged (D) (C. Mitchell). D. Gandolfo, 6-10-0 G. Shoemark 5
18 p5-00 Sambey (CD) (E. Mott). J. Gifford, 6-10-0 ..... A. Brennan
20 000001 Phillero (D) (G. Mullins). Mullins, 6-10-0 ..... Mr Callow 7
21 0 Uncle Monty (W. Bolland). N. Hall, 7-10-0 ..... G. Holmes

7-4 Papa Noel, 9-2 Bungebah, 5-1 Thatch Acre, 7-1 Redoit Miway, 8-1 Gummers How, 10-1 Parcel, 12-1 Levantine, Malford Grove, 14-1 Conceeded, 20-1 others.

**1.30 CHRISTMAS TREE STEEPLECHASE (Div I : Novice : £272 : 2½m)**

1 020141 Near and Far (Mrs G. Paxton). J. Edwards, 5-12-0 B. R. Davies
2 3p00-P Atmani (F. Chamberlain). J. Spearing, 6-11-2 .. Mr H. Evans 7
3 /6P5P- Curtwheel (Maj J. Dill). Dill, 8-11-2 ..... Bishop 7
5 111000- Copper Canyon (J. Rowley). W. Whiston, 7-11-2 R. F. Davies
6 1204-04 Honest Lawyer (A. Cassell). G. Vergette, 10-11-2 ..... R. Weaver
8 322pp-0 Old Rowley (F. Allingham). M. Scudamore, 7-11-2 .. S. Thorner
9 300003- The Prince (Mrs H. Goodwin). S. Davenport, 7-11-2 D. Mould
11 3000-22 Jolly Sailor (T. Shrimpton). J. Webber, 5-11-0 ..... A. Webber
12 0- Rusty's Gift (S. Norton). Norton, 5-11-0 ..... J. Bourke
13 031003 Zarawya (A. Moore). A. Jarvis, 5-11-0 ..... S. A. Taylor
14 240-020 Fisher's Nite (Lord Sherborne). D. Nicholson, 6-10-11 ..... R. Champion
15 3-0 Golden Sands II (R. Kirkland). N. Hall, 8-10-11 ... G. Holmes
17 000/000 Hanson (Mrs D. Bridgett). P. Bridgett, 6-10-11 Mr Bridgett 7
18 00p Indian Sunset (Mrs J. Cundall). Mrs Cundall, 6-10-11 Mr Cundall 7
20 Littlestown Boy (R. Biss). S. Mellor, 11-10-11 ..... Mr Biss
23 0p00-33 Flying Fred (G. Beccle). G. Balding, 5-10-9 ..... Pc
24 — Near and Far, 2-1 Honest Lawyer, 11-2 Zarawya, 6-1 Jolly Sailor, 10-1 Copper Canyon, 12-1 Fisher's Nite, 16-1 Curtwheel, Flying Fred, 20-1 oth

**2.00 HOLLY STEEPLECHASE (£442 : 2m)**

2 30-0041 Even Sail (CD) (E. McSweeney). Thomson Jones, 9-11-10 Mr Thomson Jon
3 3-00010 Gin Fizz (C. Gilman). G. Vergette, 7-11-7 ..... P. Bloomfie
4 f7-2-00 Fred Dawn (CD) (Mrs E. Cass). Mrs Gee, 7-11-6 ..... R. E
5 2-s0011 Pava's Boy (T. Bates). D. Ancil, 8-10-6 ..... D. Sunder
9 420104- Knockstarton (CD) (G. Hutsby). Hutsby, 6-10-5 ..... R. E
11 0-b Proper Charlie (Mrs M. Nicklin). C. Miller, 9-10-3 D. Cartwri
15 40022-4 Nether Edge (Lt-Col P. Bengough). M. Scudamore, 9-10-0 ..... A. Tu
16 10f-p0 Summer Storm (J. Jones). S. Mellor, 7-10-0 ..... Gi
17 0p0-0 Colley Mill (D) (J. Longman). W. Whiston, 11-10-0 R. F. Da
19 42224-4 *Quagmire (F. Yardley). Yardley, 7-10-0 ..... P. Barn
20 010-p Nonsuch Hill (Mrs J. Bloom). Bloom, 9-10-0 ..... J. Ja
21 2121f- Joe's Dream (W. Tustin). F. Rimell, 6-10-0 ..... P
23 — Pennine (J. Bower). Bower, 11-10-0 ..... J. Sut

2-1 Even Sail, 7-2 Gin Fizz, 5-1 Even Dawn, 11-2 Pava's Boy, 7-1 J Dream, 12-1 Colley Mill, 14-1 Knockstarton, 16-1 others.

**2.30 CHRISTMAS TREE STEEPLECHASE (Div II : Novice : £2-2½m)**

2 fp-0142 Hazelastyn (Mrs A. Brown). J. Webber, 9-11-4 ..... A. W
3 0000-00 Bolis Bambino (G. MacDonald). D. Gandolfo, 7-11-2 W. Shoe
4 444-320 Bob Gascbe (F. Allingham). M. Scudamore, 6-11-2 ..... J.
5 00p0- Explorer (A. Fletcher). Bridgwater, 9-11-0 ..... B. Charl
6 3200-23 Something To Hide (J. Shaw). Mrs Lomax, 5-11-2 R. F
10 1442-44 Bhitshah (Mrs P. Morley). D. Morley, 8-11-0 ..... B. R. D
12 fp Lovers Run (Mrs E. Cass). Mrs Gee, 7-10-11 ..... R.
14 322f2-3 Count Varano (F. Gilman). F. Gilman, 5-10-9 ..... Cas
15 0100f-0 Dandy Sullivan (Brig-Gen W. Gilbride). G. Balding, 5-10-9 ..... S. Bo
16 000 Forest of Wychwood (Mrs D. Barnett). Mrs Barnett, 5-10-9 ..... Mr Barn
18 03-0000 Greek Ancestor (Lady T. Agnew). Thompson Jones, 6-10-9 ..... T. Wald
19 00-00 Klipspringer (Lt-Col D. Cripps). C. Miller, 5-10-9 D. Carey
20 000-f34 Lucky Sue (D. Copperhall). A. Jarvis, 5-10-9 ..... S. A. T
21 032-330 Markarajah (A. Steven). D. Ancil, 5-10-9 ..... D. Sunde

3-1 Hazelestyn, 4-1 Bhitshah, 5-1 Something to Hide, 6-1 Count Varano, Bob Gascbe, 10-1 Lucky Sue, 12-1 Greek Ancestor, Markarajah, 16-1 othe

**3.00 MISTLETOE HURDLE (4-y-o : £442 : 3m)**

2 0004-41 Pocket Picker (Mrs W. Greenwood). F. Cundell, 11-4 B. R. D
3 Alga Tate (Mrs M. Smith). Mrs Tate, 10-7 ..... R. E
4 02-0401 Ballysilly (D) (Mrs M. Valentine). Thomson Jones, 11-0 ..... S. Bo
5 011-203 Don Pasquale (Mrs M. Curtis). F. Rimell, 11-0 ..... K. L
6 000040 New Hero (Mrs P. Green). P. Allingham, 11-0 ..... D. Carte
7 000400 Persian Room (K. Gray). J. Harris, 11-0 ..... S. A. T
9 00 Babs (Mrs H. Brookes). T. Healey, 10-7 ..... Mr Broo
10 00-0000 Ballybeattie (D. Proctor). D. Barthall, 10-7 ..... R. E
11 0003 Semi-Colon (R. Jennings). Courage, 10-7 ..... D. Sunde
16 0 Sa Ray (M. Dickinson). P. Feigate, 10-7 ..... M. Dick
18 0 Wigwam (Mrs H. Dessent). D. Barthall, 10-7 ..... N. W

5-2 Pocket Picker, 7-2 Ballysilly, 4-1 Don Pasquale, 11-2 Alga, 8-1 New H 10-1 Persian Room, 16-1 Semi-Colon, 20-1 others.
*Doubtful runner.

## Leicester selections

By Our Racing Staff

**12.30 Sovroy. 1.0 PAPA NOEL is specially recommended. 1.30 Fl Fred. 2.0 Even Sail. 2.30 Something to Hide. 3.0 Ballysilly.**

By Our Newmarket Correspondent

**1.0 Levantine. 2.0 Even Sail. 2.30 Bhitshah. 3.0 Ballysilly.**

Rowing

# Cambridge have nucleus for powerful Boat Race crew

By Jim Railton

Twenty-four Cambridge men competing in two races—eights and coxed fours—appeared in trials on Saturday on the Adelaide course at Ely. Relegated to the bank was Cambridge's 26-year-old American president graduate, Stephen Tourek, recovering from a cartilage operation last October. But Tourek was in buoyant mood on Saturday, preparing to launch Cambridge's backlash after their defeat in this year's Boat Race.

Among the ranks of the Cambridge Boat Race candidates on Saturday were three Internationals, four Blues, and four from this year's successful Goldie crew—out of which a strong nucleus for the 1975 Cambridge Boat Race crew must be assured. Tourek, who will be back in the boat in the new year, brings the Cambridge Blues available to five and back in the fold after a year's *absence is the Olympic coach. Lou* Barry, who will surely supervise the Cambridge eight in their final fortnight on the Tideway next March.

In the two trial races on Saturday, victories went to the first crew in each case to edge their bows in front. In the eights, Pestilence, stroked by the International, MacLeod (still to gain a Blue), took a third of a length in the first minute over their opponents and, in a 16-minute row, slowly but surely moved out to a one and a half length's victory. Among the vanquished in this race were two Blues, Sturge (1973) and Clay (1974).

Last year's Cambridge stroke, Bradley, with the 14st international *Christie (another still to gain a* Blue), took the coxed fours race by two lengths after a close contest for a full six minutes. Both races were into a stiff headwind.

With most of the Cambridge seats seemingly already reserved for next year's Boat Race, there will be keen competition for the few remaining places. The heads of one or two Blues may well roll too, with so many ambitious Goldie oarsmen still knocking at the door.

EIGHTS: Pestilence beat War in 16min 1sec by 1½l. Coxed fours: Famine beat Fear in 11min 51sec by 2l.

PESTILENCE: D. Searle (St Catharine's) bow, T. Moisley (LMBC), N. Gallatar (Magdalene), K. Swithinbank (Sidney Sussex), J. Belcoualis (Queens'), D. Stut (Jesus), J. Hale (1st and 3rd Trinity), J. MacLeod (LMBC), stroke. T. Elsood (Pembroke) cox.

FAMINE: A. Fayer (Fitzwilliam) bow, R. Ballam (1st and 3rd Trinity), N. Shaw (Jesus), M. Wells (Selwyn), A. Biker (Trinity Hall), H. Clay (Pembroke), D. Sturge (LMBC), P. Suess (Peterhouse) stroke. K. Jeffrey (LMBC) cox.

FAMINE: B. Duncan (St Catharine's) bow, I. Fleming (LMBC), P. Robinson (LMBC), C. Langridge (1st and 3rd Trinity) stroke. J. Cutler (Sidney Sussex), cox.

Rugby League

# St Helens 7 points ahead

St Helens opened the gap at the top of the Rugby League's first division to seven points with a runaway 20—2 victory against Warrington at Knowsley Road yesterday. Eckersley, the St Helens stand-off half, who has recovered from an injury received in Australia, played a big part in the win, scoring the first try and having a hand in the others.

Castleford moved to third place with their 15—6 defeat of Rochdale in a tough match in which Spurr, of *Castleford*, and Rochdale's Clarke were sent off. York similarly lost Andrews late in their home game against Featherstone Rovers, which the visitors won 13—9.

Oldham halted a fine recent run by Hull Kingston Rovers, winning 15—6 to go two points clear at the *top of the second division.*

FIRST DIVISION: Bramley 11, Halifax 3; Wigan 4, Widnes 13.

**Yesterday**

FIRST DIVISION. Bradford 14, Salford 8; Dewsbury 4, Keighley 8; Rochdale Hornets 6, *Castleford 15; St Helens* 30, Warrington 3; Wakefield Trinity 25, Leeds 18; York 9, Featherstone Rovers 15.

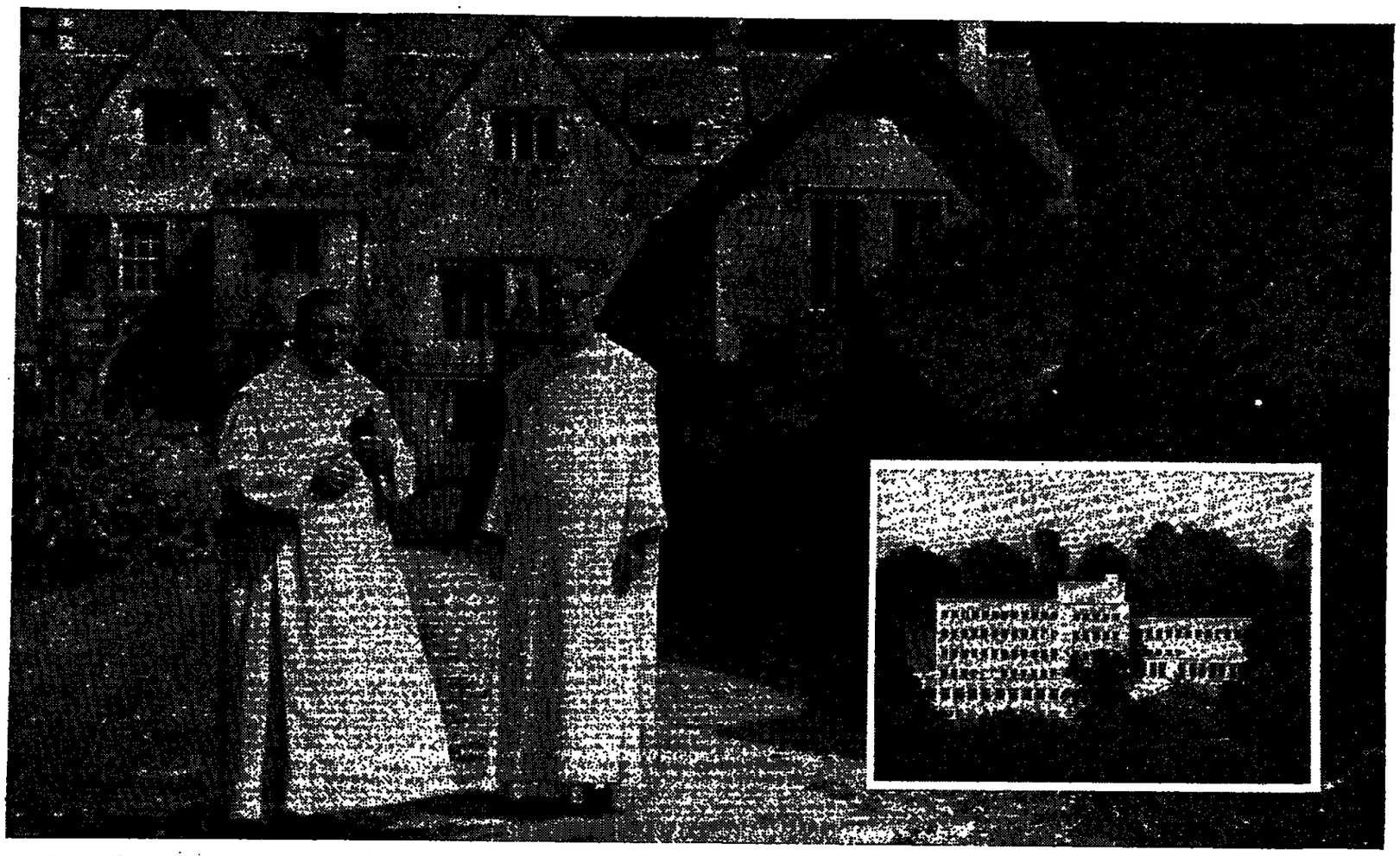
| | P | W | D | L | F | A | Pts |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| St Helens | 13 | 12 | 0 | 1 | 280 | 102 | 24 |
| Widnes | 12 | 8 | 1 | 3 | 161 | 105 | 17 |
| Castleford | 13 | 8 | 1 | 4 | 245 | 160 | 17 |
| Leeds | 12 | 8 | 0 | 4 | 256 | 182 | 16 |
| Wigan | 12 | 8 | 0 | 4 | 172 | 140 | 16 |
| York | 12 | 8 | 0 | 4 | 170 | 149 | 16 |
| Keighley | 13 | 8 | 0 | 7 | 176 | 241 | 16 |
| Salford | 12 | 7 | 0 | 5 | 242 | 137 | 14 |
| Bradford | 13 | 7 | 0 | 6 | 146 | 156 | 14 |
| Wakefield | 14 | 5 | 0 | 9 | 177 | 312 | 11 |
| Rochdale | 13 | 5 | 0 | 8 | 122 | 170 | 10 |
| Warrington | 12 | 4 | 1 | 8 | 163 | 167 | 9 

هكذا من الأصل

# "We are monks, not businessmen, and we depend on Midland Bank advice and support"

-Dom Dyfrig Rushton, Abbot of Prinknash Abbey, nr. Gloucester.





The old Abbey of Prinknash has existed in one form or another for over a thousand years.

The historic old house with 25 acres was given to the Benedictine Community on Caldey Island off South Wales in 1928.

In 1922, while the community was still on Caldey Island, they opened an account with Midland Bank at Birmingham, later transferring it to Gloucester when they moved to Prinknash Abbey.

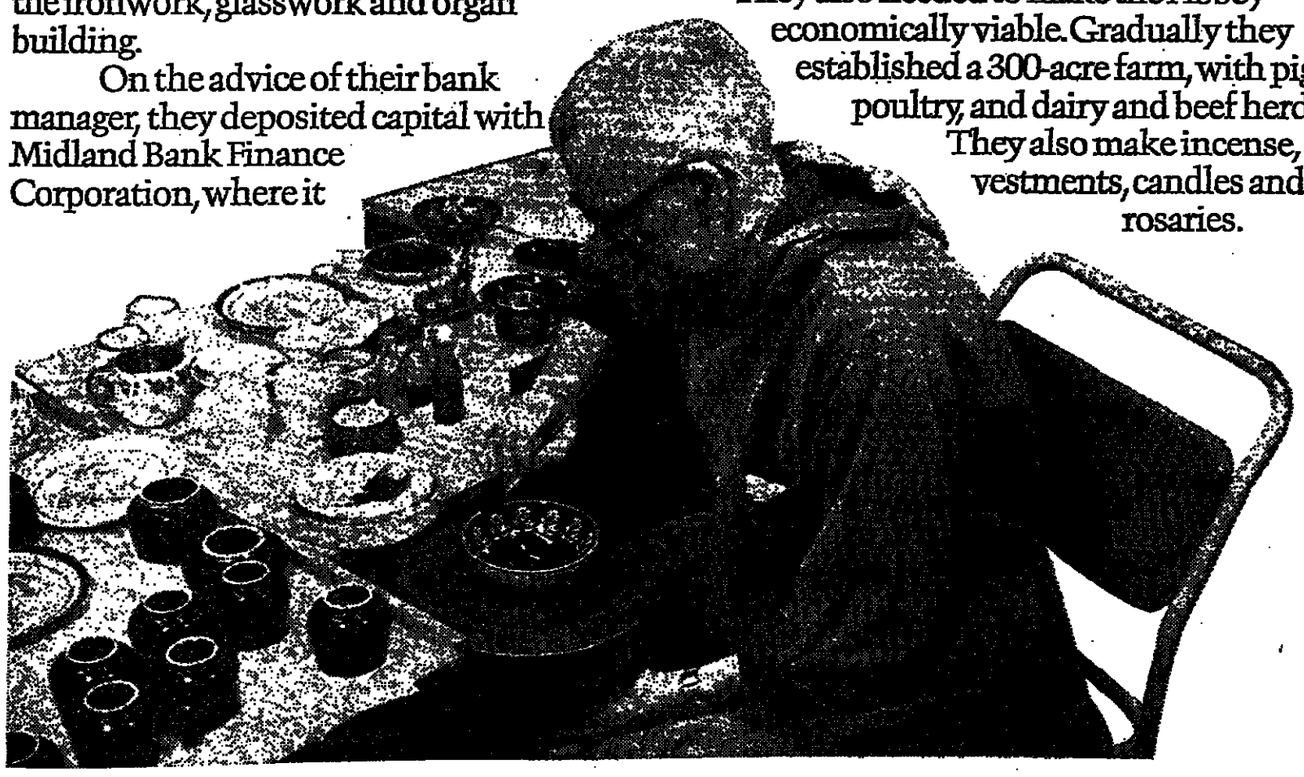
"Our community has to be self-supporting," says Father Leo, the Abbey's Bursar, "the Midland have always helped us when we needed help and we rely on their advice to keep us afloat."

The community moved to Prinknash in 1928, and their first concern was to build a larger home.

The foundation stone was laid in 1939. But war delayed work, and the new Abbey was only finished in 1972, the monks themselves carrying out all the ironwork, glasswork and organ building.

On the advice of their bank manager, they deposited capital with Midland Bank Finance Corporation, where it continued to earn money until it was required to pay contractors' costs.

They also needed to make the Abbey economically viable. Gradually they established a 300-acre farm, with pigs, poultry, and dairy and beef herds. They also make incense, vestments, candles and rosaries.



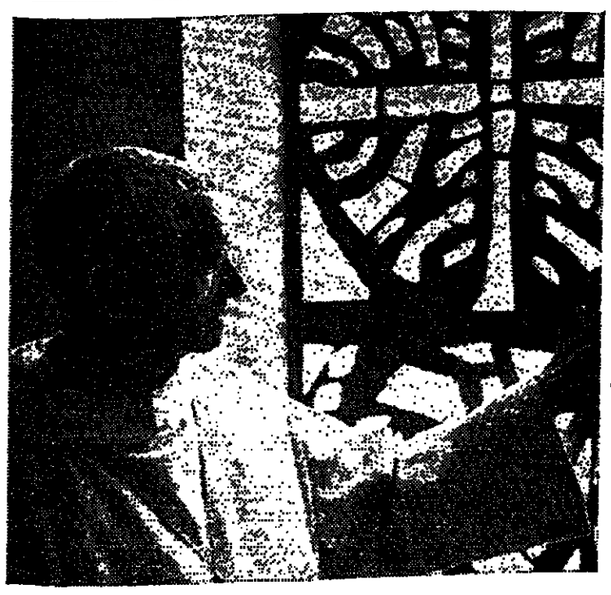
Midland Bank also help the Abbey with this export business, carrying out all the necessary documentation on its behalf.

Today, Prinknash Abbey is a thriving community, with other foundations at Farnborough Abbey and Pluscarden Abbey in Scotland.

"Making ends meet isn't always easy," says Dom Dyfrig Rushton, present Abbot of Prinknash, "especially since our religious duties take precedence over every other activity.

"We are monks, not businessmen, and we depend on Midland Bank for advice and support."





## Prinknash pottery.

But the Abbey's main source of income today is the new pottery, built with financial help from the Midland. The craft started when excavating the new Abbey foundations revealed a rich seam of clay.

"At first, we made pottery for our own use," says Father Fabian. "But the idea snowballed, and today we have a world-wide export business in decorative and domestic tableware, tankards and candleholders – all designed by Brother Thomas."

There's no such thing as a typical customer of Midland Bank. So there are remarkably few kinds of organisation which can't benefit from our vast range of experience and resources.

**Midland Bank Group**

Principal Subsidiaries of Midland Bank Limited: Midland Bank Trust Company Limited; Clydesdale Bank Limited; Clydesdale Bank Finance Corporation Limited; Northern Bank Limited; Samuel Montagu & Co. Limited (Incorporating Drayton); Midland Bank Finance Corporation Limited; Midland Montagu Industrial Finance Limited; Northern Bank Finance Corporation Limited; Bland Payne Group; Guyerzeller Zurmont Bank AG; Forward Trust Limited; Midland Montagu Leasing Limited; The Thomas Cook Group Limited; Midland Bank Insurance Services Limited.

Continuing an examination of the forces at work in East Asia

# The Chinese have had their fill of revolutionary zeal

There are said to be aging landlords in China who still cling to their old title deeds in the hope that the government that gave their land to the peasants might one day fall. "Heaven-changing bonds" the peasants call them derisively.

If there are those outside China who think that after Mao it could be a non-communist country then they are still seeing China wrongly, in a communist obverse and non-communist reverse that had been largely falsified even before 1949. By then the years at Yenan had transformed the Marxist import into a new Chinese doctrine to fulfil the needs of Chinese nationalism; all that has happened since in the quarter century of Mao's rule has dissipated any traces of direct opposition between a communist and a non-communist condition of society.

Indeed, one might emphasize that those who transpose the opposition that seems natural in Europe to East-Asian conditions will never understand the politics of East Asia. Which is not to say that in China many Chinese might not like a lot less of what they have been getting in the last 25 years. The heavy ideological burden borne in some jobs in China—teaching is an obvious one—compared with the much lighter weight in others that are technological and thus neutral is widely recognized in China in the use of a common phrase. One may infer that the lightening of ideological weight will be a very common wish when the Chairman's rule at last ends.

Basically, however, the role of the state in society, the nature of the doctrine which prescribes the ideals of society, the elite of communist cadres who are the exemplars of these ideals—all this reproduces a pattern deeply ingrained in Chinese tradition and seems quite acceptable. Indeed, it is worth noting how much what purports to be anti-communism in East Asia, however much it is derived from and still upheld by American power, cannot but adopt the same stance; Taiwan, too, has its political warfare college; Seoul and Saigon train cadres for ideological ends.

Nevertheless there are contradictions enough in the current Chinese scene which may again come to the fore in a post-Maoist China. The debate has always been the degree of self-reliance on Chinese ways rather than imported systems, a debate in which Mao Tse-tung, while swaying a little this way and that over how much could be imported and how much be of home manufacture, has always been anchored to the indigenous.

What applies to the means of regeneration applies also to the opposition between nationalism and internationalism. Had China joined an international communist movement in 1949? Or was Mao's success in adapting communism to Chinese needs such that attachment to an international movement was unnecessary? The quip current in Shanghai in the first few weeks of the new regime in 1949 had the boaster claiming that he was sixth best in the world in some sporting or other skill. Why sixth best? Well, came the answer, naturally there are five better than me: Marx, Engels, Lenin, Stalin, Mao! For Mao personally, perhaps, and for the Chinese who had grown up between the wars, the international association was necessary: for Mao to gain the stamp of authenticity; for China the relish of throwing over the camp of their imperialist despoilers for one less tainted and one that proclaimed itself the world of the future.

Is that any longer true of the tried and confident China of 1974? Does the sturdy home-grown tree stand any longer in need of the prop of an international movement when the purpose of the revolution has been so determinedly nationalist? Even if the books of the Sino-Soviet dispute could be closed that seems unlikely.

But in suggesting that a move towards better state relations between China and the Soviet Union might follow Mao's departure from the scene the case is made not only on the obvious dangers of the tension and China's weaker military position. That has been said by many of China's leaders. It is necessary to recall how far Mao's position promotes the conflict. The genesis of the Sino-Soviet dispute between 1956 and 1959 rested in great part on Mao's view of himself as a communist leader, on his own claims as a revolutionary thinker, on the obvious clash of personality between him and Khrushchev. Even when the strumpets were blown in 1960 for the ideological charge to begin it was Mao who was the foremost trumpeter.

Mr Brezhnev's expectation that "the history of relations with socialism is bound to be changed by the Chinese people" mistakes the change that is likely to follow Mao's departure: it was the brief alliance between the two countries that seems in retrospect to be the aberration. A China, that has never in two thousand years thought in terms of allies is not soon going to get adjusted to the idea. It is Mr Brezhnev's view of "relations within socialism" that needs revising.



*Proclaiming the new China: Mao Tse-tung at the head of a parade marking the communist victory in 1949.*

In China's future the communist or non-communist opposition may therefore be dismissed while the nationalist-internationalist opposition will see more weight going to the internal and the nationalist. Certainly, Maoism as a doctrine has some sharp edges that will need smoothing. The writ will remain alongside the leader's memory but the interpretations will be infinitely adjustable.

Yet if one asks what oppositions exist in the Chinese mind that might well up in a post-Maost China one could point not merely to the "ideological burden" under which so many have suffered but with more precision to the contrast between *luan* (disorder) and *hoping* (peace), one that has reverberated in the Chinese mind for many centuries. The great virtue of 1949 to all Chinese was that it ushered in an era of peace yet the proponent of continuous revolution has injected one stimulant after another and all of them have brought their measure of *luan*; the rush into collectives of 1956, the great leap forward of 1958, the socialist education movement of 1962, the cultural revolution of 1966 to 1968 and lately the anti-Confucian and Lin campaign of 1974.

Some campaigns roused real fear or opposition, even while they brought gains; some caused confusion; the latest campaign has been marked by apathy. What did Mao say? "If there were no contradictions and no struggle, there would be no world, no progress, no life, there would be nothing at all." Well, that is one way of putting it, and that text may be left hanging on the wall but one suspects that with their great helmsman no longer at the wheel the Chinese people will shift gradually towards a peaceful stability.

But this might be begging every question. Who may succeed Mao? Not another Mao it may safely be said. Nor any other leader of comparable revolutionary zeal, for if such a man had been present in the party ranks he would long since have been in trouble as a deviationist of some kind. The man who longs for continuous revolution and has tried by every means to ensure that it will follow his death may only have succeeded in ensuring precisely the contrary. China, it may fairly be guessed, has had all the revolution it can take for quite some time.

This still leaves unconsidered what China's international posture may be. A detachmen from a communist block—that after all has been affirmed in many ways for a decade past. A desire for internal peace, and a concentration on internal economic and social problems would suggest a China much more disposed to turn its back on the world. In some ways, yes, if that means less concern to proclaim as a revolutionary focus. And one might on on to ask how far China's attachment to the third world as a revolutionary force of the poor against the rich is really based on anything but the first flush of nationalism, the rights of those trampled on by the American imperialists or, since Czechoslovakia in 1968, the other and currently much beastlier super-power.

A China still on a world stage, of course, but much less flamboyant and assertive, much more concerned with stabilizing its political institutions, getting the balance right between central and regional power, solving its formidable economic problems. The restored pride and the confident doctrine have been Chairman Mao's gift to his country.

**Richard Harris**

# Dangerous new rules in the Middle East game

Why did Israel's President Ephraim Katzir choose to announce on December 1, with less ambiguity than any Israeli spokesman has ever used before, that his country was able to develop nuclear weapons, and that, moreover, it would do so? After all, it is the general opinion of defence observers abroad that Israel has had a small number of plutonium-based weapons for years. Certainly most Arab leaders are convinced of it, which serves the purpose of deterrence just as well whether they are really there or not.

President Katzir's declaration makes even less sense in an international frame of reference when it is realized that everyone—Russians, Americans, and even the Arabs—has been profoundly grateful that Israel never admitted having the bomb.

The Arabs felt safe for the time being, since it was only their finger that could pull the Israeli trigger; an Israeli bomb is a weapon that would only be used at the last ditch, so the reasoning went, and only when the Arabs had overwhelming military victory in sight need they begin to worry about it.

So long as the Arabs were not forced to demand guarantees of automatic nuclear retaliation on their behalf, or nuclear weapons of their own, by a public Israeli admission of possession or intent to possess, the Russians would be spared an agonizing decision. Soviet refusal to provide either guarantees or weapons would risk a disastrous loss of prestige in Arab countries, whereas agreement would precipitate an equally difficult American decision, and would raise the probability of a superpower nuclear confrontation in the Middle East.

Successive Israeli governments have understood and played along with this game until now. Heavy hints have emerged from time to time—before 1967 any attack on the Israeli reactor installation at Dimona figured prominently in Israel's list of Arab actions that would precipitate war, and just this autumn they refused the proffered American aid in civil nuclear power generation, also offered to Egypt, because an American condition was that all Israeli nuclear establishments including the existing Dimona reactor be opened to international inspection. But they never before said anything explicit about their nuclear weapons capabilities.

The reason it has been said now is entirely domestic. The public mood in Israel is uncertain and pessimistic as never before, and desperately needs reassurance. President Katzir's declaration, though on close analysis it is hardly calculated to enhance Israel's security, is intended to go some way towards providing that reassurance. It is the most striking example yet of the way in which Israeli Government policy has repeatedly been compelled to reassure public opinion at the expense of rational diplomatic behaviour since the seismic shock of last year's war.

What sort of nuclear force might Israel have? The Dimona reactor has been in operation since 1963, and if run so as to produce weapons-grade plutonium would turn out enough for about one 20-kilotron (Hiroshima-size) bomb a year. At the very least the Israelis will have available unprocessed plutonium for between six and a dozen bombs, and the only real question is how much further down the line towards extracting the metal and assembling it into weapons they have chosen to go.

Most observers take into account Israeli behaviour in other areas of defence and believe that they have gone all the way, though only the world's intelligence services, if even they, know for certain. The weapons of course would not have been tested, but the engineering, though complicated, is well understood, and the Israelis could reasonably count on at least a partially successful fission, and an explosion on a nuclear scale.

Israel is well provided with delivery systems for the relatively short ranges of the Middle East theatre. Even if their engineering were primitive it is improbable that the finished weapons would weigh more than three or four thousand pounds, which means that only slightly modified Phantoms or Mirages could reach all the cities of neighbouring countries with them. In addition the Israeli-designed and produced Jericho missile is now operational, with a range of 280 miles, and it is hard to believe that it has been built merely to deliver modest high explosive charges—especially when one considers that it is probably only accurate to within half a mile at that range.

If Israel has such a deterrent, or even if it is merely announcing its intention to build one now, how might it be used? The answer must be—with extreme circumspection; so long as Israel can win or even draw her wars using conventional weapons only, she will have no temptation to resort to nuclear.

Her international isolation, already one of her most serious problems, and to be that ious problems since 1945 to u nuclear weapons in war, whatever the merits of her ba case, would be to risk becoming an international leper. might also administer a sho sufficient to shake the suppo of her last remaining ally, t United States, and would c tainly cause the most perilo crisis in decades, in which t Middle East might conceivat become the arena for a limit nuclear exchange between t superpowers.

Only one thing could just incurring such risks: the ph ical survival of the Isra state. A decision to use nucl weapons tactically wo become possible if Isra armed forces were losing dis trously in battle; at least threat to use them on Ar cities, if not at first th actual employment, would inevitable if Arab arm began to overrun popula Israel. In the last analysis, clear weapons for Israel are means of suicidal revenge, the rationale for their use t perfectly the psychology "Never again" wh dominates and distorts Isr behaviour.

Certainly this is the A assessment of Israel's nucl posture, and it explains Arab leaders are willing to dertake military operations limited objectives like the 1 war without worrying und about Israeli nuclear weapo One would like to know w the Arabs' intelligence serv tell them about the actual s of readiness of Israel's nuc capability, but in any ver need only be considered if Arabs have a prospect of t military victory.

The question now is w effect President Katzir's de ation will have on this c fortable agreement to ign the probable existence Israeli nuclear weapons. Th is a substantial possibility everyone will pretend they not hear it, just as an abe Egyptian accusation that Is had nuclear weapons s without a trace last winter.

But if Arab leaders now victory is close enough tha is time the question raised, then the prospects most unpleasant. A deman the Russians for nuc guarantees or nuc weapons—or, if Presi Sadat is his usual adroit to both superpowers—w cause great consternation both Moscow and Washin and there is no clear cation what the response m be.

**Gwynne D**

# The crisis is past and the worst may be yet to come

People look for a crisis. When it comes they think we shall wake to find splendid new leadership and a government of all the talents. This is delusion and laziness. Like the generation that looked for a sign they will be denied what they demand. For in an important sense we are past the crisis. We are now sliding into disintegration. The rising rate of salary and wage claims is a system of moral failure and political incompetence.

Our failure to assert the general interest could coincide with serious external threats. For instance, war in the Middle East may break out when the coal industry is in trouble and Northern Ireland still rent by murder.

Troubles come crowding upon those who are losing their grip. Wrong and indeed unpopular decisions are being foisted on us by perhaps 60 per cent of a party which represents 38 per cent of the nation. We are encumbering ourselves with new organizations. Look at the prospect in Scotland. The Scots may soon have to support government from Brussels, London, Edinburgh, the regions and the districts. Already the regions and districts are recruiting staffs probably 10 times as large and expensive as those of the old local authorities.

None of this is in response from any pressure from below. On the contrary, the new authorities will be further removed from ordinary people than were the old. This vast bureaucracy is imposed from above. Those changes can perhaps be justified but only if we carefully and rapidly delineate the responsibilities of each authority and cut out unnecessary staff at each level.

We are faced with a wealth tax entailing another large increase in the civil service, meanwhile accumulated wealth has already been slashed. We don't know whether we are to be in the European Community or out of it. The Government makes investment unprofitable. The public authorities and the dominant bureaucracies sometimes seem as oblivious of the Fates as the guests at Balshazar's feast. Lights blaze, offices are over-heated, new Kremlins are planned and the top people still pass to and fro in large cars.

My fear is that if recycling catches on we shall have courses, diplomas in recycling and a career structure. The Institute of Recyclers will demand that we go on wasting bottles and paper for fear of unemployment among its members.

There are a few glimpses of hope in this nightmare. The ludicrous belief that bigger means better is at least suspect. The fatuous notion that bureaucrats of all sorts can take over all decisions for us is questioned. The Chancellor in his budget has even proclaimed some belief in the pricing system. There is some revolt against technical determinism.

But one large obstruction to sanity remains—the set-up in Parliament. The House of Commons has not adjusted to the new situation. It is not entirely prejudice which makes me so aware of the demoralization of the Tory Party.

It reminds me of what used to be the state of the Liberal Party in its worst moments—and I am something of an expert on that. The Tories remain the biggest opposition party in Parliament. It is not for me to say who should lead them. But it is a matter of general interest that they should decide at once. Whoever it is, everyone must hope that it will be someone who has a constant view of the sort of country he or she wants, and also political skills. He or she should study how James the First dealt with the Scottish earls rather than economic text books on inflation.

Then the whole opposition in Parliament should in turn discuss how they will operate. I am not necessarily suggesting any pact or coalition of dissent. In some areas they should no doubt cooperate with the Government or with elements in the Labour Party. But the situation in Parliament is wholly different from the "two party system". The last time we had substantial nationalist interests in the House of Commons they co-operated consistently for long periods with one or other of the major parties. At present the opposition in Parliament and the majority behind them in the country is liable to be defeated piecemeal. Public opinion is a good deal more sensible than would appear from some recent decisions taken in the public name.

Behind the situation in Parliament lies the even more important question, is there any British or English interest? Is there any British patriotism? Scottish home rulers have shown that there is a growing body of opinion diffused through all classes in Scotland which claims to be—to use an old-fashioned word—"patriotic", before all else. It may be mistaken; it may be unfair to its opponents; but it provides an ingredient in Scottish politics which is lacking in Britain or England. Can it be supplied in Britain?

At present it looks more than likely that there will be an upsurge of English rather than British patriotism. It is in many ways creditable to the English that it has not come about already. As someone who fought the election advocating Scottish home rule within the United Kingdom, I view the possible fragmentation of the U.K. in the face of world problems with dismay. But it is not much use wringing one's hands if there is no will to assert the general interest of Britain as a whole. Nor is it any good hoping for a British voice in world politics or British aid to underdeveloped countries while we run further into debt and depress our productive resources.

Appeals have lately been made for united action by moderate or middle class opinion. That could be a step in the right direction. I am an admirer of the middle class but I fear its standards are being undermined by the irresponsible society. Some of the measures which will need to be taken will be neither moderate nor perhaps attractive to all of the middle class.

To take a few examples: if we are to have devolution for Scotland, Wales and the regions, the central civil service should be reduced by at least half in numbers and expense and serious consideration given to the size of the Commons and the need for a House of Lords. If we are to make better use of our educational resources and increase teachers' pay we may have to close at least one university, lower the compulsory school leaving age and extend the principle behind the Open University.

We may have to recognize that only the Northern Irish can settle the problem of Northern Ireland. Half government from England has repeated the ineffective pattern of the past 800 years. This would entail too the withdrawal of the Army and eventually many subsidies. The fleets of gigantic aircraft supplying scheduled services, chiefly used by expense account travellers or public officials, because they do not have to pay for them, may have to be cut by at least a third. When the incomes policy comes it will have to take into account that office jobs today are much pleasanter and in many cases much less important than some manual jobs. Many of these office jobs do not entail responsibility. Of course the serious feature of manual workers earning £5 to £7,000 a year is that there are a great many of them but, clearly, the traditional differentials will have to be modified.

The "social services" are widely used by the middle classes but they may have to be sharply redirected to communal services and to meet the needs of those who are really poor.

But the main and very difficult shift has to be towards those who show enterprise and invest or who do essential productive jobs which are wanted, not only by some special interest but by the great generality of the nation and particularly the poorer members of the nation.

At this moment the main forum for national discussion, the centre of the nations, where over-riding issues ought to be debated and solutions believed to be in the national interest propounded is going through a period of impotence. I have suggested before that the resources of parliamentary government so far from being exhausted have hardly been used. But things are getting worse. The Government and members of the central Civil Service are becoming just one interest among many. No one believes that the wealth tax will make the poor richer. But these irrelevant and these damaging things must be done to please a few of the paymasters of a minority party. No one can suppose that by printing more and more money we are going to raise the standard of life or solve the commodity crises. And let no one believe that if the present trade union leaders should depart, many of whom have shown commendable restraint, they will be replaced by successors who will be more "moderate".

So long as strikes, sit-ins, and riots pay off, so will each minority interest become more violent. What we have to show is that other appeals and other methods pay. And that in turn means asserting the primacy of the majority of the people and their elected representatives over bureaucracies and minority vested interest.

**Jo Grimond**

*Liberal MP for Orkney and Shetland.*





Dear Salvation Army, I care about people. I care about the poor and the needy. I know you need money to help them.

Here's my £..... Happy Christmas.

My name is:

My address is:

T1

THE SALVATION ARMY
International Headquarters,
101, Queen Victoria St. London, EC4P 4EP
(Please make cheques or P/O's payable to: 'The Salvation Army')


# The Times Diary

## Obfuscation: please all try harder

A disappointing entry so far for my Obfuscation Award competition. Readers seem not quite to have got the hang of it yet, but I have every confidence that they will improve.

The idea, which originated in the United States, is to find the choicest piece of official double-talk—an example I gave was the description of the American bombing of Cambodia as "air support". It has to have been spoken or written by someone in authority. Thus it is no use (and is moreover in the most atrocious taste) quoting back at me extracts from my own column or from other parts of *The Times*, as some readers have done—notably Lord Maybray-King, who was baffled by something I wrote about sausages.

I am just prepared to accept the nomination of G. Harwood of Cardigan, who submitted an advertisement from our "Businesses for Sale" section. It offered "Britain's finest Christmas hamper company with the most successful track record". Details were to be had from "R. H. Stewart, F.C.A., Receiver and Manager".

Lawrence Ward of Winchester nominated any or every pronouncement of members of the present Government about the Social Contract, which is far too unspecific (the nomination, not the contract).

R. P. Chambers of Romford was closer to the mark, quoting Anthony Crosland's announcement of a "very generous" rate support grant which would mean an average rate increase of a quarter for domestic ratepayers, with "virtually a standstill in local government services" and possibly some cuts. Interviewed on television about it, Crosland said: "I do not expect to see a significant improvement in services, to any dramatic extent, during 1975."

Philip Norman of *The Sunday Times* quotes the announcement by the Department of Education that the cost of school dinners would probably experience "an upward revision". My own radio listening produced a reference to children "in a school situation" and a statement from a car industry spokesman that the industry's sales performance was "almost second to none".

Leading the field so far is A. D. Page, of Apapa, Nigeria, who nominates the chairman of the Nigerian Ports Authority, Bruised by a series of critical articles in a local paper about congestion, delays and alleged incompetence in the port of Lagos and Apapa, he said: "What we are experiencing now is not congestion, only bunching."

I am sure many readers can do as well as or better than that. Please try harder.

## Muted voice

Is the Voice of America going soft on Communism? The thrust of a *Time* magazine article last week was that Henry Kissinger's détente policies have muted America's official overseas broadcasts, particularly those in 16 Soviet and East European languages.

Provocative stories are supposedly being avoided. Readings in Russian of Solzhenitsyn's *Gulag Archipelago* were vetoed. VOA correspondents abroad complain they are being suppressed when they try reporting internal dissidence, according to the article.

It has had interesting repercussions at VOA headquarters, Fred Emery reports from Washington. Some staff on news and current affairs see nothing to complain about if the "Voice" is at last losing its ideological stigma.

They claim, perhaps extravagantly, that for plain news they have long been on a par with BBC overseas services. The propaganda tag of cold war vintage has long irked them, as being a deterrent to listeners.

If the United States Information Agency director, James Keogh, has put a stop to the aggressive anti-Soviet commentaries which his predecessor, Frank Shakespeare, urged on them, they are not grumbling. The grumbles which *Time* reported may come from émigrés in the East bloc services, who feel they are losing their anti-communist crusade.

While policy lines come from the State Department, through USIA, working news staff claim they are not excessively inhibiting to ingenuity. When Keogh, for example, gave a directive that unnamed source Watergate stories attacking the Nixon Administration were not to be used, the news reports simply quoted the White House spokesmen denying the offending stories, which were then told at length.

Officially, the VOA will not admit that the voice of ideology has been muted. Officials assert that it has not been there for some time. Yet Ruth Walter, VOA spokeswomen, said: "When our Government's foreign policy changes, we have to change, too."

*Time* had one damaging quote. It said that Pavel Litvinov, an exile speaking to Soviet Service VOA staff, declared: "The quality of your broadcasts to my country has declined 500 per cent in the last few years." And the staff applauded.

Miss Walter says he never said it. The tape of the talk has neither that quote nor the applause, she insists, although Litvinov did accuse VOA of having less to say about internal events in Eastern Europe. She points out that the CIA's Radio Liberty in Germany, now openly financed by Congress, is specifically there for a propaganda purpose. VOA people seem happy to be called soft if it makes them a harder news organization.

## Chicken?

President Giscard d'Estaing's surprising decision that it was impossible to get through a noisy crowd for a public appearance at the town hall in Fort de France, Martinique, has partly overshadowed his summit meeting with President Ford.

The mayor (and noted poet), Aimee Cesaire, had promised his supporters a "cockfight" of a debate with the President. He packed the immediate vicinity of the town hall with his supporters, but an overwhelmingly pro-Giscard crowd thronged the narrow streets.

The French security services took fright. After some untoward rowdiness during the President's trip to Guadeloupe, they advised him he could not get through to the town hall in a motorcade without risk of causing injury to the crowd.

Many local observers; otherwise enthusiastic over Giscard's new-style Presidency, were dismayed. "De Gaulle", one of them said, "was always doing the impossible. He would have walked there."



*Today's understated sign was photographed in Jersey by Jack Sanguinetti of Hindhead, Surrey.*

## Hard sell

Whatever anyone says about it, the Wombles Christmas Show for children, which opens in the West End today, seems certain to be a sellout, perhaps in more senses than one. I and my family saw it on Saturday at Croydon. Trying to book comfortably in advance for one of the advertised matinées, we found they were all full, but an additional show had been inserted at the unusual time of 10.30 am.

Had it not been suffering from under-rehearsal, or perhaps from the uncommonly early hour, the show would have passable. The cast, though, have to learn to raise voices to compete with the stant chatter from the aud —the youngest I have seen theatre—and to overcome difficulties of speaking th Womble masks.

But what struck me about it was the hard sel ment. In the foyer is a selling Womble books, Wo jigsaws, Womble rec Womble dolls, Womble T- and even Womble soap. T are heavily promoted in souvenir programme (25p)

The most blatant piec commercialism comes rig the end. One of the Wo has a birthday and is pres with . . . a Womble T- available in the foyer o way out. One of our few g industries.

## High tone

South Lambeth is assu gentility. At the wee among the usual team carol-singers, same a pa boys of about 10. One was ing Handel on the recorde the other was holding his t We gave them 5p and offered an encore.

We asked whether he learnt the instrumen school. The music-holder, appeared to be spokesma the pair said: "No. He le it himself and now he's les me." Apart from the vi lary, the Hampsteadizati South London grows apac

*Note to a firm of publ who should know bette you wish me to read b the first line of your c letters, you must not them: "Dear Sir (or in enlightened days)/Mad*

P

هكذا من الأصل

THE TIMES
New Printing House Square, London, WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

# UNIVERSITIES FEEL THE PINCH

The financial condition of many universities, and indeed of higher education in general, is fast approaching a critical state, as Mr Prentice, Secretary of State for Education and Science, recognized when he announced last week that universities would receive an additional grant of £15m in the academic year 1974-75. In the past few months there have been unmistakable signs of the precariousness of their finances. Large and growing deficits in current expenditure have been tolerated, presumably in the strength of the hope that in the end the University Grants Committee will have no alternative but to bridge the budgetary gap. London is now faced with a deficit of £6m and Manchester, Leeds, Bristol and Oxford are also running into deficit. Professorial chairs that have fallen vacant have been left unfilled. Even necessary maintenance and repairs have been postponed.

So Mr Prentice's announcement is timely. Yet substantial economies will still be required in the universities, and the extra £15m will only help them to meet their inescapable commitments. The universities must bear their share of the twin burdens of inflation and the restraint on the growth of public expenditure that is necessary to reduce it. Like all services financed predominantly through public funds, higher education must be satisfied with more modest goals, in terms both of financial support and the present enterprise and plans for the future expansion of the system.

Already the target for student numbers in 1980 has been revised to match the harsher economic climate and a consequent fall in the demand from school leavers for places in higher education. In 1970 a Department of Education and Science planning paper predicted without any commitment for future policy—that more than 750,000 student places would be required in higher education in 1980. This projection was revised downwards to 750,000 in Mrs Thatcher's White Paper published in December, 1972. Last month Mr Prentice gave a new target of 640,000 student places at the end of the decade. According to the Government, a little embarrassed perhaps to announce a reduction from a figure that Labour spokesmen had criticized as too small less than two years earlier, this total of 640,000 places is still consistent with the Robbins principle "that at no point between now (October, 1963) and 1980 should the competition for university places become more severe".

However, these successive reductions in the target for student places in higher education in 1980 represent cuts in projected rather than actual expenditure. The universities face much more pressing financial difficulties. The source of those difficulties was the decision by Mr Barber almost a year ago, when he was Chancellor of the Exchequer, to refuse universities the expected supplementary grant to compensate for the effect of inflation. So while in the first year of the present quinquennium universities received full compensation for inflation, they were told that in the present year they would receive none. Fortunately Mr Prentice has intervened, and the extra £15m should restore about half of the value taken from the original grant by inflation.

Even while it is granted that universities must accept their share of budgetary restraint, their present financial state gives rise to concern for two reasons. First, the effect of the present restraint is indiscriminate. The failure to compensate universities for inflation leaves them little choice but to cut across the board. For example, a university faced with a mounting deficit and the need to make immediate and effective cuts in expenditure is forced to resort to expedients such as allowing academic posts that become vacant to remain unfilled. If cuts must be made, and the consequent deterioration in standards accepted, universities should as far as possible be given the opportunity to discriminate between what is central to their academic purposes and what is peripheral. In the present situation such discrimination is difficult or even impossible.

Secondly, the method of financing universities is related intimately to their traditional autonomy. The institution of the University Grants Committee which serves as a buffer between the individual university and the state is renowned in other countries as an ingenious and typically British compromise to reconcile the often contrary principles of academic freedom and public accountability. Almost as important in this respect is the device of a fixed quinquennium whereby universities receive financial support from the Exchequer for a five-year period. The traditional wisdom is that this arrangement reinforces the independence of universities and allows them to make reasonably solid plans for the medium-term if not the long-term future.

The progress of inflation has already undermined the device of a fixed quinquennium. If universities must rely on the UGC, and so on the state, for annual subventions to restore the purchasing power of their budgets, then their autonomy is compromised and new obstacles are placed in the way of effective and rational planning, which is more, not less, essential in a time of budgetary restraint.

Certainly the universities, in common with all higher education, cannot be insulated entirely from the colder economic climate. But the immediate savings in actual and projected expenditure that may be necessary should not be achieved at the cost of further erosion of the independence of the universities or their ability to discriminate. Their present plight is an illustration of the inevitable strains that occur when a set of financial and administrative arrangements postulated confidently on rapid and continuous expansion must be adapted to a period of slow or no growth.

# HE WILL TO DEFEND EUROPE

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pressure on the Americans in some other part of the world, such as the Middle East, they might threaten Berlin.

Nato therefore needs to be capable of a graduated flexible response and for this it needs the right mixture of conventional ground forces, tanks, tactical nuclear weapons. At the moment the figures show what looks like a substantial European contribution. Of the 788,000 Nato troops in central Europe only 190,000 are American. But the Pentagon is still worried and it still has difficulty in persuading Congress that the Europeans are doing enough.

One reason is that Europe spends its money very badly. As Admiral Sir Peter Hill-Norton told Nato defence ministers in Brussels last week, there is an appalling lack of standardization and integration. National armies use different weapons and different ammunition and have almost wholly separate logistical systems. They also duplicate and waste their scientific effort. Britain stands out as spending a high proportion of her defence budget on research which does not lead to usable products. If Nato governments spent their money better they could do a lot to maintain the military balance without enlarging their defence budgets.

Equally worrying is the lack of general political awareness of the situation. This is reflected in the struggles which most governments have to maintain even their present level of military spending. The reason is not far to seek. Thirty years of peace and prosperity, coupled with recent moves towards détente with the Soviet Union, have persuaded a great many people that the military defence of western Europe is no longer important.

This might be true if there were any sign that the Russians were turning their swords to ploughshares. Unfortunately there is none. They vastly outnumber Nato in ground troops and tanks in central Europe and the balance is still shifting in their favour. There is absolutely no sign that they regard détente as a reason for diminishing their military effort. Until they agree to controlled mutual reductions there is no reason for Nato to relax its effort either.

vid Wood

# egrouping
# r strength
# Europe

loy Mason, the Secretary of
for Defence, has a wholly
le passion for designing
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it too much against defence
that over the next ten years
educe spending, as a propor-tion of gross national product, from the present level of 5½ per cent to 4½ per cent, or £750m at 1974 prices? Mr Mason can scarcely fail to make the point that a country's defence will only be as strong as its economy permits. But he will welcome not only the gift of an easy debating point; he will also welcome the Opposition amendment itself, simply because it means that a succession of Conservative speakers will help him to resist Labour backbench pressure for more and more surgical defence cuts. Every Conservative speech setting out to show that the cuts have gone dangerously far will answer Labour criticisms that they have not gone deep enough.

The tactical timing of the defence debate for today is really explained by the need of the Opposition to make its voice heard while the detailed defence cuts may still be shaped, or even altered. In the announcement of the defence review on December 3, the Government made clear that the proposals would be open for discussion within Nato and among European and Commonwealth allies and partners for two months. Then the drafting of the Defence White Paper, for publication early in March, would begin.

Already the cuts and their implications have stimulated a heavy traffic in diplomatic pouches. Bonn is worried about the weakening of the northern and southern flanks of Nato, and last week reinforced its view in the Defence Planning Council of Ministers with particular emphasis on the northern flank. Washington deplores any British cuts at all at a time when the Americans have agreed to increase the combat strength of their forces in western Europe; and they are arguing against British withdrawal from the Mediterranean and the removal of the red ensign East of the Cape. Paris reacts neutrally, and the Commonwealth countries, including Malaysia, knew the cuts that affect them were inherent in the reelection of the Labour Government.

So far, so good. Washington and Bonn look like winning a small concession on the southern flank of Nato. But the most severe military test of the validity of the review is still to come. Between now and the first week of February the proposals will be critically scrutinized by the military committee of the Defence Planning Council of Ministers, under the chairmanship of Admiral of the Fleet Hill-Norton, who has a formidable reputation for toughness. By the time his appreciation comes to hand all the diplomatic representations will be in, but the military appreciation will be decisive for some of the detail of the review.

As the Commons goes into today's debate, a Conservative and a Labour hiccup of logic are worth noting. It is a platitude that defence is the servant of foreign policy; and the defence review has been designed to regroup British ground and air strength to meet any threat to the land mass of western Europe. The central European front line becomes Britain's front line; and the Royal Navy will be concentrated in the eastern Atlantic to keep open the route of reinforcement to western Europe from the United States. How strange that such a strategy should be carried near to its logical limit by a Government that purports to have doubts about Britain's integral place in Europe, and should be opposed by the party whose foreign and economic policies through the years have made the logic inescapable.

Of course, the Government's logic is not unflawed as a Labour backbench motion illustrates. Signed by nearly 100 backbenchers, it protests against continuing British involvement east of Suez in Oman. Well, defence ministers are what foreign secretaries and chancellors of the exchequer allow them to be. The inconsistency over Oman is one of the points of detail that Mr Callaghan ought to be defending at meetings of the Parliamentary Labour Party, much as Diego Garcia is a Foreign Office concession to Washington in lieu of British withdrawal from Simonstown.

All in all, I hope Mr Mason has the audacity to wear the prototype of the Defence Department tie today—at any rate until he has had time and leisure to design a tie to celebrate his appointment, with effect from next month, as chairman of the Eurogroup of Defence Ministers: a personal tribute on which he is right to set no small value as his critics hit him hard.

# LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

## Britain and the Middle East

*From the Editor of The Guardian*

Sir, Your front page yesterday (December 14) correctly reports a *Guardian* spokesman as saying that last week's Middle Eastern advertisement was rejected by us because we felt that it could encourage racial hatred. *The Guardian* decision was taken in the light of recent experience over such advertisements, the last of which led to a round of recriminations in our columns between the Syrian and Israeli embassies. Unhappily you too now look like undergoing a similar experience.

On behalf of *The Guardian*, may I state that we believe *The Times* to be entirely right in saying that the Board of Deputies of British Jews is making a mistake in reporting you to the Attorney-General. In so doing, the Board is seeking to deny to others a freedom to advertise their case which it has recently exercised itself.

Yours faithfully,
ALASTAIR HETHERINGTON,
*The Guardian*,
192 Gray's Inn Road, WC1.
December 15.

*From Mr Simon Walker*

Sir, I was one of those who wrote to you initially protesting about the full page advertisement placed by the "Committee for Justice in the Middle East". Its claims were undoubtedly inaccurate. The argument that contributions to Israel are at the expense of the British taxpayer was the crudest distortion, and the entire page contributed nothing to rational debate on the Middle East. Had it not been a *paid* advertisement, I have no doubt your editorial discretion would not have accepted it as an article.

However, my letter objected to the *content* of the advertisement: not for a moment did I question your right to publish it, and it distresses me that most of your correspondents, and the Board of Deputies of British Jews should have done so.

*The Times* has accepted advertisements before which have distorted fact no less than last Wednesday's. Celebrations of civil liberties in countries which deny their citizens the most basic human rights, and the series of advertisements placed by the "Club of Ten" come to mind, and you have rightly opened your columns to individuals such as Mr Peter Hain, in order to reply to paid advertising. Readers of *The Times* are, by and large, discerning people, and when they read of "deliberate Israeli bombings", they are quite likely to recall Fedayeen attacks on Qiryat Shemona, Ma'alot or Bet She'an. The reasoned logic offered by the Director of the Anglo-Israel Association (December 14) is the best reply to such advertising, not the hysteria encompassed by some of your other correspondents and cries of "racialism": most readers of *The Times* are quite capable of detecting the distinction.

As you rightly point out, *The Times* has been a consistent supporter of the Israeli cause, and has shown scant sympathy for the views propounded by the "Committee for Justice in the Middle East". Those are entirely my feelings, but to deny access—*paid* access—to your pages on any grounds other than those of *strict legality* would muzzle free expression far more effectively than those recent actions by the NUJ which you have rightly protested. Notwithstanding my revulsion for the content of last Wednesday's advertisement, I regret your refusal to re-insert it: like Voltaire we may disagree with every word a man says, but we must defend to the death his right to say it.

Yours faithfully,
SIMON WALKER,
16 Huntingdon Street, N1.
December 14.

## Wealth tax and art dealers

*From the President of the British Antique Dealers' Association*

Sir, Mr Norman St John-Stevas, MP, asked the Minister for the Arts in the House of Commons (December 13) what steps he proposed to take to prevent "the flight of the fine arts market to other countries" if the wealth tax were to be introduced on works of art. Mr Stevas added: "That market follows freedom. If extra taxes are imposed in the United Kingdom, we shall lose this market."

As Mr Hugh Jenkins did not offer any reply may I endorse Mr Stevas's important statement by pointing out that owing to governmental threats of further fiscal oppression on the arts many of our leading auctioneers and dealers are making plans to move the centre of their operations overseas.

Yours faithfully,
GEORGE J. LEVY, President, The British Antique Dealers' Association Ltd,
20 Rutland Gate, SW7.
December 15.

## Cathedral collapses

*From Mr P. Silsby*

Sir, The first leader of December 11 referring to the work of medieval architects and masons stated few engineering mistakes were made and cited the collapse of the nave at Beauvais as a rare example. Unfortunately it is far from true as a quick look at ecclesiastical building in this country alone will show.

At Ely, part of the thirteenth-century foundations stand on rock at six feet, but the Norman foundation nearby stop at four feet six. At Croyland they built on rubbish and peat while five feet beneath them was a sound bed of gravel. At Winchester a part stands on bundles of faggots in water. The results of this negligence were calamitous. At Winchester the tower fell in 1107, at Gloucester another fell in 1170, Worcester 1175, Evesham 1213, at Dunstable two fell in 1221 and another two in 1222 again at Worcester, Lincoln's central tower collapsed in 1240 and Croyland followed in 1254 when the nave was blown down. In 1321 Ely lost its Norman central tower later replaced by the famous Octagon and St Albans in 1323 lost part of its Norman nave.

Yours faithfully,
P. SILSBY,
28 Wharton Street, W1.
December 12.

## Israel and Unesco's work

*From the Editor-in-Chief of the Unesco Courier*

Sir, I have read with surprise the letter to the Editor entitled "Exclusion of Israel from Unesco" published in *The Times* of December 5. I regret that such eminent personalities as Sir Julian Huxley (Unesco's first Director-General), Graham Greene, Henry Moore, E. H. Gombrich, Stephen Spender, Sir Mortimer Wheeler, K. R. Popper and others have seen fit to co-sign a statement containing so many errors of fact.

Israel *has not* been excluded from Unesco or from any of its regional groups. It is untrue to state that two resolutions regarding Israel passed by the last session of Unesco's General Conference "deprive Israel of the benefits of belonging to that body". Israel's status as a full-fledged member of Unesco remains unchanged. By no stretch of the imagination is anyone entitled to maintain that Israel has been ousted from Unesco or deprived of its rights.

It is equally untrue to state that Israel has been "excluded from all the regional activities of Unesco". In fact, Israel has been excluded from *none* of the organization's regional work. Unesco established five regional groups to facilitate the working out of limited regional activities by certain countries. These are: Europe, Latin America, Arab States, Africa, Asia and Oceania. At the last General Conference Israel introduced a request to be listed in the European regional group. This was turned down. Israel made no request to belong to the Asian group although it had participated in several Asian regional activities in the past. However, prior to the General Conference, Israel had *never* belonged to any regional group so that its status has not changed. It can continue to participate as an observer in European and other regional activities of Unesco *in exactly the same manner* as it has done year in and year out in the past.

In this respect, Israel's situation is no different from that of the United States, Canada, Australia and New Zealand prior to the last General Conference since these countries like Israel for many years belonged to no regional group.

The second resolution referred to the preservation of the cultural heritage of Jerusalem. It was the culmination of six years of repeated Unesco appeals to Israel to cease its archaeological excavations and alterations in the cultural and historical sites, particularly Muslim and Christian Holy Places in the Old City of Jerusalem.

As early as November, 1968, Unesco's General Conference addressed an urgent international appeal to Israel to this effect. Similar appeals were reiterated by Unesco's Executive Board twice in 1969, once in 1971, twice in 1972 and again by Unesco's General Conference in 1972.

By that time, Unesco was in possession of reports by special representatives of Unesco who had gone to Jerusalem to study and survey the situation on the spot.

In May-June of this year the 94th session of Unesco's Executive Board voted to "condemn the persistent violation by Israel of the (previous) resolutions and decisions adopted by the General Conference and the Executive Board" and decided to submit the matter again to the 1974 General Conference.

Thus, after six long years of patient effort the Unesco General Conference in its turn condemned Israel's attitude as "contradictory to the aims of the Organization as laid down in its Constitution". The Conference voted to apply sanctions to Israel and "withhold assistance in the fields of education, science and culture until such time as it scrupulously respects" previous Conference resolutions on the subject.

The letter to *The Times* gives the impression that this was a sudden decision motivated by political considerations and a desire to "gang-up" on Israel. I trust your readers will now understand that such a conclusion is neither fair nor justified.

Unesco needs the help of all the world's scientists, scholars, educators, thinkers and artists as well as the support of public opinion of all countries. It is my sincere hope that the co-signatories of the letter published in *The Times* and any other persons or groups who may have envisaged suspending their participation in Unesco's work on the basis of erroneous information will revise their judgment and will continue to work with us on behalf of the noble principles for which Unesco stands.

Yours faithfully,
S. M. KOFFLER, Editor-in-Chief,
*Unesco Courier*,
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization,
7 Place de Fontenoy,
75700 Paris.
December 10.

## Medical salaries and NHS

*From Dr M. S. Rose*

Sir, This really is a ridiculous country. How on earth can any official body seriously contemplate 20 per cent rises on salaries of £16,000-£30,000 for senior civil servants? It is of no importance that much of it will go in tax. That is true for everyone and is strictly irrelevant.

I recently participated in the correspondence on Consultant contracts and pay beds. I was and remain disconcerted that our negotiating representatives have been exclusively occupied with consultant salaries while the hospital service is declining in quality to the extent that it becomes an embarrassment to be associated with the prevailing standards. In such circumstances it seems that a rise in consultant salaries may give us more pocket money while the ship goes down, in itself not a particularly coherent professional objective.

However, since there really are government servants on £30,000 plus in for a rise, perhaps we should get a few things straight. If the medical employees of the NHS are powerless to intervene in the involution of the standards of hospital medicine because of monstrous, ill-conceived impositions like the reorganization (disorganization?) of the NHS, if we cannot work in the fashion to which we aspire because the apparatus and personnel are unavailable, and if many hospitals in which we work were dumps at the turn of the century and have got no better with the passing of 70 years, then we have no alternative but to butter our bread with bitter disregard for the wider consequences.

We have good evidence of what happens when the voice of a profession is subdued by bureaucratic shenanigans. State education in the larger cities of this country is perhaps worse than anywhere in the western hemisphere. The State primary schools which my son has had had the misfortune to attend are little better than baby-minding stations and are an insult to the aspirations of education. And the teachers, whatever their intentions, are as bad as the dreadful institutions in which they work. Education is the responsibility of teachers and not of the government, thus teachers must take the blame for failing to maintain control and for becoming political pawns.

If this happens to medicine (if, I say, closing both eyes firmly) a lot of people of goodwill will change course for money, sun, or both, and the weaklings who are left will protest that there is nothing they can do because the machinery is run by people far away from the bedside who have different priorities, who are earning £30,000 plus per annum, and cannot distinguish between the importance of good medicine and Concorde.

Yours faithfully,
MICHAEL S. ROSE,
Senior Lecturer,
St George's Hospital,
Department of Haematology,
Blackshaw Road, SW17.

## Clergy stipends

*From the Reverend Michael K. Barling*

Sir, Over the past few weeks the tone of the letters on clergy stipends has been one of gloom and despair. The suggestion is that we are all nobly bearing an unjust burden. I would be grateful of the opportunity to put something on the other side of the scales.

I am a married Vicar with three children. My stipend is nearly £2,000 a year. To this must be added the Vicarage which the Church Commissioners value at £1,000 a year. Even these days £3,000 a year is surely an adequate income.

We have found it so. My wife does not go out to work. We run a car, have an annual holiday and we will have an excellent Christmas. We also give. I will not finish my days as a wealthy man, but then I never thought I would. On the other hand I am not despairing and, in the absence of any rude letters from him, neither is my Bank Manager.

Yours faithfully,
MICHAEL K. BARLING,
The Vicarage,
St Andrew's Road,
Sidcup, Kent.

## Break before university

*From Miss F. H. Gwilliam*

Sir, Correspondents who have written to you about the year's break between school and university have referred with regret to VSO's "curtailment of its school-leaver scheme"; I should like to explain the reasons for this and to stress that we are not "concentrating on sending graduates abroad" as Mr T. B. Langton suggested (December 10).

Voluntary Service Overseas exists to help Third World development by providing opportunities for people with skills to make a practical and individual contribution on a volunteer basis. It does this by responding to specific requests from overseas governments with whom the initiative lies. To this end we aim to recruit *any* skill that will help a developing country in its agriculture, its technology, its medical services, its education system, its economic life, in fact in everything that contributes to its social development. Most developing countries now have too many unemployed school-leavers of their own to need such help from us. The few unqualified people we do recruit in answer to the handful of requests we receive from overseas each year have at least some useful skill.

As to graduates, although they may well come into one of the categories needed we are certainly not concentrating on them. In fact we are finding that the demand from overseas is increasingly for people with experience as well as skills and qualifications, and are adjusting our recruitment methods accordingly.

Whilst not denying the usefulness of a year's break between school and university, therefore, it is our contention that community service at this stage can be more usefully undertaken in this country than in a developing one, as the value of the intermediate year is primarily to the young people themselves. And, interestingly, it is our experience that many of the people who apply to us after they are skilled or qualified have been involved in just such community service at an earlier stage in their career.

Yours faithfully,
FREDA H. GWILLIAM, Chairman,
Executive Committee,
Voluntary Service Overseas,
14 Bishops Bridge Road, W2.

## Foxes not pests?

*From Mr R. F. Rowley*

Sir, Sir Richard Goodwin, secretary of the British Field Sports Society, is hoist with his own petard in criticizing the recent national survey on "Foxes and Farming" (*The Times*, December 7) conducted by a company of high repute on our behalf. Sir Richard states there are 299,270 farms, and hunts kill 18,000 foxes per annum. In other words, about one fox per 17 farms per annum. Hardly an effective form of control!

Sir Richard should have thought more carefully before rushing into print. By accidentally letting the cat (or should I say the fox?) out of the bag, we find we have a strange ally confirming the result of our survey. For this we thank him!

Yours faithfully,
R. F. ROWLEY, Chairman,
League against Cruel Sports,
1 Reform Row, N1.

## Incitement to disaffection

*From Mr J. R. Beevor*

Sir, I the undersigned (to borrow the style of the National Council for Civil Liberties and its friends) consider that the Incitement to Disaffection Act 1934 is essential to the defence of the public interest.

The sovereign people, having through the medium of their elected governments determined inter alia that they will oppose murder and rebellion in Northern Ireland, require an instrument for the execution of that policy. That instrument is the armed forces of the Crown and their volunteer professional members.

Any member of the armed forces who departs from his duty faces penalties under military law for desertion or mutiny; without such discipline those forces would be ineffective for any purpose.

It is entirely appropriate that any person who attempts to suborn any soldier into committing such offences should be liable to penalties equal to those faced by the soldier himself; indeed, in the case of certain such provocateurs, given their educational and social advantages, it is appropriate that the penalty they receive should be greater.

The signatories to the letter which appeared on December 11 over the address of the National Council of Civil Liberties call for the repeal of a law which prevents them, and those with whom they sympathize, from inciting others to break a different law. Thus they are at only one remove from the currently prevalent anarchism which claims for any individual who happens to disagree with any law duly passed by the popularly elected Parliament of this country, the right to break it at will and to incite others to do likewise. All responsible politicians of all parties have rightly declared their opposition to such thinking; no doubt the same applies to the "members of the legal, literary, entertainment and teaching professions" to quote their letter—why not the "butchers, bakers and candlestick makers" while they were about it?

Yours faithfully,
J. R. BEEVOR,
6 Campden House Terrace, W8.
December 11.

## Public lending right

*From Lady Antonia Fraser and others*

Sir, While otherwise endorsing your timely leading article (December 12), may we try to nail once and for all the misapprehension that "unfortunately such studies as have been made show that the administrative complexity and cost of directly relating the public lending right to public lending are formidable".

The scheme which Writers Action Group originally proposed in 1973 and which is now the agreed policy of all the major associations and unions of writers is in essence the same as schemes now being operated in several countries. It is not complex but simple. It consists of a register of authors and a sample of libraries.

In its preliminary draft this scheme was approved by ICL, Leasco and Leonard Griffiths and Associates. It has since had a thorough investigation by Logica, the Central Statistical Office and the Technical Investigation Group set up by the Department of Education and Science.

Its cost (in round figures £300,000 pa) is the same as that of the alternative, the purchase-price scheme which your leading article so rightly condemns. For this expenditure on administration (10 per cent of the total if the total were to be £3m, which would represent payment of a little under ½p per loan), the loans sampling scheme would give a greater degree of accuracy in measuring the use of library books than any scheme in operation in any country.

By contrast, the purchase scheme, considered as a method of paying for the use of library books, offers nil accuracy. It would force 99m lending volumes to remain available for future loan, and 14m reference volumes to remain available for future consultation, without any payment to their authors. In the cases where it does pay, it would make the same payment on a volume that was never lent or consulted throughout its library life as on a volume lent 400 times. The claim, reported elsewhere in your pages, that "there is no inaccuracy in a purchase-based right" is utterly untrue in the context of payment for the use of books.

Yours truly,
ANTONIA FRASER, Chairman,
Society of Authors,
84 Drayton Gardens, London, SW10.
MAUREEN DUFFY, Vice-Chairman,
Writers' Guild of Great Britain,
430 Edgware Road, London, W2.
BRIGID BROPHY, Writers Action Group,
3/185 Old Brompton Road, London, SW5.
December 12.

*From Mr Derek Parker*

Sir, In your leading article of December 12 you doubt the justice of PLR, and compare the lending of books with the hire of motor cars, etc, stating that once a car has been bought by a hire firm, no further payment for its use is made to the manufacturer. The comparison is false and the argument an ancient red herring.

The short answer is that a book is not a chattel, as a motor car is, but a piece of intellectual property protected by the law of copyright. In other words, when you buy a book, you cannot under the law convert it into a film or play, read instalments over the radio, or reproduce substantial extracts, without permission and without making additional payments. In this way you are recompensing the author for the use of his creation.

The lending of books by public libraries constitutes yet another use of intellectual property, no different in principle from the other uses already mentioned; and this is what public lending right is all about.

Yours faithfully,
DEREK PARKER,
37 Campden Hill Towers, W11.
December 13.

# Transplants:

## Unsympathetic public attitudes and legal confusion mean that time is running out for thousands

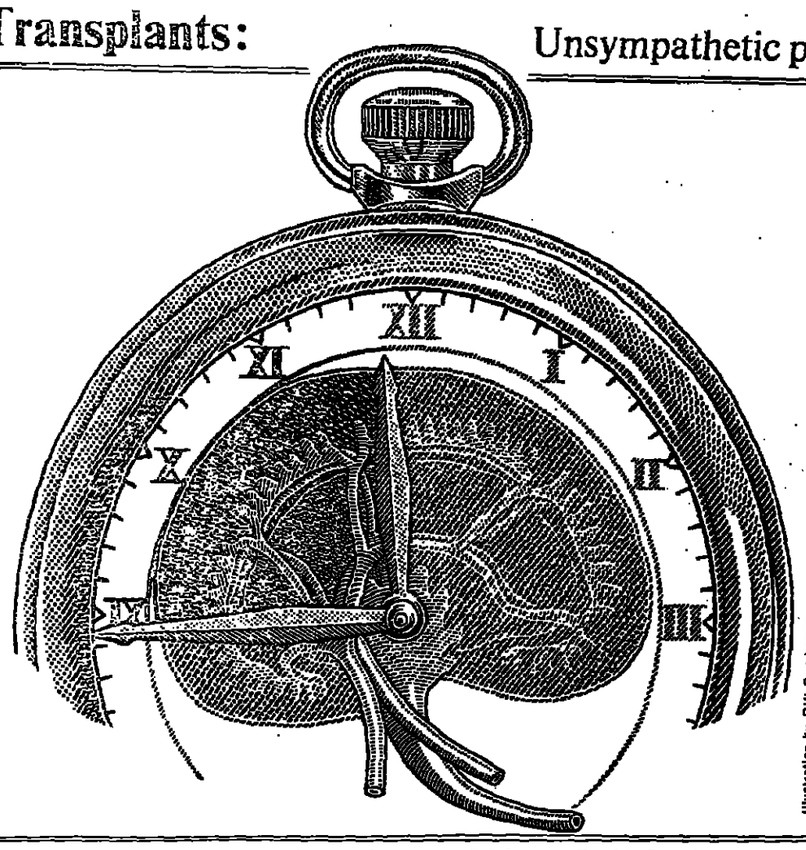


Illustration by Bill Sanderson

## Queueing for a chance to live again

No surgeon would willingly use second-rate equipment or materials in his operations, yet British doctors are transplanting kidneys that would be rejected as substandard by their colleagues in Europe and the United States. They do so simply because so few kidneys are offered for transplantation in Britain.

A combination of unsympathetic public attitudes, the confused state of the law, and indifference by doctors has meant that in many hospitals little or no attempt is made to remove kidneys from patients dying after motor accidents or from brain damage. As a result transplant surgeons are just not getting the kidneys they need; and almost daily they face a decision between using a poor quality kidney (and risking the patient's life in so doing) or telling the patient that he will have to go on waiting (and so lengthening the queue of dying patients needing treatment).

Each year another 2,000 persons with kidney disease reach a stage in their illness when death would normally occur within a month or so. Many of them can now be kept alive by three sessions a week of dialysis on an artificial kidney machine, but they have to eat a restricted diet and drink very little fluid—and they never feel really well. In contrast, when a transplant operation has been a success the patient feels fit again, can eat and drink normally, and is no longer dependent on his artificial kidney. Not surprisingly, many patients who have had a year or so of life on an artificial kidney are prepared to take the risk of a transplant.

The risk is very real, despite the fact that (alone of the major organ transplantation procedures) kidney grafting has become a routine treatment in many technically advanced countries. At least 15,000 kidney transplant operations have been done in Europe, North America, and Australasia since the early 1950s, most of them in the past five years. About 7,000 of the patients treated are alive and well with functioning kidneys; another 3,000 are alive but their transplanted kidneys are not functioning and they are back on dialysis; but the remaining 5,000 are dead.

Despite these risks many patients volunteer for a transplant after months or years of dialysis treatment—and it is not uncommon for a patient to ask for a second transplant if his first kidney functions for only a short period. The quality of life for the patient does seem to be much better with a transplant than on dialysis.

But there is another, more compelling reason for transplantation. With 2,000 fresh patients needing treatment for kidney failure each year the NHS would need to supply nearly that number of new artificial kidneys each year if all patients were to be treated by dialysis. It has neither the money nor the intention to do so. Current policy is that the emphasis should be switched from dialysis, either at home or in hospital, to transplantation.

Concentration on transplantation is in some ways a draconic solution but it makes social, economic, and medical sense. Longterm dialysis is expensive, demanding large numbers of specialist staff, and the restrictions it imposes on the patient can be demoralizing. In contrast, when patients are treated by transplantation the operation is relatively cheap and a straightforward procedure; and if it is a success the patient no longer needs his artificial kidney.

Clearly, then, if most patients with kidney failure are to be treated by transplantation there must be an adequate supply of kidneys of adequate quality. In Britain at present neither is the case. About 500 kidney transplants are done each year; but many more than 500 patients are waiting for a transplant at any one time. This disparity between the numbers of patients needing kidneys and the numbers available has led surgeons to use "doubtful" kidneys, and it is not surprising that many never function properly.

The quality of kidneys determines the chances of success. Thousands of experiments on animals have shown that to have any chance of functioning a kidney must be removed within an hour of death, and the shorter the delay the better. Once removed, the kidney can be cooled and stored in ice while arrangements are made for the operation, but the vital factor is the warm ischaemia time—the minutes that pass with the kidney still inside the body at body temperature but with no blood flowing through it.

In many countries leading surgeons are not prepared to use kidneys removed after death—some delay is inevitable and every minute inside the old body damages the organ. Instead they rely on the two sources of "living" organs. First, relatives may volunteer or be persuaded to volunteer to give up a kidney.

The results obtained are distinctly better than when kidneys removed after death are used. One year after operation the chance that a kidney taken from a brother or sister will be functioning normally is 85 per cent or more, but for a kidney taken from a dead body the figure is nearer 70 per cent. Only one British centre, the University of Newcastle upon Tyne, makes regular use of kidneys taken from patients' relatives.

The second way in which "living" kidneys can be obtained is for them to be removed from the body while the heart is still beating. In several parts of the world laws have been passed allowing death to be certified when brain function ceases. The Californian state legislature, for example, has agreed that "a person may be pronounced dead if, based on usual and customary standards of medical practice, it is determined that the person has suffered an irreversible cessation of brain function."

However, recent developments suggest that better results may soon be possible from the use of cadaver kidneys. After their removal from the body kidneys may be kept in good condition by passing a cooling fluid through their blood vessels. Research has now shown that chemical tests can be done on the kidney while it is being perfused in this way and that these tests give an accurate prediction of the chance that it will function properly after transplantation.

A recurrent complaint from patients and the public is that doctors never consult them about difficult problems of this kind. Kidney transplantation is one example where the medical profession would welcome help. No one wants to see patients, many of them young and otherwise fit, dying from kidney failure and its complications. For the foreseeable future kidney transplantation offers such patients their best chance of survival: but enough kidneys will become available only by public pressure leading to changes in attitudes. There are two possibilities.

First, much more use could be made of kidneys taken from relatives. Few surgeons would welcome such a trend. Medically speaking, the younger the volunteer donor the better—brothers and sisters are preferable to parents. Surgeons believe that it may be difficult to avoid some sort of moral blackmail developing within a family, especially if only one or perhaps two of the patient's relatives are suitable as donors.

Much preferable, then, would be a big increase in the numbers of cadaver kidneys made available from patients dying in hospital. That would allow surgeons to use only the first-class kidneys and to discard those that seemed doubtful when tested on the perfusion apparatus. Changes in public attitudes to transplantation will help, but another factor is the current confused state of the law.

**Dr Tony Smith**
Medical Correspondent

## Why doctors refuse to operate

Much of the law on organ transplants is contained in the Human Tissue Act, 1961. But that Act was passed when kidney transplant techniques were still in their infancy. The first successful operation in Britain using a kidney from a dead donor was not to be performed until 1963.

The Act was passed mainly with corneal grafting in mind, and followed closely a 1952 Act on that subject. The medical and ethical factors involved, however, are very different in the two cases. The result has been that, as far as kidney transplants are concerned, both the law and the medical ethics are in a state of confusion.

This has led directly to a grievous insufficiency of kidneys available for transplant, and to those that do become available too often being of not sufficiently high standard.

Section 1(1) of the Human Tissue Act provides for cases where a person has made known his wish to have part of his body made available for transplant or research. This wish has to be made either in writing (at any time during his life) or, if made orally, must be in the presence of at least two witnesses during the person's last illness. Where such a wish has been expressed the section goes on to allow "the person lawfully in possession of his body after his death" to remove the part of the body needed.

The Department of Health and Social Security has issued kidney donor cards on two occasions, the more recent being only last month to make it easier for the wish to be expressed in writing.

But all this may be, in law, irrelevant because of difficulty over the interpretation of the words "lawfully in possession of his body". If in law the phrase refers to the authorities of the hospital in which the potential donor died, there is no problem and the kidney can be taken out immediately after death.

The alternative view is that lawful possession of the body is vested in the executors of the deceased. This would mean that after the death of the potential donor the hospital authorities would first have to seek permission of those executors before being able to remove the kidney. This would give executors the right to override even the stated wishes of the deceased and would also mean that because of the time which might have to be taken in seeking permission the operation could not be performed at all.

This restrictive interpretation is held by the influential Medical Defence Union and by at least some past ministers and officials of the Department of Health and Social Security. Sir Keith Joseph when Secretary of State said in Parliament that the kidney donor cards, even in their new form including the signature of a next of kin, did not authorize a surgeon to proceed with taking the kidney out of the dead body without further inquiry. Many hospitals and surgeons because of the unsatisfactory state of this part of the law are now not performing urgently needed transplants.

In practice, however, the most desirable kidneys are those which can be taken from youngish people who die in hospital after an accident. The vast majority will not be carrying kidney donor cards. The procedure specified by the Human Tissue Act when the potential donor has expressed no known wish is therefore crucial. But here as well there is uncertainty in the law.

The Act provides that "the person lawfully in possession of the body" can authorise the removal of an organ if "having made such reasonable inquiry as may be practicable" he has no reason to believe that the deceased had expressed an objection to having his body used in that way, or that "the surviving spouse or any surviving relative" of the deceased objected.

The first problem is the same as that where the deceased has signed a kidney donor card: whether the hospital authorities are the people lawfully in possession of the body. But even if this is answered affirmatively the difficulty arises in the definition of "reasonable inquiry as may be practicable".

Where corneal grafting is concerned the difficulty is considerably less, because the cornea need not be removed from the dead body for some hours and adequate inquiries can be made. But a kidney, to be of sufficiently high quality for a transplant, has to be taken out of the body within a maximum of one hour after death. Many doctors in fact believe that even an hour's delay reduces the efficiency of the kidney and that to have maximum confidence removal should take place immediately on death (however that is defined).

It can be argued that in these circumstances "such reasonable inquiry as is practicable" can and should mean very little inquiry. In other words, unless the wife or parent is immediately available to be asked (and this in itself can raise psychological difficulties) nothing more can be required from the hospital authorities or surgeon.

That is not the end of it however. Who counts as a surviving relative under the Act? If one relative has not objected need others be asked as well? If a potential donor's wife agrees, can his mother object?

Questions like these show up another unsatisfactory aspect of the Act. It would not be difficult to specify a limited range of relative, to place them into some order of priority, and to provide that only one relative need be contacted. A similar recommendation was made by the Bar Council in a memorandum on organ transplants in 1971, which has been completely ignored.

Bringing an end to confusion on these aspects of the law would greatly help hospitals by enabling them to carry out more transplants efficiently. But it might not be enough. Ultimately two further steps may have to be taken.

The first is an "opting out" scheme, under which everyone would be assumed to consent to their kidneys being taken out on death, unless they had specifically made known their objections in some way during their lifetime. The second reform, which has already taken place in some countries, is to provide a legal definition of death which would be based on irreversible brain damage, even though the heart may still be beating. This would allow kidneys to be removed at their peak of freshness.

Public opinion is not yet judged ready for either move. Eventually, however, these changes might be the only way of ensuring that good high quality kidneys are available for transplant. Put another way these changes will mean that thousands of people with kidney disease who are now doomed to die could be given a very real chance of living a full life.

**Marcel Berlins**





**Now that you know your Scotch, taste what came before.**

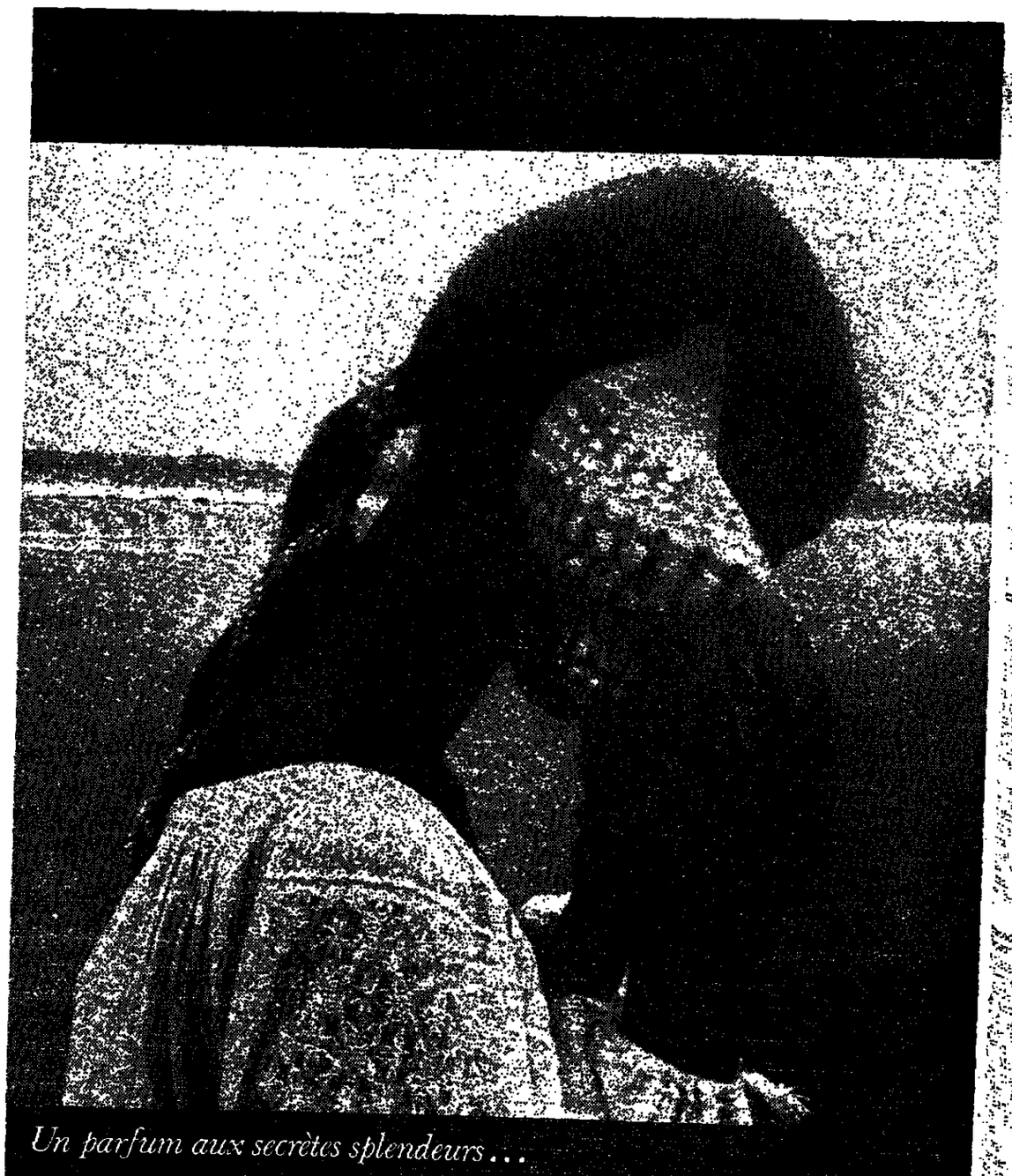
When you drink Scotch today, you're probably enjoying a blend of twenty to thirty different sorts of Scotch whiskies. However, for many centuries before the art of blending was developed, the original whisky of Scotland was pure malt, first recorded in the Scottish Exchequer Rolls of 1494.

Glenfiddich Pure Malt has an aroma and taste very different from the blend to which you are probably accustomed. But the smoothness and mellowness of Glenfiddich is difficult to describe – it can best be experienced.

We could tell you at length about our family distillery at Glenfiddich, the hand-beaten copper pot stills and the pure Highland water. But for now, let us merely say that William Grant & Sons make Glenfiddich today as we have done for four generations in the traditional way. The result is a pure malt whisky matured for at least eight years – a delight to drink. Why not try a dram with a friend? It could be a great step backwards for you.

**Glenfiddich Pure Malt Whisky.**

هكذا من الأصل



*Un parfum aux secrètes splendeurs...*



Special presentation crystal bottle by Lalique

"Farouche"
Le nouveau parfum
de NINA RICCI

هكذا من الأصل

# OCIAL NEWS

Elizabeth Howard-Smythe
rets that she is not sending
ds but wishes her relations and
nds a Happy Christmas and a
er New Year.

Humphry Berkeley much re-
s that he was unable to attend
funeral of Dame Kathleen
rtney on December 11, since
was abroad at that time.

## rthcoming
## rriages

**I. F. H. Ellis**
**Lady Angela Shirley**

engagement is announced
een Jonathan Felix Hugh, son
lajor and Mrs Timothy Ellis,
lendham Mill, Harleston, Nor-
and Angela Mary, eldest
hter of the Earl and Countess
rs, of Hedenham Hall, Bun-
Suffolk.

**M. W. Vestey**
**Miss R. A. Clifton**

engagement is announced
en Mark William, younger
of the late Captain the Hon
. Vestey and of Lady Vestey,
oombe Cottage, Coldstream,
ria, Australia, and Rose
ia, younger daughter of
enant-Colonel and Mrs P. T.
n, of Dummer House, Basing-
Hampshire.

**H. Nathanson**
**e Hon Victoria Thorneycroft**

engagement is announced
en Richard, eldest son of
d Mrs Leslie Nathanson, of
awn, Claremont Park, Esher,
, and Victoria, only
ter of Lord and Lady
eycroft, of 42 Eaton Square,
n, SW1.

**H. Bagot**
**ss S. E. Ross**

engagement is announced
n Hal, only son of Mr and
, R. Bagot, Levens Hall,
, Cumbria, and Susan, only
er of Mr and Mrs I. A.
tros Cottage, Gullane, East
n.

**g. Chuter**
**ss J. L. Barrow**

ngagement is announced
a Jonathan, youngest son of
e David Chuter and Mrs
r Chuter, of Greatwood,
urst, Kent, and Jennifer,
aughter of Mr and Mrs
Barrow, of Rowhook Hill
Rowhook, Sussex.

**le R. James**
**s P. G. Welham**

gagement is announced in
between Stephen de Renzy,
n of Mr and Mrs Lionel
of Balmoral, Sydney, Aus-
nd Penelope Grace, only
r of the late Mr Walter A.
and Mrs Grace Welham,

**. Kerr**
**s G. L. Whysall**

gagement is announced
Neil, only son of the late
rgeant D. F. Kerr, DFM,
late Mrs D. Lloyd, and
daughter of Mr and Mrs
hysall, of Ripley, Derby-

**. M. Leatham**
**s S. E. L. Hardwick**

gagement is announced
Edward, younger son of
Mrs Michael Leatham, of
Hill, Church Lane, Wor-
Surrey, and Scarlet, only
of Mr and Mrs Charles
, of 19 Inner Park Road,
on Common.

**Whittall**
**A. R. Grace**

agement is announced
Timothy Edward, son of
rs Edward Whittall, and
Rose, younger daughter
olind Grace and the late
ojer Grace, and step-
of Mrs Winifred Grace.

**licken**
**J. Macdonald**

agement is announced
Anthony Wilcken and
ughter of Mr and Mrs
Macdonald, of Bornish,
st, Outer Hebrides.

**. Wilkins**
**C. S. Gibbings**

agement is announced
Rupert Edward Wilkins,
on of Mrs Geoffrey Wil-
3 Regency Terrace, Elm
ndon, SW7, and the late
Wilkins, and Clemency
bings, only daughter of
Mrs Patrick Gibbings, of
shford, Salisbury, Wilt-

## ages

**ay Rumbold**
**. Graham**

iage took place in Wey-
Saturday between Sir
Rumbold and Mrs Pauline

**E. North**
**ion Rosemary**
**lett**

iage took place on Satur-
Holy Trinity, Wensley,
, of Mr John Richard
orth, son of Mrs North
ate Mr W. P. North, of
Rhodesia, and the Hon
Victoria Orde-Powlett,
of Lord and Lady Bolton,
Hall, Leyburn, York-
e Dean of Lichfield offi-
sisted by the Rev H. W.

ide, who was given in
by her father, was
by Colin Murray, Geor-
Rosamund and Victoria
ter, Selina and Alice
ster, Isobel Barttelot,
r Hodges. Mr Charles
s best man.
ption was held at the
the bride.

**P. Sherwood**
**M. H. Hepburne Scott**

ge took place on Satur-
Russian Orthodox Cathe-
amore Gardens, South
, of Mr Andrew God-
Sherwood, second son
Mrs Godfrey Sherwood,
arth, Hayton, Carlisle,
and Miss Mary Helen
Scott, daughter of the
ie and Mrs Hepburne
Lauderdale Bank, St Bos-
thirghshire. Father M.
officiated.
ide, who was given in
by her father, wore a
cream satin and a Honi-
veil. Her headdress and
ere of cream roses and
ss Sara Galbraith and
Shaw Stewart attended
r. Peter Collingridge was

ption was held at 30
Road.

**Hyde**
**C. D. Chamier**

age took place on Satur-
mber 14, at All Saints'
Sutton-on-Trent, of Mr
Hyde, son of Mr and
Hyde, of West Ewell,
Miss Catharine Des-
mier, daughter of the
D. Chamier, of The
Sutton-on-Trent. The
Woodhams, Archdeacon
officiated, assisted by
's father. Jacqueline
Felicity Standley atten-
ride and Mr Martin
Tshimbadi was best man.
ption was held at The
and the honeymoon is
at sea en route for

# Study finds religious awareness is not dead

By Clifford Longley
Religious Affairs Correspondent

Religious awareness no longer produces packed churches on Sundays in Britain or elsewhere in the Western world, but it is not necessarily dead. Jung's theory that the level of religious sense in man is constant and not a variable factor is strikingly borne out by a recent sociological study in Nottingham.

Unlike many studies of religion, the Nottingham survey did not set out to measure adherence to formalized religious doctrine or the degree of attachment to denominational Christianity. It was designed to search for evidence of "religious experience", a broad category ranging from "awareness of the presence of God" to "experience of unity with nature". To the surprise of the researchers, it found that religious experience was widespread, almost commonplace. But there was no particular link between church membership and the usual forms of mystical experience.

The research was done among a random cross-section of students at Nottingham University by the research division in the school of education, in association with the Oxford Religious Experience Research Unit. It was intended as a pilot survey, to be followed by something larger if funds became available. In spite of those limitations, its results are in line with recent research in the United States.

The fundamental question of the survey was: "Do you feel you have ever been aware of or influenced by a presence or a power, whether you call it God or not, which is different from your everyday self?" Mr David Hay, who led the research, surprised even himself by finding that 72 per cent of the men and 58 per cent of the women replied that they had.

It was, he says in his first account of the research (*The Month*, December, 1974), by far the highest recorded rate of religious experience of any survey in a general sample, as distinct from one drawn from church membership. Only 15 of his sample of 100 were members of any kind of religious group. Gallup polls in the United States in 1962, 1966 and 1967 produced positive scores of 20, 32, and 41 per cent respectively with similar questions.

There was one important difference between Mr Hay's research method and that employed in the earlier larger surveys. Because the sample was small, he was able to conduct interviews personally and to encourage his subjects to speak freely and at length. He had the impression that many people were initially diffident about admitting to religious experience, and more than one remarked at the end of the interview: "Well, I never thought I would tell you that!"

It may be, he suggests, that because religious experience is regarded as unscientific it is therefore assumed to be something to be ashamed of. One woman described an experience she thought was genuine, but which she later lost confidence in when she found she could not reconcile it with her scientific materialism.

Mr Hay discovered that the great majority of experiences described could be classified as either "peaceful" or "ecstatic and joyful". The usual situation in which they occurred was a period of stress in the subject's life, or a time of solitude. Although they were therefore associated with exceptional situations, the effect on the subject was apparently lasting.

"In discussing permanent effects that their experiences had on their lives, there was not a single case where someone expressed this negatively", Mr Hay reports. "I might add that the effects seemed to be at a profound level, typically relating to a deepening of the meaning of life or a new happiness and contentedness with existence."

The experiences that came to light in the survey, although all of an intuitive rather than an intellectual kind, were not by any means exclusively emotional. "The commonest single reason given by my respondents at Nottingham for believing their experience to be religious was that it was self-authenticating". Mr Hay says. "Sometimes this was expressed as an overwhelming feeling of certainty, but at other times it was claimed as knowledge, as if the experience consisted of a perception rather than, or in addition to, a feeling."

In his interpretations of those findings, Mr Hay suggests that Western civilization has lost a generally accepted religious framework of belief, into which mystical or religious experience could be fitted and thereby explained.

Religious experience languishes in private, having no public vehicle of expression. Even those who still go to church do not associate it with these experiences, and a "very low proportion" had happened during a church service. "Conditional rituals, only half accepted, have a peculiar hollowness about them which is not conducive to making one aware of the Ultimate Reality", he says drily.

He concludes: "It may well be that in our society this whole vast area of religious or transcendental experience may be largely hidden away, because so many people lack *sufficiently* credible 'available systems of significance' to which can be attached their deeply felt inner perceptions."

## Latest wills

Mrs Daisy Mary Ackland, of Bognor Regis, left £47,286 net (duty paid, £3,521) in her will. After specific bequests totalling £6,000, she left the residue to the First Church of Christ Scientist, Boston, Massachusetts.

Other estates include (net, before duty paid; further duty may be payable on some estates):

Behrend, Mr Arthur Felix, of Ness, Wirrall, author and steamship agent (duty paid, £3,080) £50,853

Hammond, Mr Clifford Lewis Henville, of Chilworth, Hampshire, bank official (duty paid, £124,901) £275,241

Yarnold, Mr Henry, of Ronkswood, former Worcestershire cricketer (duty paid, £26) .. .. £15,206

## Dinners

**Wales and Chester Circuit**

The Wales and Chester Circuit entertained Lord Edmund-Davies at dinner at Gray's Inn on Saturday on his appointment as a Lord of Appeal in Ordinary. The Lord Chancellor, Lord Elwyn-Jones, attended and the leader, Mr H. Emlyn Hooson, QC, MP, presided.

**Maccabaeans**

The annual Chanukah dinner of the Maccabaeans was held at the Dorchester hotel last night. The president, Judge Alan King-Hamilton, QC, was in the chair, and the other speakers were Professor John Yudkin and the Hon Ewen Montagu, QC, Professor Sir Ernst Chain, Professor Sir Hans Krebs and Professor Sir Bernard Katz were the guests of honour.

**Association of Supervisory and Executive Engineers**

Baroness Robson of Kiddington was guest of honour at the annual ladies' dinner of the Association of Supervisory and Executive Engineers held on Saturday at the Hilton hotel. Members and their guests were welcomed by the chairman, Mr F. J. Gardiner, and the president, Sir Leonard Neal.

## 25 years ago

From The Times of Thursday, December 15, 1949

Sir, May I briefly support Mr Michael Foot's plea for the sugar growers of the West Indies? This is not a party issue; but it is one of long standing. I was a member of the delegation of the Empire Parliamentary Association which, under the leadership of the late Mr J. H. Thomas, visited Jamaica in 1925. Precisely the same representations were made to us then as those which are being addressed to the Government today, and in no less urgent terms. The response of successive British Governments was to encourage the indiscriminate purchase of sugar in world markets at the cheapest prevailing price, and at the same time to subsidize home production on a lavish scale. As a result, the West Indies fell into a depression from which, in spite of the war, recovery has not yet been achieved.

From a letter from Robert [now Lord] Boothby.

## £50,000 winner

The weekly £50,000 Premium Savings Bond prize, announced on Saturday, was won by bond number 6 LF 291837. The winner lives in Lancashire. The 25 £1,000 winners are:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 BT 808667 | 1 NB 152632 | 6 XP 245413 |
| 3 BP 810961 | 7 PW 501410 | 3 YL 127107 |
| CT 060313 | 1 QN 135313 | 7 ZZ 179210 |
| 1 EX 365707 | 3 SW 546373 | 9 ZW 991704 |
| 5 EF 526962 | 5 SB 707756 | 11 ZP 086413 |
| 5 FB 153013 | 7 SS 373971 | 12 ZZ 770997 |
| 4 HZ 703119 | 1 VB 080974 | 13 ZP 743038 |
| 7 LL 808863 | 8 VK 613810 | |
| NB 079023 | 1 WR 569807 | |

## WRNS officers

A reception for past and present WRNS Officers will be held in St James's Palace on Monday, March 17, 1975, at 6.30 pm. Applications for tickets, price £3.50, should be made to DWRNS, Room 308A, MOD, Spring Gardens, SW1A 2BE (adding maiden name if married). Tickets will be posted in the new year.

## Order of St John

Brigadier Sir Ian Fraser, chairman of the Police Authority, Royal Ulster Constabulary, has been promoted to be a Bailiff Grand Cross in the Order of St John, and Mr D. S. Stephens, Registrar of the Supreme Court and Court of Criminal Appeal, to be a knight of the order.

## Parliamentary diary

**House of Lords**

Monday, December 9: Consolidated Fund Bill passed all stages. Social Security Amendment Bill passed report stage and remaining stages. Motion to take note of reports of EEC committee agreed to. House adjourned 9.55 pm.
Tuesday, December 10: Statute Law (Repeals) Bill read second time. Immigration Bill read second reading negatived. Reservoirs Bill and Safety of Sports Grounds Bill passed report stage. Motions on Northern Ireland (Various Emergency Provisions) (Continuance) Order, Financial Provisions (Northern Ireland) Order, Appropriation (No 2) (Northern Ireland) Order, and Home-Grown Cereals Authority Levy Scheme (Approval) Order agreed to. Debatable question about moral education in state schools. House adjourned 7.35 pm.
Wednesday, December 11: Short debate on future of railways and on the Middle East. Debatable question about the Atlantic salmon. House adjourned 9.53 pm.
Thursday, December 12: Children's Bill read first time. Reservoirs Bill read third time. Motion accepting Commons disagreement to amendment to Social Security Amendment Bill agreed to. The following Acts received the Royal Assent: Companies (No 4); Social Security Amendment; and Torquay Market. Debate on capital punishment; motion withdrawn. House adjourned 10.20 pm.

**House of Commons**

Monday, December 9: Statements on energy saving, speed limits, and BS146 project. Private member's motion on juvenile crime: withdrawn. Debate on the police: motion withdrawn. Motion on Fuel and Electricity (Control) Act 1973 (Continuation) Order agreed to. Education Bill read third time. Adjournment debate about the case of Mr H. Weltzer. House adjourned 12.7 am (Tuesday).
Tuesday, December 10: Safety Packaging for Medicines Bill read first time. Offshore Petroleum Development (Scotland) Bill passed committee stage. Motion on Sheriffdoms Reorganisation Order agreed to. Adjournment debate about lung disease breathing appliances. House adjourned 5.55 am (Wednesday).
Wednesday, December 11: Transplant of Human Organs Bill read first time. Debate on capital punishment: amendment rejected by 369 votes to 217; motion agreed to. Lords amendment to Social Security Amendment Bill disagreed to by 297 votes to 278. Motion to take note of EEC document: Un collective dismissals amended and agreed to. Adjournment debate about MS construction payments. House adjourned 5.00 am (Thursday).
Thursday, December 12: Statement on rail service disruption. Reservoirs Bill read first time. General Rate Bill passed remaining stages. Motions on Rate Support Grant Orders agreed to. Motions on Financial Provisions (Northern Ireland) Order, Appropriation (No 2) (Northern Ireland), Patents (Fees Amendment) Order, and Youth Employment Service (Northern Ireland) Order agreed to. Adjournment debate about the BS 146 project. House adjourned 1.58 am (Friday).
Friday, December 13: Statement on Chancellor of the Exchequer's trip to Saudi Arabia. Private members' motions on law enforcement and threats to the arts. Adjournment debate about reimbursement of costs at public inquiries. House adjourned 4.29 pm.

## Parliamentary notices

**House of Lords**

Today at 2.30: Safety of Sports Grounds Bill, third reading. Motions on Elections (Welsh Forms) Regulations, Patents (Fees Amendment) Order, and Youth Employment Service (Northern Ireland) Order. Motion to take note of Developments in the European Communities White Paper. Debatable question about the moving of the Public Search Office.
Tomorrow at 2.30: Motion on Army, Air Force and Navy Disciplines Acts (Continuation) Order. Motion to take note of defence review statement.
Wednesday at 2.30: Debate on devolution for Scotland.
Thursday at 3.00: District Courts (Scotland) Bill, remaining stages. Education Bill, second reading.

**House of Commons**

Today at 2.30: Debate on defence. Motions on Army, Air Force and Navy Discipline Acts (Continuation) Order and Milk (Extension of Period of Maximum Prices) Order.
Tomorrow at 2.30: Finance Bill, second reading. Debate on EEC document on Community loans.
Wednesday at 2.30: Debate on the economy on a motion for the adjournment. Motion on BLMC.
Thursday at 2.30: Debate on Developments in the European Communities White Paper. Debate on EEC documents on Community finance and the draft General Budget.
Friday at 11.00: Adjournment for the Christmas recess until Monday, January 13.

## University news

### New Master of Pembroke College

Sir Geoffrey Arthur, Deputy Under Secretary of State at the Foreign and Commonwealth Office since 1973, has been elected Master of Pembroke College, Oxford, succeeding Sir George Pickering. He is not expected to take up the appointment before May.

**Durham**

Honorary degrees to mark the fiftieth anniversary of the opening of the department of pure science have been conferred as follows:
DSc: Professor Sir Harry Godwin, MA, ScD, Professor Edgar Hailtronmar, DPhil: and Sir Peter Kent.
MSc: Mr J. S. Redhead.

## Birthdays today

Sir Walter Adams, 68; Professor Sir Harold Bailey, 75; Mr F. R. Brown, 64; Lord Margadale, 68; Admiral Sir Gresham Nicholson, 82; Vice-Admiral Sir Charles Norris, 74; Air Chief Marshal Sir Hubert Patch, 70; Mr V. S. Pritchett, 74; Sir Hugh Rose, 72; Sir Roland Symonette, 76; Mr Justice Thompson, 67.

## Today's engagements

The Queen attends premiere of film *The Island at the Top of the World*, in aid of London Taxidrivers' Fund for Underprivileged Children, Leicester Square Theatre, 8.
The Duke of Edinburgh, as president of the Central Council of Physical Recreation, takes part in a television programme on sport and youth, recorded at Television Centre, Shepherds Bush, 8.
Princess Alexandra, as president, is present at entertainment to benefit Royal Commonwealth Society for the Blind, Marlborough House, 7.45.
Lunch-time recital: Amadeus String Quartet with William Pleeth, cello, St John's, Smith Square, Westminster, 1.

## Christening

The infant daughter of Mr and Mrs Peter Constable Maxwell was christened Laura Katherine in The Chapel of Our Lady, Alresford House, by Father Damian Woods on Saturday, December 7. The godparents are Captain Antony Chambers, Mr Alfred Sursock Cochrane, Mr Trafford Klotz, Miss Sarah Anderson, Miss Florence Macey and Miss Anna Roosevelt.

## Appointments in the Forces

**Royal Navy**

CAPTAINS: C. M. Robinson, Chief Staff Officer (Tech) to Vice Admiral and Capt Fleet Mines and Senior Officer Reserve Ships Chatham April 11, 75; J. A. F. Lawson, MOD as Commodore (Intelligence) May 16, 75 to serve in rank of Commodore from May 5; P. Lucas, MAURITIUS in Cmd March 10, 75; G. R. Duffay, HERMIONE in Cmd and as Capt PS June 17, 75; R. J. Williams, NA Bonn Jan 9, 75; A. P. Comrie, MOD(E) as DWCA(N) May 26, 75.

SURGEON CAPTAIN: A. F. J. Smith, RNH Gibraltar and Staff of FO Gibraltar Aug 11, 75.

COMMANDERS: C. L. Wood, MOD with DNOR May 19, 75; D. G. Claridge, RAF Loeming as SNO and SEAHAWK as Cdr (Air) Aug 8, 75; D. J. Rhodes, ASHANTI in Cmd March 10, 75; J. M. Kingsland, BRISTOL as Marine Eng Offr Jan 10, 75; P. L. Pennington, MOD(PE) with DCW(N); DSVT(PN) Jan 20, 75; I. A. Wright, Retired List April 5, 75.

SURGEON COMMANDERS: E. J. Grant, crse at Naval Graduate Dental Centre Bethesda and for duty with CBNS Washington June 17, 75; C. T. Stacey, COCHRANE and as Staff DS to FOSNI May 1, 75.

CHAPLAIN: S. McCarraher Ret List Feb 3, 75.

**Queen Alexandra's Royal Naval Nursing Service**

MATRON: Miss S. R. P. Barton, MOD as Deputy to Matron-in-Chief Jan 27, 75.

**Royal Marines**

PROMOTIONS: Lt-Col D. N. Slater, Dept of CGRM, to be A at Col; Lt-Col Sir Stewart R. Pringle Bt, HQ Cdo Forces RM, to be Loc Col (Amended PARM); Capt J. Wynne-Potts, HMS Cochrane, to be Lt Maj, April 1, 75. Capt D. R. B. Storrie, Centurion, to be Act Maj; Capt R. J. Ross, 42 Cdo RM, to be Act Maj; Capt M. P. J. Hunt, 41 Cdo Gp, to be Act Maj.

**The Army**

LIEUTENANT-GENEAL: Maj Gen Sir James Wilson appid GOC SE Dist.
MAJOR-GENERAL: J. G. R. Allen appid DRAC; J. M. W. Badcock appid Def Adviser, Canberra; J. M. Brockbank appid DAG; M. S. Watson appid Senior Army Member (Directing Staff) RCDS.
BRIGADIERS: Col J. T. Southgate appid Comd 24 Airportable Bde; Lt Col P. M. Welsh to be Comd 5 Airportable Bde.
COLONELS: Lt Col P. C. Bowser to be Col AQ HQ Cdo Forces, Dec 25; R. M. Brennan appid Col GS ASD 1 MOD; G. L. W. Burton to be chmn Air Recce Wng Party, HQ BAOR; Lt Col J. C. O. R. Hopkinson to be Col GS Co-ord, HQ D Inf, Dec 20; Lt Col B. A. R. Parritt appid Col Q(Q2) A MOD.
LIEUTENANT-COLONELS: C. M. Brennan, R Irish, appid GSO1 (Trg & Tallgn), HQ 1 (BR) Corps; Maj J. W. Francis, Queen's, appid CO 5 Queen's; C. H. Gaw, RRF, to be Armed Forces Tutor (GSO1), Home Defence Coll; D. W. Laurie, RAMC, appid Cnslt in Psychiatry, QAHM Millbank.
RETIREMENT: Brig H. L. B. Salmon.

**Royal Air Force**

AIR COMMODORES: P. Furnias to become DD of Legal Services (RAF); Dec 21; D. W. Richardson to HQ NEAF as Air Officer, Engineering, Dec 21.
GROUP CAPTAINS: M. G. Beavis to HQ RAF Germany as Gp Capt Offensive Ops, Dec 20; R. Lockyer to Dept of AMSO, MOD, Dec 20; G. M. Hermitage to RAF Staff Coll Bracknell as Group Director (B); W. Edwards to RAF Gan as OC; R. H. Arscott to Dept of Air Secretary MOD, Dec 20; G. V. Lobley to RAF North Luffenham as OC; E. J. Millyard to MOD Dept of AMP as DD Prov (RAF).
WING COMMANDERS: J. A. Bell to RAF Strugon as OC Ops; J. M. Charlesworth to Camberley as DS, Dec 20; R. H. Wood to No 57 Sqn as OC, Dec 20; J. S. B. Price to No 232 OCU as OC, Dec 20; R. W. Bray to HQ STC as W/C Ops, Dec 20; A. J. Dyer to Dept of AMSO, MOD; D. R. Wood to CSDE Swanton Morley as OC Elect Eng Wg.
SQUADRON LEADER (with acting rank of Wing Commander): C. H. Ralneck to No 72 Sqn as OC, Dec 20.

# Science report

## Obstetrics: Inducing labour

Not long ago hospital midwives used to prepare a special cot for the first baby born on Christmas Day. This year, it seems, some hospital obstetric units will be virtually shut for the day. Babies can be born by appointment, but women are beginning to ask how one of the most natural human processes has been transformed to fit in with the current nine-to-five, Monday-to-Friday philosophy.

Obstetricians have induced labour in selected cases for many years. If the condition of the mother or the baby makes early delivery necessary a minor operation on the membranes surrounding the foetus can start labour, and the drug oxytocin can be used to keep labour going until the baby is born. The most common medical reason for induction is simply that the baby is overdue; every week over the normal nine months slightly increases the risk that it will be stillborn.

Other conditions in which there is a risk to the child if pregnancy continues too long include high blood pressure, diabetes and rhesus disease; while if there had been previous stillbirth the obstetrician may decide that early induction is justified.

Only seven or eight years ago in the average maternity hospital no more than 15 per cent of deliveries were induced and the rest of the women went into labour naturally. Some hospitals still restrict induction to this small proportion, in which there are clear medical reasons. In others, the proportion of induced labours has risen to half or even more. The change is the result of a combination of medical and social trends. Progressive refinement of the technique of induction has made it simple and reliable, and in most cases a woman can be delivered within 12 hours.

The results are impressive enough for some obstetricians to believe that induced labour has advantages over natural labour even in perfectly healthy women. More important, the care of a woman during delivery and the care of the newborn child have now become team procedures, relying on specialist medical and nursing staff backed up by laboratory services. But both doctors and nurses have recently begun to insist on similar working hours to those of the rest of the population, so the full specialist teams are present only during "office hours".

Last month *The Lancet* summed up the situation: "The chances of the occurrence of a major and life-threatening emergency are greater at delivery than at any other time of life. If one could choose the time of one's road accident or coronary thrombosis, it would be at 10 am on a Tuesday in October. No one is asleep, on holiday, or a dozen miles away."

The safest time for a baby to be born is the middle of a normal working day and that is the justification for induction of labour in normal women who have reached their expected date of delivery.

The medical profession is divided on this issue, for no one has yet proved that the advantages for the baby of daylight delivery compensate for the drawbacks of interfering with the natural process of childbirth. The controversy about arrangements over Christmas is only a small facet of the problem, for clearly maternity units that aim at daylight delivery are only following their usual policy if they arrange no birth appointments on days when most staff are on holiday.

By Our Medical Correspondent

# Sugar growers determined on a big increase

## Agriculture

## Hugh Clayton

The news that some European farmers, including those in England, wanted an extra 36 per cent for their sugarbeet next year instead of the 16 per cent planned by the EEC Commission was first made public by cane producers.

They were justifying the far larger price rises they want from the Community before committing themselves to supplying the 1,400,000 tons for which access has been guaranteed.

Mr Percival Patterson, Jamaican Minister of Foreign Trade and spokesman for the 25 cane-producing countries negotiating with the EEC, rejected the use of the Community's internal price as a basis for the talks. The free market price, which is now about three times the intervention price, was the only acceptable basis, he said. The 25 countries, called the ACP group because they represent the Pacific and African regions as well as the Caribbean, include more than those which were a party to the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement. The new arrivals include Madagascar, Nigeria, Malawi and Senegal. Mr Patterson said they were united in refusing to be tied to "pricing structures and systems of compensation that are peculiar to the EEC".

Cereals had a far more lucrative potential than beet for the Community, so the EEC could expand its beet production, but only at the expense of other crops like cereals, potatoes, and so on, Mr Patterson also said. "Our insistence on getting a realistic price is not based just on a desire to take advantage of the prevailing market price.

"In the West Indies earnings have been so low that we have got to modernize our industry and put it on an efficient basis, just as you would any other industry. We are under very severe pressure from our unions and our investors to secure the kind of income that makes all this possible. Any price that we accept has to take this into account."

World prices were of course in double figures not so long ago, but the Europeans' bargaining point that they may plunge again is practically negated by EEC's desperate eagerness to make sure of the 1,400,000 tons now harvesting of the cane crop has already begun in the West Indies, and storage capacity is limited.

The stance of the 25 can only make English sugarbeet growers more determined to secure a price for next year that brings them adequate returns. One of the first resolutions adopted by the reconstituted Cambridgeshire branch of the National Farmers' Union called on headquarters to press for a price much higher than the eventual total of just over £15 a ton proposed by the Government.

English farmers also have to endure the Government's equalization scheme for refined sugar, considered by some to be one of the most bizarre edicts for which Mrs Williams, Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection, has assumed responsibility. Its effect has been to raise the final wholesale price of beet sugar by more than a third to compensate for the much higher price of refined cane sugar.

That means that the price of refined cane sugar is cut and that of beet increased by a juxtaposition of funds by the Sugar Board. The result is that retailers and food processors pay about £190 a ton for their white sugar irrespective of source.

Thus the competitive advantage of home-grown beet is tossed aside by government decree. Even if English farmers won the 36 per cent increase for which they are to press in the price review, the final price of beet sugar would still be barely more than the £190 now charged.

Encouragement, at least on paper, for those thinking of changing to other crops has come from Wessex Agricultural Producers, the cooperative that controls half of this country's output of oilseed rape. The cooperative, now renamed United Oilseeds, predicts growers' profits ranging from £33 on a 16 cwt/acre yield to £62 for 20 cwt/acre, assuming a price of £142 a ton for seed. Projected acreage for the crop next years is estimated to be at least a third higher than this year.

# OBITUARY

## SIR MORRIS FINER
## Chairman of Press Commission



Sir Morris Finer, a judge of the Family Division of the High Court and chairman of the Royal Commission on the Press, died yesterday in hospital. It was only last summer that the committee on the one-parent family, of which he was chairman, reported after sitting for five years.

Mr Justice Finer, who was 57 last Thursday, went into University College Hospital a few days ago for observation. In his death at a comparatively early age the legal world has suffered a most grievous loss.

He was one of the outstanding members of the Bar in the post-war period and achieved a high reputation as an advocate in the heavy commercial cases in which he was engaged before his elevation to the Bench in December, 1972. He will be sadly missed by many friends at the Bar and elsewhere, where his friendly and genial personality endeared him to all.

The son of Charles and Ray Finer, he was educated at Kilburn Grammar School and the London School of Economics, from which he graduated in 1939. He had an abiding interest in the school, becoming a governor in 1964 and vice-chairman in 1970.

He was called to the Bar by Gray's Inn in 1943 and soon acquired a large practice at the common law bar. He became an acknowledged expert on company law and industrial affairs.

After taking silk in 1963 he took part in many leading trade union and industrial cases. He was counsel for the Transport Salaried Staffs' Association when the Court of Appeal sat for the first time on a Sunday in May, 1972, to hear appeals from the National Industrial Relations Court in the railway ballot case.

He was made a Bencher of his Inn in 1971, and his appointment as a High Court judge came as no surprise. Assigned as he was to the Family Division, his deep interest in social conditions and wide knowledge of social security legislation proved of great value to him in his work.

He was noted for his tireless capacity to work a day of 16 or 17 hours. After his appointment as chairman of the Press Commission last May he continued with his work as a judge.

Sir Morris obtained first hand knowledge of newspapers in two ways. As a young barrister he did part-time journalism on the London *Evening Standard* mainly as a leader writer. Later he was briefed as counsel in cases involving newspapers and unions in the industry.

He leaves a widow, whom he married in 1943, and two sons.

Mr Paul McQuail, who was appointed secretary to the Royal Commission on the Press in July, said of Sir Morris: "He was a very civilized man, one of the nicest people anyone could hope to work with." His death would inevitably lead to some delay in the commission's work but any delay would be kept to a minimum.

## DR KURT HAHN
## Founder of Gordonstoun



Dr Kurt Hahn, CBE, a great innovator in education, and the schoolmaster of the Duke of Edinburgh at Salem and Gordonstoun, who died on Saturday, was born in Berlin on June 5, 1886, the son of a Jewish family with industrial, medical and musical connexions.

In his headship of Salem on Lake Constance, and Gordonstoun, in the County Badge scheme before the Second World War, a precursor of the Duke of Edinburgh's Award, and foundation of the Outward Bound schools, Kurt Hahn worked to the theory that the first condition of good citizenship was self-reliance and self-confidence, qualities in their turn dependent on a sound body and the development and realization of its capabilities.

His life work may be seen as a creative response to British ways in education which inspired him from the first.

He went to school at the Wilhelmgymnasium in Berlin but in 1904 his father, who had also been educated in England, sent Hahn to Christ Church, Oxford, to read classics. It was there that he gained an admiration, which never left him, for the characteristic qualities of the best products of the English public schools.

He returned in 1906 to study in Berlin, Heidelberg, Freiberg and Göttingen, going back to Oxford in 1910 to work under J. A. Stewart, the Platonist, with whom he discussed plans for founding a school.

In August, 1914, the war found him attached to the German Foreign Office. He became closely associated with Prince Max of Baden, the last Imperial Chancellor, and when he took up residence in Salem in 1919, Hahn went with him to assist not only in preparing his memoirs but in establishing the famous Schloss Salem School, which opened with a few pupils in 1920. Hahn began as master of the boarding school, but later became head.

By the early 1930s he was getting at cross purposes with the Nazis, and after Potempa's murder in 1932 he urged Salem old boys in the SS or SA to relinquish either their loyalty to Hitler or to Salem. In 1933 he was imprisoned, but was released partially through the intervention of Ramsay MacDonald, the British Prime Minister, and emigrated to England.

In November of that year Gordonstoun was founded by a company called British Salem Schools, with William Temple, John Buchan and George Trevelyan among the directors. Gordonstoun was deeply influenced by Salem, but Salem itself had English influences.

He shone best in foreign affairs. In his earlier years he always had been intellectually superior to what was then essentially provincial America, and when his country assumed the responsibilities of a world power he was well equipped to influence—and occasionally lead—its leaders. He was a linguist, a constant reader of foreign newspapers, and a traveller for whom the outside world was neither strange nor inferior.

It was this that raised him well above his competitors, and made his comment and suggestions acceptable abroad, but there was more to it than that. Lippmann was a journalist who believed that the press had an important rôle in political affairs, not only in informing but also discussing, exchanging, refining, and indeed initiating ideas.

Lippmann became seriously critical of President Johnson's policies in Vietnam, though supporting his domestic programmes. He argued that the United States had no business fighting wars on the mainland of Asia, which was not in its legitimate sphere of influence. He did not advocate immediate withdrawal but suggested that America would have to be content with limited objectives and an unsatisfactory compromise. He fought ceaselessly against the view that the United States had an obligation to fight communism under any conditions in any part of the world.

Alas, he could not move Johnson, and eventually Lippmann decided there was no point in living and working in Washington any more. His abrupt departure to New York also brought to an end the columns he had written over the decades. He afterwards made occasional contributions to *Newsweek*, before accepting retirement with his usual good sense and grace.

Lippmann was twice married: first, in 1917 to Faye Albertson and, secondly, in 1938 to Helen Byrne Armstrong who died in 1974.

## MR WALTER LIPPMANN



Mr Walter Lippmann, the columnist, editor, and author, who occupied a unique position in political journalism for some decades, died on Saturday at the age of 85.

He will be remembered most for his regular columns, first syndicated by the *New York Herald Tribune* and later by the *Washington Post*. They established in American journalism new and high standards of detached and well-informed comment: and if it can be said that the limitations of the provincial American press made his success possible, it was his considerable talents that often transferred a syndicated column into a platform of international debate.

Widely travelled and widely published, he was received everywhere with the respect and attention normally reserved for those in high office. Distinguished visitors to Washington sought him out in the old rectory in Woodley Road, which was long his home, and when he called on Mr Khrushchev the entire diplomatic world seemed to wait upon his pronouncements.

He was a constant advocate and defender of the postwar special relationship between the United States and Britain. Above all, he sought to improve the channels of communication, not only between government and the press, and the press and the reader, but also in diplomacy. In a way he became an integral part of the political and diplomatic world, especially in the traffic of ideas.

Walter Lippmann was born on September 23, 1889, of a comfortably situated New York family, and even in his early days at a private school he was something of a prodigy. Much was expected of him before he came down from Harvard, and the Fates dealt kindly with him in opening many doors and providing opportunity.

Looking back over his long career—he was born in Victoria's reign and yet remained a powerful influence well into the nuclear age—it seemed always attended by success. This was not the case; he was never completely effective until he withdrew from active participation in political affairs. His essays into politics always ended in disillusionment, an indulgence he did not permit himself in later life.

To many friends at the time it also seemed that he had followed the well-trodden path from the left to the right. He had been president of the Harvard Socialist Club, but his early enthusiasm was quickly restrained. His political development was apparent in his first two books, *A Preface to Politics* and *Drift and Mastery*, in which he rejected Socialist doctrine as sterile and Marx as an empty theorist.

**Lady Kenward**, widow of Sir Hugh Kenward, died on December 5. She was Ruth, daughter of Robert Stone, and she was married in 1917. Her husband died in 1947.

**Air Vice-Marshal Leslie Millington Iles, CBE, AFC**, who died on Friday at the age of 80, held important technical appointments in the RAF during the Second World War and was later Deputy Director, Military Aircraft, R and D.

**Mrs Katherine O'Hara**, widow of the novelist John O'Hara, was killed on Saturday when her car ran off a road and hit a pole in Princeton, New Jersey. She was 65.

**Sir Douglas Menzies**, a Justice of the High Court of Australia, and an honorary Bencher of the Inner Temple, has died at the age of 69. He was a cousin of Sir Robert Menzies, former Prime Minister of Australia.

BELL'S
SCOTCH WHISKY
"Afore ye go"

# Stock Exchange Prices
# Capitalization & week's change

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began Dec 9. Dealings End Dec 23. § Contango Day, Dec 24. Settlement Day, Jan 7.

§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.

(Current market price multiplied by the number of shares in issue for the stock quoted)

SAVILLS
PROPERTY INVESTMENT
20 Grosvenor Hill · Berkeley Sq · London W1X 0HQ
Telephone 01-499 8644 · Telex 263796

## BRITISH FUNDS

| Stock outstanding £ | Stock | Price last Friday | Ch'ge on week | Int only | Yield | Gross Red. Yield. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 500m | Treas 6½ 1975 | 99½ | +⅛ | | | 6.046 11.669 |
| 450m | Treas 8¾ 1975 | 96½ | -⅛ | | | 8.117 11.688 |
| 1073m | Savings 3¾ 1965-75 | 94½ | -⅛ | | | 3.172 11.727 |
| 400m | Exch 8¾ 1978 | 93⅝ | -⅜ | | | 8.947 12.372 |
| 900m | Treas 6¾ 1975 | 91¾ | -⅛ | | | 7.054 12.212 |
| 10m | Victory 4% 1976 | 97 | | | | 4.124 5.415 |
| 600m | Treas 10½% 1976 | 98¼ | -⅛ | | | 10.903 12.657 |
| 350m | Treas 8¾% 1977 | 89⅝ | -⅛ | | | 7.047 12.204 |
| 100m | Elec 3% 1974-77 | 86 | | | | 3.612 9.038 |
| 600m | Treas 11½% 1977 | 98½ | -⅛ | | | 11.932 13.080 |
| 342m | Treas 4% 1972-77 | 85¾ | +⅛ | | | 4.695 9.778 |
| 600m | Treas 3¾ 1978 | 85⅝ | -⅛ | | | 10.928 12.973 |
| 400m | Exch 9½ 1978-79 | 92½ | -½ | | | 8.695 11.883 |
| 1000m | Treas 3¾ 1979 | 77½ | -⅛ | | | 4.132 10.496 |
| 600m | Treas 11½% 1979 | 94¼ | -1 | | | 12.137 13.150 |
| 275m | Elec 4½% 1974-79 | 74½ | -⅛ | | | 5.704 11.301 |
| 250m | Elec 3½% 1976-79 | 71½ | -⅛ | | | 4.896 11.198 |
| 2000m | Treas Cnv 9% 1980 | 84¾ | -1 | | | 11.004 14.048 |
| 400m | Fund 5½% 1978-80 | 71¼ | -⅛ | | | 7.370 12.665 |
| 262m | Treas 3½% 77-80 | 68½ | -⅛ | | | 5.112 11.371 |
| 450m | Treas 3½% 78-81 | 65⅝ | -⅛ | | | 5.338 11.944 |
| 961m | Treas 9½% 1980-82 | 77½ | | | | 11.816 14.736 |
| 600m | Treas 12% 1983 | 87¼ | | | | 14.285 15.467 |
| 800m | Fund 9½% 1982-84 | 59¾ | | | | 9.372 13.545 |
| 600m | Treas 8½% 1984-86 | 61¼ | | | | 13.643 15.668 |
| 339m | Fund 6½% 1985-87 | 51¼ | -½ | | | 12.764 15.532 |
| 800m | Treas 7¼% 1985-88 | 57 | -½ | | | 14.365 16.362 |
| 2025m | Treas 3½ 1978-88 | 33 | -⅛ | | | 9.057 14.319 |
| 600m | Treas 9½% 1989-92 | 69 | -½ | | | 12.772 14.677 |
| 600m | Treas 8¾% 1987-90 | 63½ | -½ | | | 13.434 15.752 |
| 400m | Fund 5¾% 1987-91 | 41¾ | -½ | | | 14.207 16.232 |
| 600m | Fund 6½ 1993 | 40½ | -½ | | | 15.393 16.737 |
| 900m | Treas 9½ 1994 | 54½ | -½ | | | 16.740 17.299 |
| 41m | Hdmptn 3½ 1966-96 | 29¼ | | | | 11.710 13.966 |
| 214m | Gas 3½ 1990-95 | 25¾ | -½ | | | 13.722 14.815 |
| 2500m | Treas 13¾% 1995 | 98¾ | -½ | | | 13.769 13.931 |
| 600m | Treas 9½ 1992-96 | 59¾ | -½ | | | 15.877 17.668 |
| 2000m | Treas 6¾% 1995-98 | 40¾ | -½ | | | 16.916 17.453 |
| 800m | Treas 5¾% 1997 | 33½ | | | | 17.178 17.543 |
| 2000m | Treas 5¾% 1999 | 34¾ | | | | 17.178 17.468 |
| 443m | Fund 3½% 1999-04 | 24 | | | | 15.718 16.395 |
| 600m | Treas 8% 2002-06 | 47⅝ | -½ | | | 17.477 17.539 |
| 2000m | Treas 5¾% 2008-12 | 33¼ | -½ | | | 17.378 17.432 |
| 800m | Treas 7¾% 2012-15 | 47 | -½ | | | 17.537 17.638 |
| 287m | Consols | 25⅜ | | | | 17.555 :: |
| 2998m | War Ln 3½% | 20¾ | | | | 17.555 :: |
| 315m | Conv 3½% | 21¾ | -½ | | | 16.928 :: |
| 58m | Treas 3% | 17⅜ | -½ | | | 17.884 :: |
| 276m | Consols 2½% | 14 | -½ | | | 17.889 :: |
| 462m | Treas. 2½% Aft '75 | 14½ | | | | 18.054 :: |

## COMMONWEALTH AND FOREIGN

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 15m | Aust 5½% | 70-78 | 77½ | | | 9.274 11.932 |
| 12m | Aust 5½% | 75-78 | 77½ | | | 7.158 11.932 |
| 12m | Aust 5½% | 77-80 | 69½ | | | 8.696 15.535 |
| 20m | Aust 9½% | 81-83 | 89½ | | | 9.570 15.472 |
| 10m | Aust 6% | 81-83 | 85½ | | | 10.836 15.943 |
| 15m | Aust 6% | 74-78 | 68¾ | | | 8.831 13.776 |
| 3m | Aust 7% | 78-81 | 67½ | | | 10.370 15.458 |
| | Berlin 4½% | Ass | 92 | | | |
| 3m | Ceylon 4½ | 73-78 | 57½ | | | 4.131 17.382 |
| | Chilean Mixed | | 94 | | | |
| 8m | E Africa 5½% | 77-83 | 52¾ | | | 10.886 16.543 |
| | Germn 4½% | 1930 | 192 | | | :: :: |
| | Hungary 4½% | 1924 | 22 | | | :: :: |
| | Ireland 7½% | 81-83 | 67 | | | :: :: |
| 3m | Jamaica 7½% | 77-80 | 72 | | | 10.490 15.459 |
| | Japan Ass 4½ | 1910 | 130 | | | :: :: |
| | Japan 6% | 63-88 | 46 | | | :: :: |
| 4m | Kenya 5½ | 78-82 | 54¼ | | | 9.496 16.517 |
| 7m | Malaya 7½% | 78-82 | 67½ | | | 11.538 15.465 |
| 12m | N Z 6% | 76-78 | 68 | | | 8.696 12.730 |
| 7m | N Z 6% | 78-79 | 92½ | | | 6.587 14.117 |
| 15m | N Z 7½% | 78-82 | 44 | | | 16.345 17.382 |
| 12m | N Z 7½% | 82-86 | 54 | | | 13.859 14.362 |
| 3m | N Rhd 6% | 78-80 | 84 | | | 9.147 14.285 |
| 1m | Nyasa 6% | 78-81 | 65 | | | 9.583 15.371 |
| | Peru 6% | Ass | 97 | | | :: :: |
| | S A Gov 5½% | 74-76 | 87½ | | | :: :: |
| 30m | S Rhd 4½% | 65-70 | 42 | | | :: :: |
| 8m | S Rhd 4½% | 69-74 | 39 | | | :: :: |
| 8m | S Rhd 6% | 76-81 | 53 | | | :: :: |
| | Spanish 4% | | 53 | | | :: :: |
| 4m | Tzng 5½% | 78-82 | 56½ | | | 10.466 16.176 |
| | Uruguay 9½% | | 73 | | | :: :: |

## LOCAL AUTHORITIES

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 25m | L C C | 3½ | 1920 | 13¾ | | 19.114 :: |
| 25m | L C C | 5½ | 50-53 | 56 | | 10.168 16.478 |
| 15m | L C C | 5½% | 77-82 | 53½ | | 9.568 16.081 |
| 15m | L C C | 4½ | 62-64 | 50 | | 9.000 16.000 |
| 25m | L C C | 6¾% | 85-87 | 39¾ | | 13.803 17.548 |
| 20m | L C C | 6¾ | 75-78 | 77½ | | 7.709 15.085 |
| 20m | L C C | 6¾ | 76-79 | 68¼ | | 8.785 15.809 |
| 25m | L C C | 6¾% | 88-90 | 43 | | 15.877 17.224 |
| 30m | L C C | 6¾ | 1976 | 92¾ | | 7.587 14.782 |
| 30m | G L C | 6¾ | 1977 | 85 | | 7.632 14.782 |
| 40m | G L C | 6¾% | 90-92 | 43 | | 16.497 17.947 |
| 40m | G L C | 7¼% | 1977 | 83½ | | 8.668 14.941 |
| 25m | G L C | 6¾% | 91-93 | 42 | | 16.071 16.972 |
| 12m | C of L | 6¾% | 75-78 | 76¾ | | 8.522 15.173 |
| 16m | C of L | 6¾ | 91-92 | 60 | | 11.331 16.127 |
| 17m | Ar Mt | 7¼% | 91-94 | 56½ | | 14.119 17.639 |
| 20m | Ar Mt | 7¼% | 92-93 | 61 | | 17.826 18.948 |
| 10m | Ar Mt | 7¼% | 1987 | 50½ | | 14.201 16.440 |
| 10m | Belfast | 6¾% | 77-80 | 57 | | 11.820 19.205 |
| 5m | Brighto | 6¾ | 76-79 | 71½ | | 9.089 15.747 |
| 15m | Bristol | 7¼ | 74-75 | 94½ | | 7.433 13.987 |
| 10m | Bucks | 8¼% | 1975 | 94 | | 8.510 14.258 |
| 15m | Cambs | 6¾% | 78-79 | 72 | | 8.333 15.000 |
| 10m | Croydon | 6¾% | 78-81 | 62 | | 10.569 16.916 |
| 10m | Edin | 6¾% | 77-79 | 73½ | | 8.986 15.813 |
| 20m | Glasgow | 6¾% | 82-83 | 69½ | | 13.402 18.977 |
| 10m | Gwent | 6¾% | 78-81 | 62½ | | 11.510 16.129 |
| 10m | Herts | 6¾% | 75-77 | 83 | | 8.136 14.742 |
| 15m | Liverpl | 6¾% | 73-75 | 94 | | 5.850 14.068 |
| 25m | Liverpl | 7¾ | 76-77 | 85 | | 8.822 14.726 |
| 37m | Met Water | 3 | | | | 17.212 17.910 |
| 122m | N I | 6¾% | 78-86 | 55¾ | | 10.859 16.209 |
| 7m | N I | 6¾ | 82-84 | 48 | | 14.734 15.929 |
| 3m | N I Elec | 6¾% | 81-83 | 52¾ | | 12.986 16.489 |
| 8m | Notts | 6¾% | 76-78 | 77½ | | 8.738 15.018 |
| 5m | Stfford | 6¾% | 77-79 | 69 | | 7.961 15.538 |
| 10m | Swark | 6¾% | 83-86 | 45¾ | | 14.137 17.294 |
| 12m | Surrey | 6¾ | 78-80 | 86 | | 9.285 16.312 |

| Capitalization £ | Company | Price last Friday | Ch'ge on week | Gross Div yld | Gross Div yld |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|

Investment Dollar Premium 72% (65½%).
Premium Conversion Factor 0.6812.

## FOREIGN STOCKS

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1,213.0m | Bayer | 531 | -1 | 136 | 4.4 | 17.7 |
| 81.8m | Commerzbank | 225 | -15 | 27.8 | 3.0 | 26.2 |
| 182.8m | Cp Fn Paris | 215 | | 31.4 | 4.5 | 9.8 |
| 340.7m | EBES | 237 | -2 | 172 | 4.7 | :: |
| 388.8m | Ericsson | 230 | -2½ | 52.9 | 1.5 | 17.3 |
| | Finabel | 20 | -½ | 26.7 | 2.2 | 6.5 |
| 165.0m | Granges | 425 | | 96.4 | 2.2 | 6.5 |
| | Hoechst | 335 | -6 | 14.3 | 4.3 | 21.0 |
| | Montecatini E | 55 | -½ | 13 | :: | :: |
| 18.4m | NKFO NV | 210½ | | 70.1 | 5.4 | 28.4 |
| | Rubeco S.A. | 260 | -27 | 28.5 | 5.4 | 24.8 |
| 317.5m | Rolinco Subs | 215 | -17 | 2.3 | 1.3 | 42.4 |
| 59.0m | Sola Viscosa | 140 | -20 | 4.9 | 3.5 | :: |
| | Thyssen-Huette | 400 | -4 | 18.5 | 4.3 | 14.3 |
| | Volkswagen | 220½ | | :: | :: | :: |

## DOLLAR STOCKS

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 198.6m | Brascan | 86⅝ | -⅜ | 43.9 | 6.3 | 4.2 |
| | BP Canada | 56 | | :: | :: | :: |
| 462.8m | Can Pac Ord | 995 | -5 | 22.4 | 2.2 | 13.3 |
| 168.1m | Cn Pac | 57¾ | | 12.7 | 2.2 | 23.4 |
| | Exxon Corp | 143¾ | -2 | :: | :: | :: |
| 191.2m | Fluor | 51¾ | -¼ | 8.6 | 0.8 | 20.1 |
| | Hollinger | 216½ | -½ | :: | :: | :: |
| 284.2m | Hud Bay Oil | 212½ | -½ | 21.9 | 2.3 | 24.1 |
| | Husky Oil | 118½ | -½ | 15.4 | 3.0 | :: |
| 24.7m | Int Ridge | 448 | -5 | 50.6 | 11.2 | :: |
| 1,043.5m | Int Nickel | 414 | -½ | 58.3 | 4.3 | 10.5 |
| 178.2m | Int Nat | 1250 | -5 | 29.7 | 2.3 | 16.8 |
| 182.0m | Kaiser Alum | 284 | -2 | 41.9 | 4.4 | :: |
| 165.2m | Massey-Ferg | 134½ | | 32.9 | 3.6 | 6.4 |
| | Pacific Petrol | 290 | | :: | :: | :: |
| | Pan Canadian | 368 | +8 | :: | :: | :: |
| | Steep Rock | 35 | -½ | :: | :: | :: |
| | Trans Can P | 645 | -25 | :: | :: | :: |
| 1,615.1m | US Steel | 2365 | -½ | :: | :: | :: |
| 4,376.0m | White Pass | 350 | -20 | 15.5 | 3.9 | 7.4 |
| 85.4m | Zapata Corp | 2184 | -2 | 16.7 | 1.0 | 8.4 |

## BANKS AND DISCOUNTS

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 6,343.000 | Alexs Discount | 190 | -5 | 15.2 | 11.7 | 18.4 |
| 2,408.000 | Allen H & Rose | 82 | -½ | 5.3 | 2.6 | :: |
| 3,575.000 | Allen Lane | 105 | | 13.5 | 12.8 | 8.9 |
| 19.4m | Anz & NB | 162 | | 13.6a | 8.4 | 3.9 |
| 42.2m | Bk Bapaalim | 30 | | 1.0 | 3.4 | 6.5 |
| 34.5m | Bk of Ireland | 180 | -20 | 30.0 | 11.1 | 2.0 |
| 38.4m | Bk Leumi Israel | 121 | -2 | 10.0 | 5.6 | 11.6 |
| 2,800.000 | Bk Montreal UK | 180 | | 10.0 | 5.6 | 11.6 |
| 187.3m | Bk of NSW | 350 | -15 | 17.4 | 5.0 | 7.9 |
| 461.3m | Bk of N Scotia | 424½ | -½ | 27.6 | 2.4 | 26.3 |
| 34.8m | Bk of Scotland | 198 | -2 | 12.4 | 7.0 | 8.6 |
| 1,546.4m | Bk Trst NY | 54½ | | 12.5 | 11.1 | 9.4 |
| 230.0m | Barclays Bank | 114 | -6 | 11.6 | 10.3 | 22.5 |
| 2,576.000 | Rates E Dep | 30 | | 7.5 | 27.3 | 2.0 |
| 3,235.000 | Brit Bk of Com | 15 | | 3.0 | 20.0 | 6.7 |
| 2,945.000 | Brown Shipley | 170 | -4 | 10.5 | 15.7 | 8.3 |
| 1,800.000 | Burston Grp | 16 | | 5.0 | 31.0 | 17.7 |
| 3,594.000 | Cater Ryder | 95 | -13 | 11.0 | 11.6 | :: |
| 2,791.000 | Cedar Hldgs | 32 | | 2.0 | 12.4 | 6.8 |
| 1,800.000 | Celtic Trust | 4½ | | 0.6 | 13.3 | 6.7 |
| 2,451.5m | Citicorp | 230½ | -7 | 23.6 | :: | 22.7 |
| 50.6m | Com Bk of Aust | 160 | -15 | 8.7a | 5.5 | 9.1 |
| 56.1m | Com Bk of Syd | 140 | -15 | 7.4 | 5.3 | 8.4 |
| 62.0m | CC De France | 218 | | 67.0 | 3.2 | 15.2 |
| 8,382.000 | First Nat Fin | 42 | +2 | 2.9 | 63.8 | 0.6 |
| 2,484.000 | Gerrard & Nat | 6 | | 1.9 | 9.7 | 11.2 |
| 13.0m | Gerrard & Nat | 173 | -5 | 17.0 | 9.7 | 11.2 |
| 2,809.000 | Gibbs A. | 210 | | 2.5 | 18.0 | 8.2 |
| 1,129.000 | Gillett Bros | 88 | -7 | 7.1 | 8.0 | :: |
| 9,275.000 | Guinness Peat | 95 | -1 | 10.6 | 16.1 | 2.3 |
| 2,800.000 | Hambros £10 | 57 | +1 | 109 | 15.5 | :: |
| 10.2m | Do Ord | 60 | -10 | 10.9 | 18.1 | 2.3 |
| 15.7m | Hill Samuel | 77 | -4 | 4.8 | 18.1 | 2.8 |
| 316.5m | Hong K & Shang | 114 | -6 | 5.2a | 4.6 | 17.8 |
| 2,007.000 | Israel Brit | 220 | | 15.0 | 6.8 | 4.5 |
| 2,929.000 | Israel Toyabes | 43 | -5 | 8.2 | 12.1 | :: |
| 17.9m | Kayser Ullmann | 85 | -5 | 7.2 | 20.7 | 1.8 |
| 2,400.000 | King & Shaxson | 320 | -4 | 4.3 | 14.3 | 8.8 |
| 17.6m | Kleinwort Ben | 334 | -4 | 4.3 | 12.7 | 9.0 |
| 124.5m | Lloyds Bank | 96 | -4 | 9.7 | 10.1 | 21.1 |
| 14.3m | Mercury Secs | 34 | -2 | 3.9 | 11.4 | 2.6 |
| 118.6m | Midland | 120 | -4 | 14.9 | 12.4 | 2.2 |
| 4,777.000 | Minster Assets | 14 | -2 | 3.9 | 27.9 | 3.5 |
| 15.3m | Nat & Grind | 98 | | 4.9 | 13.7 | 5.6 |
| 168.6m | Nat of Aust | 168 | -15 | 7.7 | 4.1 | 9.5 |
| 56.1m | Nat Com Bk Grp | 98 | -2 | 3.0 | 12.0 | 2.5 |
| 172.4m | Nat Wminster | 94 | -2 | 11.6 | 12.3 | 1.8 |
| 9,875.000 | Ottoman | 218½ | -½ | 14.0 | 7.1 | 11.9 |
| 4,864.000 | Rea Bros | 53 | | 50.6 | 3.0 | 21.1 |
| 868.6m | Royal of Can | 217½ | -2 | 11.6 | 10.3 | 3.8 |
| 3,979.000 | Schroders | 132 | -10 | 19.7 | 27.6 | 10.6 |
| 1,700.000 | Secombe Mar | 170 | -10 | 19.7 | 27.6 | 10.6 |
| 22.2m | Slater Walker | 92 | -4 | 7.7 | 34.0 | 2.0 |
| 2,376.000 | Smith St Aubyn | 93 | | 3.9 | 7.7 | :: |
| 118.3m | Stand'd & Chart | 197 | -6 | 19.3 | 9.8 | 4.7 |
| 11.2m | Yorks Discount | 150 | -20 | 7.5 | 5.0 | :: |
| 3,388.000 | Wintrust | 51 | -5 | 3.9 | 7.7 | 4.3 |

## BREWERIES AND DISTILLERIES

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 146.5m | Allied | 91 | -2½ | 4.2 | 13.5 | 4.7 |
| 115.7m | Bass Charrgton | 42 | -6 | 5.8 | 13.1 | 4.7 |
| 7,875.000 | Bell A. | 75 | | 7.6 | 10.1 | 4.7 |
| 3,172.000 | Boddingtons | 36 | -1 | 3.9 | 10.8 | 5.6 |
| 4,227.000 | Brown M. | 98 | -6 | 3.9 | 13.1 | 4.8 |
| 1,065.000 | Burtonwood | 35 | -6 | 3.4 | 13.8 | 3.2 |
| 4,391.000 | Cameron J.W. | 40 | -7 | 4.4 | 11.1 | 4.5 |
| 3,961.000 | C of Edn Dfd | 28 | -2 | 2.8 | 14.2 | 9.6 |
| 2,207.000 | Dewhirst | 68 | -6 | 6.7 | 11.7 | 6.2 |
| 238.0m | Distillers | 160 | -10 | 7.6 | 10.6 | 5.7 |
| 9,275.000 | Greenall | 22 | -3 | 2.5 | 12.9 | 4.8 |
| 6,886.000 | Greene King | 89½ | +½ | 8.0 | 7.5 | 6.9 |
| 48.7m | Gulnness | 88 | -2 | 8.0 | 13.8 | 4.5 |
| 2,000.000 | Hardys & H'sons | 80 | -2 | 8.3 | 12.5 | 5.4 |
| 5,126.000 | Highland | 141 | -7 | 11.7 | 10.1 | 6.7 |
| 2,605.000 | Invergordon | 18 | +4 | 2.5 | 14.1 | 4.4 |
| 3,039.000 | Irish Distillers | 25 | | 3.9 | 9.3 | 4.3 |
| 4,946.000 | Long John Int | 83 | -2 | 6.8 | 12.2 | 4.1 |
| 4,604.000 | Marston | 47 | -3 | 3.0 | 10.9 | 4.2 |
| 1,100.000 | Morland & Co | 110 | +10 | 14.2 | 19.5 | 4.5 |
| 48.9m | Scot & Newcastle | 29½ | -½ | 3.6 | 15.9 | 4.7 |
| 771.7m | Seagram | 423 | -1 | 24.1 | 1.5 | 25.0 |
| 133.6m | SA Breweries | 75 | +1 | 5.2 | 6.9 | 7.8 |
| 2,402.000 | Teacher | 90 | +10 | 12.3 | 13.6 | 4.9 |
| 2,176.000 | Tollemache | 69 | | 8.0 | 11.7 | 5.8 |
| 1,725.000 | Tomatin | 40 | -2 | 4.1 | 10.2 | 5.2 |
| 6,972.000 | Vaux | 163 | -5 | 17.8 | 17.2 | 4.3 |
| 58.4m | Whitbread 'A' | 32 | | 4.1 | 12.9 | 5.4 |
| 2,808.000 | Do B | 29½ | -½ | 4.1 | 12.7 | 5.3 |
| 9,883.000 | Whitbread Inv | 67 | -2 | 8.5 | 12.7 | 5.8 |
| 2,849.000 | Wolverhampton | 34 | -1 | 6.0 | 21.2 | 4.5 |

| Capitalization £ | Company | Price last Friday | Ch'ge on week | Gross Div yld | Gross Div yld | P/E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|

## COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL

### A—E

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2,646,000 | AAH | 83 | | 11.6 | 21.8 | 2.7 |
| 725,000 | AB Electronic | 22 | -1 | 6.1 | 27.9 | 2.5 |
| 780,000 | AC Cars | 38 | | 2.7 | 4.2 | 8.8 |
| 7,443,000 | AD Intl | 48 | | 9.3 | 6.9 | 4.9 |
| 762,000 | AGB Research | 16 | | 2.0 | 18.8 | 2.5 |
| 11.4m | APV Hldgs | 98 | -10 | 13.0 | 13.3 | 4.9 |
| 4,011,000 | AVP Ind | 21 | | 3.2 | 15.9 | 2.3 |
| 2,524,000 | Aaronson Bros | 13 | | 2.1 | 15.0 | 1.8 |
| 328,000 | Abbey Panels | 15 | | 4.0 | 25.0 | 1.7 |
| 792,000 | Acrow | 45 | | 5.3 | 11.7 | 7.1 |
| 6,593,000 | Do A | 25 | | 3.5 | 13.9 | 5.0 |
| 1,326,000 | Adams Food | 16 | | 1.3 | 8.4 | 8.7 |
| 1,346,000 | Addis Ind | 7 | | 1.7 | 15.4 | 2.6 |
| 3,939,000 | Adwest Group | 87 | -2 | 8.8 | 15.2 | 3.1 |
| 141,000 | Aerofit & Gen. | 32 | | 2.5 | 18.8 | 5.4 |
| 1,479,000 | Airfix Ind | 72 | | 4.0 | 8.6 | 5.4 |
| 3,344,000 | Do NV | 28½ | | 4.0 | 14.1 | 3.5 |
| 23.2m | Albright & W | 35½ | | 5.3 | 14.8 | 4.8 |
| 4,440,000 | Alcan 10½% | 55½ | | 1030 | 18.9 | :: |
| 6,846,000 | Do 9% Cnv | 57 | | 900 | 15.8 | :: |
| 2,417,000 | Allen E. | 28 | | 1.8 | 12.5 | 4.7 |
| 317,000 | Allen W. G. | 17 | | 2.5 | 20.6 | 4.4 |
| 4,173,000 | Alliance Alders | 11 | | 1.6 | 2.5 | 4.6 |
| 3,258,000 | Allied Colloids | 36 | -12 | 2.1 | 6.0 | 4.4 |
| 282,000 | Allied Plant | 15 | | 1.2 | 9.2 | 3.0 |
| 5,468,000 | Allied Polymer | 81 | | 8.8 | 18.9 | 4.0 |
| 900,000 | Alpine Hldgs | 9 | -1 | 1.0 | 15.4 | 2.5 |
| 7,315,000 | Amal Metal | 133 | | 16.0 | 11.0 | 3.6 |
| 1,543,000 | Amal Power | 15 | | 4.1 | 37.5 | 1.4 |
| 724,000 | Amber Day | 18 | | 2.6 | 19.2 | 2.6 |
| 283,000 | Archer Chem | 28 | | 2.5 | 11.5 | 3.6 |
| 5,394,000 | Anderson Strath | 30 | -15 | 12.1 | 13.5 | 4.7 |
| 191,000 | Anglian Food | 8 | | 0.5 | 10.4 | 18.1 |
| 112.5m | Anglo Amer Ind | 480 | | 32.4 | 7.1 | 8.2 |
| 621,000 | Ang Swiss Hldgs | 24 | | 4.4 | 18.5 | 2.7 |
| 18.1m | Anglo-Thai Corp | 21 | | 1.8 | 8.5 | 4.5 |
| 361,000 | Anglovent | 24 | | 2.3 | 9.6 | 4.0 |
| 1,144,000 | Apierarat | 11 | | 1.5 | 14.0 | 2.5 |
| 1,244,000 | Aquascutum 'A' | 11 | | 1.5 | 14.0 | 2.5 |
| 1,015,000 | Arlington Mtr | 32 | | 3.5 | 27.4 | 2.8 |
| 4,572,000 | Armitage Shanks | 30 | | 9.2 | 30.6 | 3.7 |
| 3,450,000 | Arnest Equip | 16½ | | 2.3 | 13.9 | 2.9 |
| 322,000 | Ash Spinning | 44 | | 5.4 | 12.3 | 3.6 |
| 88,000 | Asprey 6½% Pf | 34 | -15 | 6.3 | 18.4 | :: |
| 4,855,000 | Ass Biscuit | 72 | | 9.3 | 12.9 | 5.3 |
| 1,450,000 | Do A | 72 | | 9.3 | 12.9 | 5.3 |
| 199,000 | Ass Brit Eng | 22½ | | | | 7.4 |
| 73.1m | Ass Brit Food | 220 | | 9.0 | 11.5 | 5.7 |
| 12.5m | Ass Engineers | 23 | | 5.0 | 21.8 | 3.7 |
| 4,846,000 | Ass Fisheries | 28 | | 5.5 | 19.8 | 2.1 |
| 1,772,000 | Ass Food | 49 | | 5.8 | 11.4 | 4.8 |
| 2,327,000 | Ass Leisure | 18 | | 4.5 | 31.6 | 2.7 |
| 11.1m | Ass News | 36 | | 4.2 | 10.5 | 3.9 |
| 466,000 | Ass Paper | 18 | | 2.5 | 13.9 | 2.9 |
| 51.2m | Ass Portl Cement | 84 | | 10.4 | 12.3 | 3.1 |
| 11.1m | Ass Tel 'A' | 27 | | 2.7 | 9.9 | 4.8 |
| 466,000 | Ass Tooling | 37 | | 2.7 | 9.9 | 4.8 |
| 564,000 | Astbury & Milley | 14 | | 1.3 | 9.7 | 4.1 |
| 2,258,000 | Atlas Stone | 38 | | 5.8 | 21.1 | 2.8 |
| 794,000 | Attwood Garage | 14 | | 2.2 | 15.4 | 2.5 |
| 2,221,000 | Audiotronic | 42 | | 6.5 | 33.9 | 2.5 |
| 2,750,000 | Ault & Wiberg | 14 | | 2.9 | 20.6 | 2.2 |
| 1,224,000 | Aurum Hldgs | 7 | | 1.3 | 17.9 | 2.2 |
| 349,000 | Austin E. | 33 | | 4.0 | 12.1 | 3.3 |
| 5,062,000 | Automotive Pd | 15½ | | 2.1 | 15.2 | 1.8 |
| 18.3m | Averys | 40½ | | 6.5 | 14.9 | 4.1 |
| 2,119,000 | Avon Rubber | 47 | | 12.6 | 27.2 | 2.5 |
| 3,725,000 | Avons | 117 | | 14.0 | 11.9 | 3.7 |
| 14.7m | BPB Ind | 82 | | 8.0 | 14.7 | 2.5 |
| 1,754,000 | BSG Int | 22 | | | | 1.7 |
| 17.0m | BSR Ltd | 82 | | 9.7 | 11.8 | 3.7 |
| 11.4m | BTR Ind | 36 | | 4.6 | 12.8 | 3.5 |
| 2,679,000 | Babcock & W | 31 | | 2.7b | 8.6 | 3.7 |
| 1,483,000 | Bacal Const | 23 | | | | 3.6 |
| 760,000 | Baggeridge Brk | 19 | | 2.4 | 12.4 | 3.5 |
| 2,654,000 | Bailey C.H. Ord | 25 | | 3.5 | 14.0 | 3.4 |
| 2,906,000 | Do A | 24 | | 3.5 | 13.7 | 3.4 |
| 1,647,000 | Baker Perkins | 16 | | 4.7 | 29.5 | 1.6 |
| 1,686,000 | Bamberger | 19 | | 3.3 | 17.6 | 1.6 |
| 2,350,000 | Barker & Dob | 72 | | | | 2.6 |
| 177.5m | Barlow Rand | 150 | | 12.4 | 8.3 | 3.6 |
| 110,000 | Barr & Wallace | 11 | | 4.2 | 38.1 | 1.4 |
| 322,000 | Do A | 11 | | 4.2 | 38.1 | 1.4 |
| 4,097,000 | Barratt Devs | 90 | | 8.9 | 19.6 | 1.3 |
| 2,500,000 | Barrow Hepbn | 25 | | 4.0 | 30.8 | 2.1 |
| 3,420,000 | Bassett Geo Sons | 16 | | 4.0 | 25.0 | 2.5 |
| 2,767,000 | Bassett G. | 57 | | 3.7 | 24.9 | 2.7 |
| 2,992,000 | Bath & P'land | 18 | | 3.5 | 19.2 | 2.5 |
| 973,000 | Baxter Fell | 37 | -10 | 3.7 | 10.0 | 3.7 |
| 1,034,000 | Beales | 77 | | 5.8 | 15.9 | 2.6 |
| 1,274,000 | Bealson Clark | 30 | | 5.8 | 19.9 | 2.6 |
| 357,000 | Beauford Grp | 10 | | 3.5 | 34.8 | 1.9 |
| 816,000 | Beaverbrook | 80 | | 0.5 | 1.0 | :: |
| 2,815,000 | Do A | 14 | | 0.5 | 3.5 | :: |
| 767.4m | Beecham Grp | 212 | | 23.9 | 6.5 | 4.5 |
| 4,366,000 | Bejam Grp | 44 | | 4.5 | 10.2 | 8.2 |
| 1,342,000 | Bemrose Corp | 20 | | 3.2 | 22.9 | 1.7 |
| 678,000 | Benn Bros | 10 | | 2.4 | 24.0 | 2.8 |
| 1,275,000 | Bensons Ind | 30 | | 2.5 | 11.7 | 4.0 |
| 7,610,000 | Berisf'ds S. & W. | 72 | | 7.4 | 12.5 | 4.6 |
| 321,000 | Berisfords | 22 | | 7.5 | 23.3 | 3.6 |
| 941,000 | Berwick Timpo | 28 | | 2.1 | 11.9 | 2.1 |
| 6,217,000 | Bestobell | 86 | | 8.7 | 13.8 | 3.6 |
| 2,786,000 | Bibby J. | 34 | | 8.7 | 19.7 | 3.0 |
| 285,000 | Biliam J. | 19 | | 3.5 | 15.9 | 3.9 |
| 12.5m | Birmid Qualcast | 79 | | 5.1 | 20.7 | 3.5 |
| 490,000 | Birm'ham Mint | 22 | | | | 2.3 |
| 4,000,000 | Birm Pmt 'A' | 22 | | | | 2.3 |
| 1,695,000 | Bishops Stores | 38 | | 2.6 | 2.7 | 11.9 |
| 1,315,000 | Do A NV | 38 | | 2.6 | 6.9 | 4.6 |
| 3,210,000 | Black & Edgtn | 9 | | 7.8 | 11.7 | 6.9 |
| 1,000,000 | Blackman & C | 68 | | 4.6 | 11.7 | 3.4 |
| 6,499,000 | Blackwd Hodgs | 33½ | | 4.6 | 13.8 | 2.7 |
| 980,000 | Blackwood Mt | 12 | | 2.6 | 21.8 | 3.4 |
| 2,582,000 | Blagden & N | 28 | | 3.1 | 12.7 | 4.1 |
| 691,000 | Blumenf Bros | 18 | | 3.1 | 11.8 | 4.5 |
| 1,756,000 | Blundell Perm | 28 | | 3.1 | 11.8 | 4.5 |
| 1,447,000 | Boardman E. O. | 9 | | 0.9 | 14.5 | 2.5 |
| 1,574,000 | Bodycote | 30 | | 2.5 | 11.2 | 4.0 |
| 691,000 | Bolton Textile | 8 | | 1.8 | 22.5 | 2.3 |
| 338,000 | Bonas Webb | 20 | | | | 3.6 |
| 15.6m | Booker McCon | 57 | | 7.0 | 13.8 | 4.1 |
| 1,491,000 | Bovis Hldgs | 37 | | 4.6 | 12.4 | 3.6 |
| 162.6m | Boots | 220 | | 9.3 | 13.5 | 2.6 |
| 1,282,000 | Boulton W. | 7 | | | | 2.9 |
| 2,511,000 | Bowater Corp | 125 | | 8.0 | 6.4 | 5.7 |
| 6,800,000 | Bowthorpe Hldgs | 17 | | 1.5 | 10.3 | 3.5 |
| 1,016,000 | Braby Leslie | 30 | | 3.9 | 17.9 | 1.5 |
| 247,000 | Brady G. | 80 | | 7.5 | 18.5 | 2.5 |
| 881,000 | Do A | 80 | | 7.5 | 18.5 | 2.5 |
| 720,000 | Braid Grp | 22 | | 1.5 | 12.7 | 2.7 |
| 378,000 | Braithwaite | 28 | | 8.5 | 31.9 | 2.5 |
| 8,300,000 | Brassey | 22 | | 4.6 | 7.9 | 3.1 |
| 1,214,000 | Brenner | 18 | | 2.5 | 20.9 | 2.7 |
| 920,000 | Brent Chem Int | 12 | | 1.5 | 6.4 | 3.5 |
| 1,796,000 | Brickhouse Dud | 12 | | 2.5 | 20.9 | 2.4 |
| | Bridon | 17 | | 5.5 | 11.5 | 3.7 |
| 1,870,000 | Brit Enkalyp | 44 | | 3.3 | 7.5 | 10.3 |
| 1,686,000 | Bright J. Grp | 16 | | 3.0 | 18.7 | 4.3 |
| 602,000 | Bristol Plast | 4½ | | 0.9 | 28.7 | 1.9 |
| 288.6m | Brit Am Tob | 232 | | 12.3 | 10.1 | 3.7 |
| 1,252,000 | Brit Car Auct | 22 | | 3.5 | 31.8 | 2.7 |

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# Price code change to cover inflation accounting under government consideration

Tim Congdon

hanges in the stage four e code to allow companies incorporate inflation unting procedures in their ding policies are believed to under consideration by the ernment.

he consultative process industry, which began the publication of the ment on a *Review of the e Code* on November 12, now been completed, and amended stage four price is expected to become ative this week.

is believed that the main ges from the proposed in the consultative docu- *will enable companies to* ge depreciation at replace- cost rather than historic if they wish to do so.

gy will also have the n to base pricing deci- on the cost of the latest materials purchased (the system), rather than on ost of raw materials that been held for the longest d (the FIFO system).

Price Commission has now been opposed to ciation at replacement The commission appealed st a High Court decision ovember 11 that, under tage three code, Asso- Portland Cement Manu- ers could charge depreci- on this basis. Its appeal owever, been rejected.

the meaning of para- 28 (d), the part of the code whose interpretation was in dispute, appeared to be clarified in the stage four consultative document.

Depreciation was to be an allowable cost "based on the historic cost of the assets" unless a revaluation occurred on or before September 30, 1972.

However, the Confederation of British Industry is thought to have argued in its representations to Mrs Shirley Williams, the Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection, that companies should be free to choose the basis they preferred. The confederation also called for more flexible provisions in paragraphs 36 and 68.

Paragraph 36 relates to the stock valuation problem. In the stage four consultative document, it says that, when companies are calculating stock values, they "should adhere to the practice they have followed consistently for the treatment of such costs for pricing purposes".

The CBI, on the other hand, believes that companies should be able to adopt a different practice if this is more in accordance with present circumstances.

Using the FIFO system while the price of raw materials is rising causes difficulties because it means that companies cannot quickly recoup the expenditure needed to keep stocks at reasonable levels.

The Government may have become more sympathetic to the CBI's position because a move to the LIFO system, followed by a fall in raw material prices, would actually accelerate the fall in product prices that would sooner or later have to follow. Industry would have been caught out by both the rise and the fall in commodity prices.

Paragraph 68 is a safeguard clause which should permit companies to achieve a minimum return on capital of 10 per cent. If the rate falls beneath this, 10 per cent serves as the reference level.

If inflation accounting were more widely adopted, companies could revalue upwards their net assets which would depress the rate of return. But the proposed paragraph 68 says that the value of the assets should be determined by historic costs.

Hence, the CBI is believed to have said that companies should be free to revalue according to inflation accounting principles.

A strong criticism of the failure of British industry to adopt inflation accounting principles sooner was made in last week's *Bank of England Quarterly Bulletin*.

The bank attributed much of the recent decline in profitability to price controls and called for industry to pay more regard to its real rather than nominal rate of return.



Mr Harry Hyams: still at the helm of Oldham Estates.

# Mr Hyams sells control of Oldham Estates

By Peter Wainwright

Mr Harry Hyams, the property millionaire has ceded control of Oldham Estates, which owns Centre Point office block in central London, to the Co-operative Insurance Society.

The Society now has 50 per cent of the property company and one extra share which allows it to treat Oldham as a subordinate company rather than a connected company under the 1974 Insurance Companies Act.

A connected company is one where the shareholding is between 30 per cent and 50 per cent. Anything above is a subordinate concern.

The Act prevents an insurance company with more than 5 per cent of its long-term funds in a connected company from pumping in more money through shares and loans. So the CIS is now free to put up more loan money to Oldham.

The move also makes Oldham a better investment from the CIS viewpoint. The property group already has nearly £38m lent by the CIS through long-term mortgages at 6¼ per cent.

The society bought its controlling interest after two groups of transactions. The first was on December 13 when it bought 4 per cent of Oldham for 50p a share and when CIS used an option to buy the shares originally granted to it by Mr Harry Hyams.

The other two deals were done last May and were the key to CIS taking control. These arose out of arrangements ratified on July 26, 1972 between the CIS, George Wimpey and Mr Harry Hyams.

In that deal Wimpey sold about three quarters of its 40¼ per cent Oldham holding jointly to Mr Hyams and the CIS. Wimpey sold 14,400,000 shares at 225p a share, then agreed to keep 10 per cent of the equity for three years.

Thus the CIS has just over half of Oldham's equity, Mr Hyams about 32¾ per cent; George Wimpey just over 10 per cent; leaving 7¼ per cent in the hands of the public.

Oldham's shares were suspended in 1971. At that time they were dealt in unofficially at about 45p.

Recently a line of about one million shares changed hands unofficially at about 30p a time. This price, the 50p paid by CIS for 4 per cent of the equity, and the undisclosed price paid in the other two deals, are now figuring in discussions between CIS and the City Takeover Panel.

The CIS wants the chance of buying the 7¼ per cent held by the public and it is discussing with the panel the price which should be offered. No early announcement is likely about this, but the subject is bound to come up at the annual meeting of Oldham on December 31.

Another subject likely to be ventilated is the steep fall in the Hyams shareholding and the corresponding rise in that of CIS, and the failure so far to publish the terms of the May agreement giving CIS control. The accounts showed Mr Hyams with just over 65 per cent of the shares.

It is stressed that the close, friendly links between Mr Hyams and the CIS continue and no changes are being made in the policy of the company. Mr Hyams remains chairman and managing director. The CIS is being advised by N. M. Rothschild.

# World finance ministers expected to back Healey plan for oil fund

By Melvyn Westlake

It now seems almost certain that the proposal by Mr Healey, the Chancellor, for an International Monetary Fund borrowing facility to help developed nations with oil-payments problems will be endorsed in principle at the first meeting of the Interim Committee of finance ministers in January.

The Interim Committee, which is chaired by Mr John Turner, the Canadian Minister of Finance, is the elevated successor to the Group of 20. It was set up at the September annual meeting of the IMF in Washington, and is interposed between the Fund's board of governors and its executive committee.

Since the Washington meeting when Mr Healey propounded his ambitious scheme for a new borrowing facility amounting ultimately, perhaps, to $30,000m (about £13,000m) it has been under study at IMF staff level. The staff recommendations will be presented to the Interim Committee for consideration. Answering questions in the House of Commons on Friday, Mr Healey appeared confident that the Committee would give his scheme its blessing.

Government officials in Saudi Arabia, which would probably be one of the main contributors to the facility, are believed to have told Mr Healey during his trip there last week that they accepted his scheme in principle.

Several European nations are believed to favour setting up the new facility, although the Americans are thought to be a little less enthusiastic.

This is because they are less inclined to such direct arrangements with the oil producers, preferring that the funds so desperately needed by many of the oil consuming nations should be raised through the market.

Dr Kissinger, the American Secretary of State, has proposed another scheme for recycling surplus oil revenues, which would operate under the auspices of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development. There has been resistance to this scheme, particularly by the oil-producing nations, who view it as a political device.

The IMF is seen as a more neutral agency. The Healey and Kissinger schemes are not viewed as mutually exclusive, however, and both could ultimately materialize. But, if they are to coexist, each will probably need to be less ambitious than envisaged.

If the interim committee endorses Mr Healey's proposal in January, Mr Johannes Witteveen, the IMF managing director, will probably be instructed to solicit the cash from the oil-exporting nations for relending to the industrialized countries.

One problem is ensuring that any funds Mr Witteveen raises should not reduce the flow of cash into his other "oil facility", which has already been set up to help developing countries overcome their oil payments problems.

The funds utilized under this facility are made on concessionary terms and there is a danger the more attractive terms that the developed nations could afford to pay would result in competition for the same money.

Mr Healey apparently envisaged, when he first presented his proposal that if a borrowing country defaulted on a loan, other members would pay up on the basis of their quotas with the IMF.

# Nord Line decides on voluntary liquidation

From Geoffrey Dodd

Copenhagen, Dec 15

Faced with debts of about £7.5m to the Vickers group and several banks, the Danish cruise company, Nord Line, decided at a meeting of the partners held in Bredsten, Jutland, on Saturday, to go into voluntary liquidation.

Nord Line was formed several years ago to build and operate the cruise liner Copenhagen. It is a private partnership, a form which allows participants to make use of unusually favourable Danish tax concessions for ship investments.

The Copenhagen was handed over in May this year, but by then the international cruise market had become so difficult that there appeared to be no prospect of operating the ship profitably. As the liquidator, Mr C. Tvede-Moëller, explained, there was little prospect of selling the ship without a considerable loss.

During the five-and-a-half hour meeting, several proposals were made to reconstruct the partnership into a new company to arrange for sale of the liner.

The 844 partners agreed to enter into a voluntary liquidation when they were told the alternative was a compulsory sale with probable overall loss to the partners of about £5m.

At least on paper Nord Line was still solvent if its partners met their due payments in full, the liquidator said. So far some 50 had not paid in, and legal proceedings had been started against several of them. At the end of the meeting it was agreed that the partners were to make a new payment of £460 per £9,060 share.

Statements to the meeting indicated that the Soviet Union was the only potential buyer on the market, and some hope was expressed that it would be possible to sell the ship and restrict the overall losses to about £2.5m to £3m, or half the loss likely from a compulsory sale.

This prospect and the suggestions for reconstruction were to be given further examination.

# Triumph strikers will hear peace formula after weekend of talks

R. W. Shakespeare

agement, unions and shop representatives from Leyland's strike-bound h car plants met almost ously throughout the d in attempts to resolve eks of labour disputes have cost production otalling more than £20m. is now a hope that shop s may be able to approve formula to be put to a of the 1,000 strikers at h's Coventry plant later eek. This could lead to rn to work before the shut down again for the as holiday.

stoppage was sparked by s for lay-off pay to pro- workers for time lost a strike by white-collar room staff in Coventry. nade idle 11,000 workers Midlands and on Mersey-

weeks of disruption in ver Triumph division, already had a stockpile 0 unsold cars on its worth nearly £10m at m values, is embarrass- British Leyland when it is trying so hard to recreate confidence in its ability to survive the worldwide crisis on the motor industry.

In the Midlands the management has had to defend one of its important agreements with the car unions at the worst possible time. These specifically rule out lay off pay, normally 80 per cent of average earnings, to men made idle by disputes within their own plants.

The Coventry assembly workers have argued that this was a dispute among white-collar workers in which the production men were not directly involved and over which they had no control.

The management is aware that if it makes a concession at any plant on this point there will be repercussions throughout British Leyland's operations.

This week may bring further evidence of the extent of the recession in the industry. In British Leyland cutbacks in finished vehicle production, whether deliberate or as a result of disputes, have caused a huge overstocking of components from internal and external sources.

One of the immediate effects is that the corporation's own engines plants at Coventry and Longbridge, Birmingham, have been forced to cut output and put workers on a four-day week.

Production cuts and the consequential drop in demand for raw materials and components are rapidly working their way through the pipeline of about 2,000 companies supplying motor industry needs.

Some redundancies have already been announced but many companies are thought to be holding back on announcements of cuts in their labour forces until after the Christmas and New Year period.

Today the Aston Martin board meets to consider the Government's offer of a state loan of £600,000 over the next 10 years, conditional on the state taking a large stake in the company, to help Aston out of its financial difficulties.

**Spanish sit-in:** Workers staged a five-hour sit-in at one of British Leyland's two Spanish factories this weekend and warned the government that if it did not soon authorize General Motors offer to buy British Leyland's Spanish interests for £27.5m, there could be trouble.

The 60 protestors call for a decision to be made "with maximum urgency" They have said they reject the proposed sale at a lower price to a Spanish consortium.

# Saudis aim to give own tankers preference

By Peter Hill

Saudi Arabia is planning to give preference to the export of the country's oil production in tankers owned by Saudi companies.

This move is in line with the general philosophy of many developing countries that a substantial amount of their foreign trade should be carried in their own ships.

Over the past few weeks the Saudi authorities have given approval to the establishment of two private shipping companies.

One, the Saudi Maritime Co (Samarco) involves a partnership with Mobil and the New York-based Fairfield Maxwell, which together will hold 45 per cent of the equity.

The other is Saudi Arabian Shipping Co, in which the Japanese Mitsui company has a 40 per cent interest with the balance being held by Prince Abdullah al-Feisal, a son of King Feisal.

The activity in the shipping area follows the recent talks between the Saudi government and the Aramco consortium for the government to bring Aramco under 100 per cent Government control.

Oil industry circles suggested at the weekend that Samarco was expected shortly to inform shippers of Aramco crude that it has tankers available for shipments under the preference rule.

The company is understood to be arranging for early delivery of three large oil tankers and has plans to acquire a sizable addition to the fleet next year.

Saudi Arabian Shipping is scheduled to take delivery of its first large tankers early in 1976. The first will be a 270,000-ton dwt vessel and the other of 140,000 tons dwt.

**Oil transport talks:** Arab oil transport companies began a conference in Kuwait on Saturday aimed at setting the stage for eventual Arab control of world oil shipping and marketing operations. The meeting was sponsored by the Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries.

# OPEC's move offers hope of price stability

By Roger Vielvoye

The decision of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries to combine its single-price system for crude with a nine-month freeze on oil prices from January 1 gives the consuming countries the best prospect of oil cost stability since the outbreak of the Arab-Israeli war last October.

On the other hand, single pricing will squeeze the profit margins of the major oil companies, although it will make life easier for independent oil buyers. It also removes uncertainty over quarterly increases in prices which has dogged energy cost planners for more than a year.

Nevertheless the major oil companies will undoubtedly argue that the 4 per cent increase in costs—about 38 cents a barrel—is too much to pay for price stability.

Under the single pricing system the major companies will receive a discount of 54 cents a barrel on the $10.46 market price for the 40 per cent of oil they still have the right to buy from OPEC concessions. When the discounted price is averaged out with the market price and production costs of 12 cents are included, the price per barrel is $10.24.

Since October 1, the average price paid in OPEC countries was $9.86 a barrel. But in November Saudi Arabia, Qatar and Abu Dhabi introduced their own version of a single-price system raising the companies' average costs by 40 cents, and trimming their margins on third-party and intra-company trading by 9 cents to 22 cents a barrel.

In effect, OPEC's single pricing based on a plan submitted by the Shah of Iran has achieved the same object—margins are restricted to 22 cents a barrel. And, as OPEC sources point out, at these prices the state companies will find it easier to sell oil on the open market. This in turn gives them a greater control over the activities of the major producing companies. In the event of an attempt to pass on these increased costs, the market price could be reduced.

The new system gives independents without concessions in the OPEC countries a new facility. Previously they bought their supplies direct from state oil companies at $10.84 a barrel (93 per cent of the old posted price). Now they can obtain supplies at 38 cents a barrel cheaper.

But for the consumers in the industrialized nations this is of little immediate consequence, since the major oil companies still control a large slice of the markets.

Oil circles are now waiting to see whether the major companies can continue to command a discount when the inevitable 100 per cent takeover of concessions arrives. Saudi Arabia is leading the way and is expected to conclude an agreement with the Arabian American Oil Co shortly Qatar and Abu Dhabi, followed by Kuwait, are expected to introduce similar measures later.

In the event of a 100 per cent takeover of Gulf Oil and British Petroleum's joint 40 per cent interest in the Kuwait Oil Co, Gulf's long-term supply contract with the Royal Dutch/Shell group will become inoperative.

# Kuwait investing 'considerably' in W Germany

Bonn, Dec 15.—Kuwait has secretly acquired considerable share packages in West German industry in cooperation with West Germany's largest commercial banks, Mr Abu Saud, Kuwaiti financial director said in an interview published today.

The Hamburg news magazine *Der Spiegel* quoted him as saying that Kuwait's investments included leading chemical and machine building companies and banks.

"We now possess very good share holdings in Germany

"We cooperate with the Deutsche Bank, the Dresdner Bank and the Commerzbank", he said, naming West Germany's three largest commercial banks.

# US production down 2.3 pc

Washington, Dec 15.—Industrial production declined 2.3 per cent in November, its biggest drop in more than four years, following a 0.6 per cent fall in October, the Federal Reserve Board said.

The decline brought the index (1967=100) to 122.0, 4.3 per cent below a year ago.

# Shellstar's ammonia plant plea

Outline planning permission for a new ammonia plant for Shellstar at Ince Marshes has been made to Cheshire County Council. A 1,000-ton a day plant is being considered but detailed plans will not be submitted until outline permission has been received.

According to *European Chemical News* this may not be for three to six months since the 25-acre site is farmland and not designated for chemical industry development, although it adjoins Shellstar's existing fertilizer complex.

Shellstar is run by the Dutch company UKF in which the Royal Dutch/Shell group has a 25 per cent interest.

## Farm cooperatives 'not starved of funds'

A call for more efficient marketing by more than 500 registered agricultural cooperatives in the United Kingdom is made in a report* published today by the Government's Central Council for Agricultural and Horticultural Cooperation.

It concludes that there is little evidence to support the claim that cooperatives are starved of finance for expansion. It says there are many ways in which cooperatives could improve their growth potential without state aid.

* *Investment in Agricultural Cooperatives, Central Council, Hancock House, Vincent Square, London, SW1* (£2).

## Banker found dead

A body found in a river at Northampton was identified yesterday as that of Mr John Pryor, of York Terrace, Regent's Park, north London, vice-chairman of the Western American Merchant Bank. He was reported missing on November 27, the day after entering a Northampton psychiatric hospital with acute depression.

# N Sea tax rate quandary

By Our Energy Correspondent

Oil company representatives have told the Government that renegotiation of North Sea licences to provide the state with a 51 per cent stake in 12 commercial oilfields is largely an academic exercise until the rate of petroleum revenue tax has been fixed.

Until this is established—probably early in the New Year—the companies do not know the value of the assets about which they are negotiating. All the big companies have teams assessing the outcome for their own fields of a rate fixed at between 45 per cent and 65 per cent.

While the Government has tried to keep participation and taxation of North Sea oil as separate issues, the companies have forcefully told Mr Harold Lever, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster and leader of the three-man government team on renegotiation, that the two issues are inextricably linked.

It is thought that Mr Lever has accepted their company arguments, and this has influenced the decision to fix the rate of the tax early in the New Year

# Japan's high growth policy is finished, Mr Miki says

Tokyo, Dec 15.—Mr Takeo Miki, Japan's new Prime Minister, yesterday announced an end to the high growth policy of the last 14 years that has transformed Japan into the world's third economic power.

He said the rising price of oil and other imports had spelled the finish to the idea that everything could be purchased cheaply if dollars were used—the pillar that had supported Japan's high growth.

Mr Miki, making his first policy speech to the Diet (Parliament) since succeeding Mr Kakuei Tanaka last Monday, said inflation and recession were affecting Japan more seriously than other industrialized nations.

Higher prices for fuel, food and material had pushed up commodity prices. As a result, he wanted the nation to conserve resources and was announcing a switch to stable rather than high economic growth, and stressing the necessity of reducing imports and cutting government spending.

Mr Miki, who visited the Middle East as a government envoy last year after the oil crisis began, said Japan would stress conservation of oil resources but could not cut oil imports.

He came out against putting pressure on producers, saying the rational use of oil should be achieved through cooperation among consumers and producers.—Reuter.

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## Lending rate 11½ pc

The Bank of England's minimum lending rate was unchanged on Friday at 11½ per cent. The following are the results of Friday's Treasury Bill Tender:

Applicants £362m Allotted £250m
Bids at £97.025 4% Received 48%
Prv wk £97.55 5% Received 6%
Avg rate £10.9424% Prev week £10.9890%
Next Fri £250m Replace £100m

The Times Awards for the best advertisement of a company's results to appear in 1974.

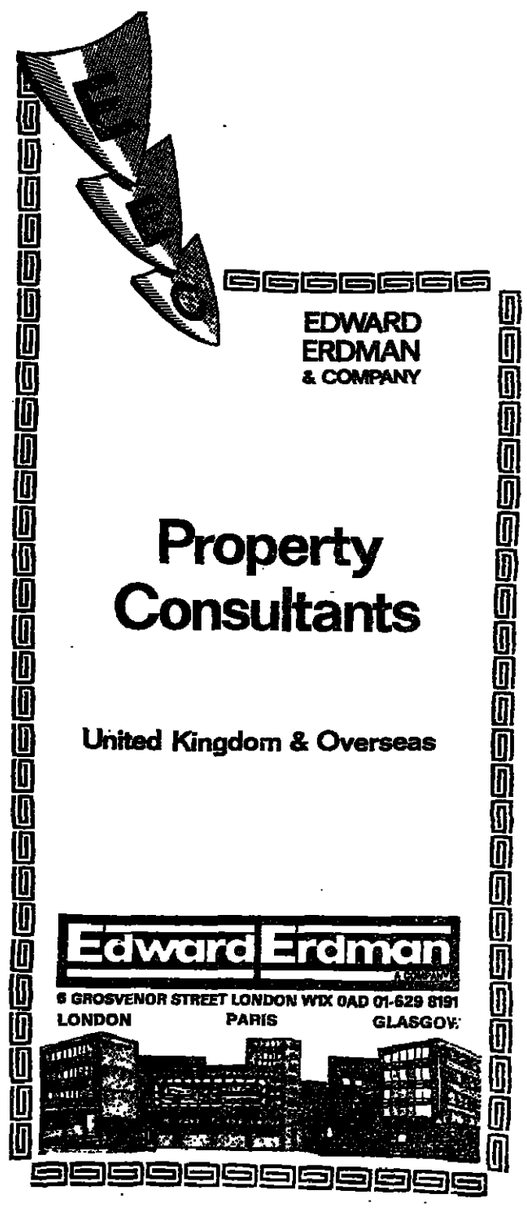
The closing date (31st December) for the 1974 Award Scheme is now very close and we would like to remind those companies wishing to take part in the competition that they must submit their entries by 6th January at the latest.

No further entries will be accepted after this date.

Entries should be sent to:- Michael Mander, Advertisement & Marketing Director, The Times Awards, The Times, New Printing House Square, London WC1X 8EZ.

Entries will be judged later in January, and awards will be presented by The Times at the conclusion of the competition.

THE TIMES



# Management

**Edited by Rodney Cowton**

## Balancing educational values

Industry is again beginning to question various aspects of the management education scene. While there is nothing to suggest there exists anything comparable to the loss of confidence in academic management education apparent three or four years ago, there is no doubt that serious concern exists about various tendencies now showing.

The focus of discussion is likely to be on two reports published this year by the British Institute of Management. The first document,* which appeared some months ago, was drawn up by a working party of the joint BIM/CBI advisory panel on management education, and was based on a survey conducted by the Business Graduates Association. The second report** was published last week as a Management Information Sheet, and draws upon the earlier report.

Management education, in common with other areas of education, is entering a phase when severe financial limitations seem likely for a year or two to slow down, if not halt, the rapid development of institutions which has occurred in the last decade or so. There appears to be concern at the BIM that even if quantitatively management education will be marking time, qualitatively progress should continue to be made.

While any action is likely to be concentrated on a handful of specific issues which might be susceptible of resolution in the medium term, these are underlaid by one much broader, long-term criticism concerning the whole British educational system.

It is felt that the prevailing values in British education are antipathetic to business aspirations; that the values which are nurtured at school and university among the more able students result in many of them seeing a career in industry or commerce as inferior to one in say the Civil Service or in academic life.

This is a frequently-heard complaint and one that can be met only by a gradual shift in national psychology, probably starting with the business schools and other centres of management education gradually influencing the philosophy of the universities generally, and they in turn diffusing that change of approach through the whole educational system.

But if that is a problem for the next 10 or 20 years, progress towards solutions to the more specific areas of concern related to management education could well be sought in the next year or two. These problems fall into three main categories: the relationship of industry to the management education institutions; the provision of teachers of management and the deployment of business graduates in industry and commerce.

Management education involves a marriage of two philosophies, that of the academic and that of the experienced businessman, and there is clearly some feeling in industry that the correct balance between these two has yet to be achieved.

This manifests itself in the view that there may still be insufficient opportunities for the older businessman, who may lack adequate academic qualifications, to undertake the kind of high level course which is open to post-graduates. It also shows itself in the view held by many industrialists that the greatest benefits of higher management education are felt only when a student has had business experience before entering on a management course.

This insistence on the value of previous business experience also emerges in relation to the provision of management teachers. The survey by the BGA revealed that about half of the business graduates surveyed who were teaching management in 1972-73 had had no experience in industry or commerce. This is seen as a serious shortcoming, though it may be somewhat mitigated by the fact that many management teachers have practical contact with industry through consultancy work.

Among suggested solutions to this problem are the encouragement of companies to release more readily good managers to take up short-term teaching posts, though this may involve "re-entry" problems when the manager returns to his company; the encouragement of existing teachers to seek periods of secondment to industry and the raising of management teachers' remuneration to a level which would attract successful industrialists.

Apart from these anxieties about what goes on in centres of management education, there is also concern about the dispersal of business graduates and others when they have completed their courses. The BGA report showed in late 1972 that more than 30 per cent of undergraduates who went to business school from manufacturing industry failed to return on completing their courses.

It also produced evidence that the production function is being starved of business graduates, for whereas 17 per cent were in production before going to business school, only 6 per cent returned to it. In contrast banking, teaching and consultancy appeared to be particularly attractive to business graduates.

The answer to this problem appears to lie in those areas of activity which feel starved of highly qualified men endeavouring to organize jobs which give the business graduate the opportunity to exercise the wide range of skills in which he has been trained.

One change in the pattern of management education which seems likely to emerge from the financial constraints of the next year or two is the increasing development of part-time courses. The emphasis of extended management education courses is on full-time highly intensive work.

But it seems likely that companies experiencing financial stress will become more reluctant either to spare executives for full-time education or to finance them, and it may be that the introduction of less intensive part-time courses would get round this problem.

*Business Graduates in Industry.
**Management Education: a Survey of Current Developments, trends and issues.
Both from British Institute of Management, Management House, Parker St, London, WC2B 5PT.

## Consultants demonstrate their worth

A fascinating insight into costs and benefits of employing management consultants is provided in a report* published last week by the Department of Industry.

It surveys the results of a pilot scheme mounted in 1968 by the Board of Trade to encourage the wider use of consultants by small companies. It covers 227 companies in Glasgow and Bristol which gave 258 assignments to management consultants. Under the scheme, which closed in February, 1969, the Board of Trade paid half of the consultants' fees. The report was written by Mr Colin D. Jones, economic advisor to the Department of Industry.

The general conclusions of the report are that where costs and benefits were quantifiable, companies were on average able to show a profit on the consultants' fees and the cost of implementing them in the first year of implementation.

Where results could only be qualitatively assessed, it was felt that in just under 70 per cent of assignments, benefits were likely to outweigh costs, but the report suggests that consultants' forecasts of benefits were likely to be higher than those actually achieved.

For one-third of assignments where costs and/or benefits could be quantified, the report relates them to £1 spent on consultancy fees. Thus, for every £1 of consultancy fees, costs of implementation worked out at 83p in the first year, while benefits achieved in the first year were £2.10.

Thus at the end of the first year, companies were typically showing a profit on their investment, even though benefits achieved were only about two-thirds of the amount forecast by the consultants.

Where costs and benefits were continued into the second year the profit improved handsomely. The cost in the second year is put at 34p and the benefits at £2.04, although again this figure for benefits was only about two-thirds of the £3.13 which had been forecast by the consultants.

Casual conversations would sometimes suggest that the most common fate for consultants' recommendations is to moulder in a dusty filing cabinet, but that is not borne out by this report. In 200 or 78 per cent of the assignments, more than half the recommendations were adopted, while in only 11 of the assignments were none of the recommendations implemented.

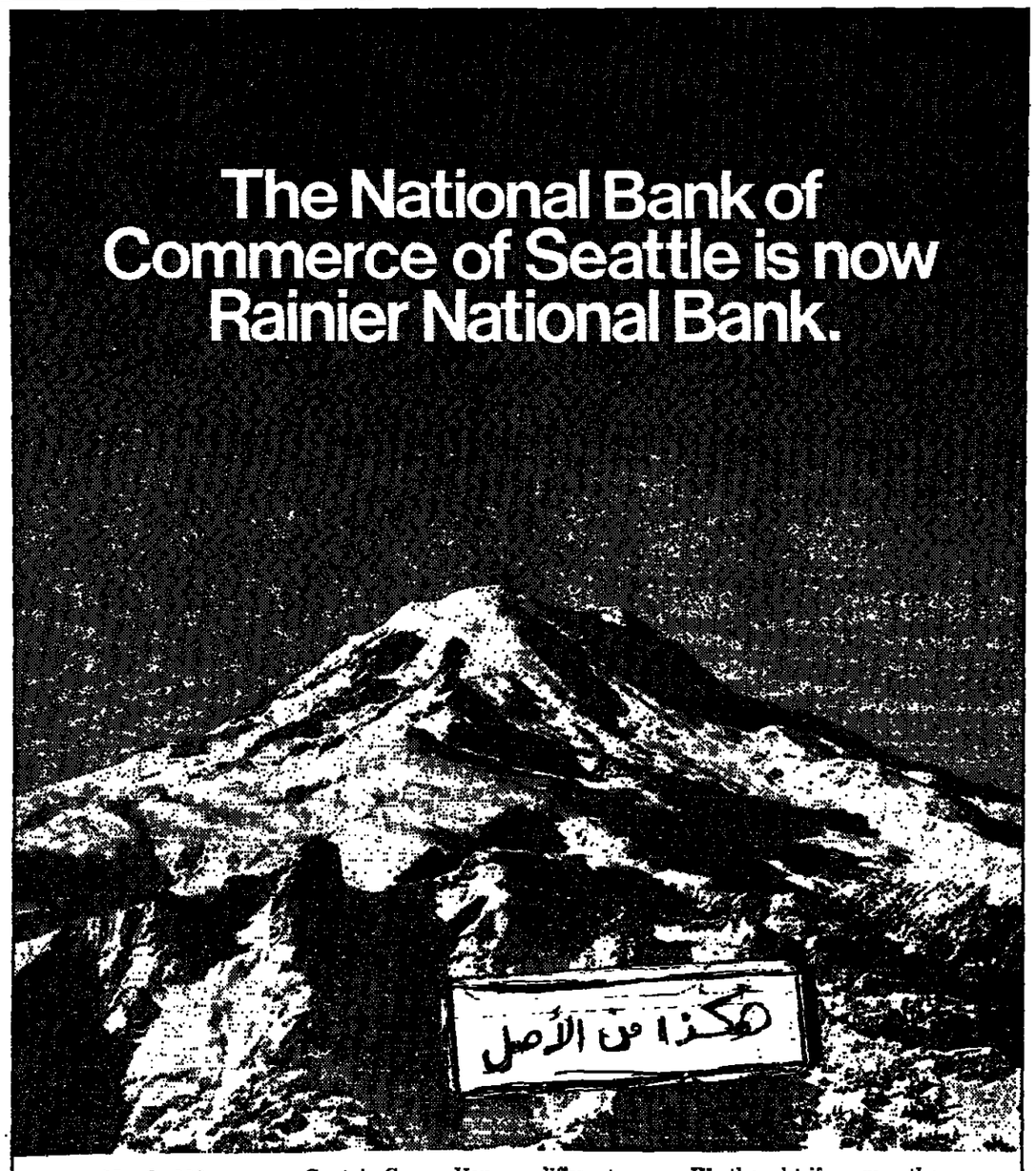
In 185 of the 258 assignments, the company was satisfied with the consultants. In 61 cases they were only partially satisfied, and in 12 cases they were dissatisfied. Dissatisfaction with the work done accounted for 40 per cent of the reasons given for lack of complete satisfaction, while dissatisfaction with the personality or effectiveness of the consultant accounted for another 32 per cent and lack of adequate knowledge for the assignment on the part of the consultant accounted for a further 14 per cent of the reasons for dissatisfaction.

In a follow-up question, 22 companies which had not used consultants prior to the pilot scheme were found to have used them again after the scheme had ended, and another 81 which had not used consultants before the scheme said they would use them again if the need arose.

The report bears out what every consultant knows, namely that a high proportion of their assignments arise from personal recommendation, from general repute or from clients who have used their services before. In the pilot scheme more than 60 per cent of companies chose their consultant on these grounds.

The general conclusion one can reach is that if consultants are employed on carefully thought-out assignments and are judiciously chosen, there is a good hope that benefits will significantly exceed costs as early as the first year of implementation, but that consultants' forecasts of the level of benefits may have to be taken with a pinch of salt.

*Consultancy and the Smaller Firm, by Colin D. Jones; available from the Industrial and Commercial Policy Division (Department of Industry), Room 601B, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET.


Nearly 200 years ago Captain George Vancouver named a majestic Pacific Northwest mountain in honor of Admiral Peter Rainier of the royal navy.

Today a major Pacific Northwest bank has assumed that same name: The National Bank of Commerce of Seattle is now called Rainier National Bank.

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## The friendly city with growth on its mind

Mr Fred Lloyd Roche, the 43-year-old general manager of the development corporation for Milton Keynes, is given to describing this quarter-million population project in the middle of England as "the friendly city".

In the next few months it may prove more friendly than even he expects to the industrial towns not far from its borders.

For while, in the threatened recession, they stand to see unemployment rising—the car and commercial vehicle production towns of Luton and Dunstable being especially at risk—Milton Keynes still displays many hallmarks of continued economic progress.

Industrial progress has been outdistancing housing provision so far in recent months that industrialists have been complaining of labour shortages.

Mr Roche said: "Some imbalance is bound to creep in from time to time in a project of this scale, but they have not been so vocal recently, so things may be easing somewhat."

### Industry in the Regions

Nevertheless this area on the border of Buckinghamshire and Bedfordshire still has one of the lowest unemployment rates in the country at well under 1 per cent.

The Bletchley and Wolverton employment area manager, Miss Mary Hartwell, finds it hard to put a precise figure to this because the population, now 61,000, is growing so quickly.

Vacancies stood at 564 for all workers in November compared with a 1974 peak of 949 in June, but part of this is probably seasonal downturn. People tending to hang on to their jobs because of threats of recession has also been a factor because this has cut the job turnover rate.

In view of the country's economic prospects, Mr Roche and his colleagues would not have been surprised lately to see a slackening of interest by companies in setting up in the new city. Mr Roche explained: "At the moment there is no evidence that the flow of inquiries and expansion of existing companies is in any way easing up. We are still getting more inquiries than we can cope with at our present state of development."

Mr Roche reckons that more people now commute into the Milton Keynes area to work than travel out each day—about 4,000 going in as against 3,000 travelling out.

A considerable proportion of the commuters out go to London, the fast electric rail service having turned the area into a popular dormitory for the capital.

The M1 also runs along the city's north-east boundary—the first-class communications network and the city's equidistant location between Birmingham and London has much to do with its especial attraction to industry—and gives easy access particularly to Luton and Dunstable, homes of Vauxhall Motors and the Bedford vehicles factories. At the last census, from Bletchley alone nearly 500 workers regularly commuted to Luton and Dunstable.

If the feared decline in new car registrations shows itself next year in lay-offs or redundancies in those towns—there are motor components factories as well as the Vauxhall complexes—the increasing Milton Keynes industrial demand could prove a useful cushion in difficult times.

Nor would it be far for anybody work-hungry in Northampton or Bedford to travel into Milton Keynes.

Milton Keynes is now fast approaching take-off point as a recognizable new entity. Since designation of the area in 1967, about 150 new companies have opened up there, from Tesco's central Home Wear warehouse to a Scicon data-processing complex. The mix of new industries has been notably diverse.

Among the latest newcomers is Rank Xerox Engineering, which is taking over a 50-acre site for a centre offering more than 1,000 engineering and scinetific jobs which will make it the largest new employer so far entering the area. The development corporation has consistently followed a policy of setting up advance factories to speed introduction of new industries. Another 22 of these units will be started before the end of this month at Kiln Farm, one of a necklace of industrial areas around the city.

Work is starting soon on a £36m scheme to build the commercial, social and cultural centre of the new city, towards which the Post Office Staff Superannuation Fund has put up £24m.

Despite the recent hesitancies of the big retail names towards new investment, Milton Keynes is almost certainly one plum market they will not be able to afford to ignore.

As Mr Roche put it: "Milton Keynes is basically about housing people, and however bad the economic climate everybody wants that.

"The announcement due from Mr Anthony Crosland, Secretary of State for the Environment, to boost house-building is the latest indication of that. For all concerned, Milton Keynes is as copper-bottomed an investment as you will find anywhere."

It could make Milton Keynes a bright spot indeed in a Britain facing more desolate economic times.

**Derek Harris**

# LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

## Large savings if outdated lamps replaced

*From Mr S. H. Brain*

Sir, Our experience of present day lighting in Britain certainly supports the main theme of your leader (December 10) on energy savings, namely that many more positive steps are needed to bring home to businessmen how costs can be reduced.

My federation's members estimate that in Britain's industrial and commercial premises there are some 1.5 million outdated lamps. If changed to more modern equivalents, there would be an energy saving here alone of some half a million kilowatts a year.

To take a single more specific example of what is possible, a transfer from 750-watt tungsten filament lamps to 500-watt mercury tungsten means the same lighting for approximately one-third less electricity—or a saving of £1,500 on 5,000 hours of lamp operation.

The Government has already raised tax allowances to 100 per cent for expenditure on insulation of industrial buildings. Hopefully the new loans Mr Varley announced for "energy-saving investment in industry" will extend to lighting, so that dramatic savings of the type shown can be made more widely.

Similar examples can, of course, be given for public lighting, where again grant aid would yield quick energy-saving results. By changing the present 1,500-watt lamps lighting the Victoria Embankment to the modern sodium lamps now available, a reduction of 70 per cent can be made in electricity consumed for no loss in efficiency whatsoever.

It is indeed ironic that Parliament should be discussing energy conservation inside Westminster whilst outside are some of the most energy-wasteful lights in the Kingdom continuing to blaze away.

Yours faithfully,
S. H. BRAIN,
President,
Lighting Industry Federation,
25 Bedford Square,
London WC1B 3HH.
December 11.

*From Mr John Harvey*

Sir, Responsible managements will acknowledge the need for energy saving both in the national and in their own interest. Some may welcome the following suggestions.

An examination should be made of the capital cost and following fuel cost savings if insulation is applied, particularly in the case of industrial buildings, to glass and roof areas. The economics are frequently disappointing.

The capital cost and following fuel cost savings of applying automatic control at various points in existing installations should then be examined. This is often a more rewarding exercise. Department of the Environment documentation shows annual fuel cost savings of over half the capital cost of automatic control in the case of 30 government buildings.

To do this, however, accurate drawings of energy using installations must be available. If these do not exist then surveys must be made to produce them. In examining installations, the heating system should not be considered in isolation from the electrical installation. Electricity expended on lighting also produces heat.

The above matters can often be examined in-house, but since there is still something of the bridge and engine room mentality in wide areas of British industry the management might be told what it wants to hear. Independent consulting engineers enjoy telling managements what they do not want to hear. A telephone call to the Association of Consulting Engineers (01-222 6557) will lead to a study which, presented in support of a loan application to the Department of Energy, may well, because it is independent, be well received.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN HARVEY,
413 Sydenham Road,
Croydon,
CR9 2LQ, Greater London.
December 10.

## ECGD delays and the cost

*From Mr R. A. Turton*

Sir, As a small exporting company, we would pay equal tribute to the overall value of ECGD "cover" mentioned in Mr Whitehead's letter (December 10). Equally, we, too, have lost orders because of similar delays.

Our principal market is Austria, and for geographical and linguistic considerations our main competition comes from West Germany. In order to meet this we need prompt answers, which, in turn, require a considerable improvement in the "mechanics" of ECGD.

Particular examples are:

a, In the case of an application for a specific bank guarantee under ECGD we applied on April 19. Our bankers were prepared to finance this transaction immediately (at the preferential rate of 7 per cent per annum), but it was not until November 7 that the approval came through, ie, a delay of seven months.

b, At present we have outstanding applications for specific bank guarantees dated respectively, September 24, October 7 and December 4. There has been no reaction from ECGD except in the latter case.

c, In this case (as in those mentioned by Mr Whitehead) the buyer was unknown to ECGD, whose underwriters asked for "a third party guarantee, preferably from an Austrian bank".

This would indicate that the underwriters are unfamiliar with the Austrian market, as, if a buyer is able to provide a third party guarantee (particularly that of an Austrian bank) he has no need of the special terms available through ECGD. In other words, the requirement by ECGD of a third party guarantee in this particular market is the equivalent of an outright rejection of an application.

Whilst, again, we appreciate the services offered by ECGD, we feel there is a lack of coordination. First of all, various branches take different attitudes to the same problem.

Secondly, there seems to be inadequate liaison between branches and head office—particularly in the case of applications for specific bank guarantees.

Thirdly, it is impossible for an individual exporter to make direct contact with so-called underwriters who seem responsible for the delays, and whose decision could well be influenced by a direct explanation regarding the terms of the proposed transaction and the status of the buyers, of whose circumstances the exporter has direct knowledge.

In any event, we concur with Mr Whitehead, in his statement that, until the whole ECGD procedure can be improved, the overall loss of export orders will continue to be very substantial.

R. A. TURTON, Chairman,
Bishopsgate Steels (Machinery) Limited,
53 Grosvenor Street,
London, W.1.

## Harder going for self-employed

*From Mr C. L. J. Leaney*

Sir, I cannot allow C. L. Bethune's misleading statements of December 5 to go unchallenged. He has attempted to stigmatize the objections of the self-employed to the proposed new rates of taxation implicit in the amendment to the Social Security Act, 1973, now before Parliament as "Self-employed Whine by Ignorance out of Prickly Individualism", although he at least dignified them by a genealogical device appropriate to thoroughbred stock.

Nevertheless he is wrong. The runner is from a different stable: Self Reliant Objection by Frustration out of Taxation without Representation is in fact the name of the entrant.

I accept his figures recording the maximum stake (maximum contributions for the year starting April 6, 1975, will be £502.32 in respect of an employed person and £285.32 for the self-employed), but Mr Bethune ignores the sponsor element in the first case, ie, the employer.

In the case quoted the employee pays £198.00: his employer pays the balance and also claims rebate of tax thereon. The self-employed therefore carries a heavy penalty and, to work Mr Bethune's analogy to death, the going is harder for him than the employed.

If the self-employed stumbles and is withdrawn from the race he gets no unemployment benefit. Neither will his retirement pension reflect his average level of earnings.

As Mr Bethune well knows, it is take home pay that counts, and at every step the employee is better off. After having staked £241 at every weekly hurdle throughout the year, the loser's penalty is an additional £160 (requiring £238 of earned income so that the Inland Revenue Levy Board can have a cut) if he is to compete next time round in the State Handicap for Independent Owners.

Yours faithfully,
M. Greenwood (Miss)
for C. L. J. LEANEY,
Regional Officer,
The National Chamber of Trade,
Enterprise House,
Henley-on-Thames,
Oxfordshire.

## Discharging waste products

*From Mr Roy Jenkins*

Sir, Managers of many modern industrial plants prefer to forget that their operation might be in jeopardy if they could not discharge some pretty nasty waste down the drain. Many may face that situation next year unless they take action now.

People who gained an "ancient right" to discharge before 1961 have until January 30, 1975, to notify their regional water authority that they have this right under the Public Health Act, 1937.

The section of the new Control of Pollution Act is in force at the moment and has not been shelved. If no notice is given by January, the old right will cease automatically when the Act is put into force next year and a plant operator may find it impossible to discharge until very expensive treatment plant has been installed.

No public body is charged with the duty of warning factory managers of this situation, and the HMSO dispute has absorbed four of the six months originally allowed by Parliament.

Yours faithfully,
ROY JENKINS, Managing Director,
Quantum Science Limited,
27 St George's Road,
Cheltenham,
Gloucestershire.

## Inflation just a symptom

*From Mr David Russell*

Sir, Inflation, we are repeatedly told, is the evil which besets this country. But to me, a man constantly buffeted by reports of gloom and doom, it seems that inflation is but a symptom of the real disease from which we suffer, namely greed.

I would suggest that greed will never be restrained under some Government, whatever its political colour, has the courage to remove, subject to the qualifications mentioned below, facility which enables such greed to be gratified. By this I refer to the giving of credit, especially in the form of hire purchase, credit sale and credit cards, all of which enable people to obtain more than at any one moment in time they can afford.

Admittedly these are hard words but it is not suggested that they should extend to such short-term overdrafts on current accounts nor to mortgages for house purchase, nor to the purchase on credit of basic essentials for the home.

Detailed regulations would obviously have to be drawn, but this latter class should include items such as washing machines, dish washers, refrigerators, freezers, stereo systems or television sets.

There is no reason why people should not save for what they want and wait until they have the money to buy it. One can call to mind the Osbert Lancaster cartoon which appeared at the time of the Bank Rate crisis in which Maudie Littlehampton is depicted as saying: "The trouble with everyone these days is that even people with small means are living beyond their means".

Yours faithfully,
DAVID RUSSELL
11 Gray's Inn Square,
London, WC1.
December 10.

## Only one way

*From Mr Colin Godley*

Sir, In past times I have lived in France and Germany when the currencies of these two countries were at risk. Former to country there is only one way to take at such a juncture. The person's standards must be lowered and each person's income must be reduced (in real terms ing the government).

If we all take a 10 per cent cut in income every six months we should be in a happier position within a relatively short time, and able to consider seriously an improvement in our living standards.

To those who say this cannot be done I would reply that them that every man and woman on retirement does this. Every person going on to part-time does not go bankrupt but simply adjusts to a new standard.

Here we are all trying to readjust upwards towards constantly increasing targets of continuously by printed income and expense accounts.

Which union will give the lead to the country by announcing a 10 per cent cut in wages? Either we do this ourselves or outside conditions force this upon us.

Yours sincerely,
COLIN GODLEY,
5 Colonnade House,
South Row,
Blackheath,
London, SE3.
December 10.

## Comparison of nuclear reactor system

*From Mr Arthur C. Tendler*

Sir, On November 26, your paper published an article by Geoffrey Greenhalgh on the cost advantages of nuclear power. The figures on how the reactor systems compare were somewhat misleading because they did not reflect the most recent information available. This is particularly true in regards to Babcock & Wilcox.

While your figures indicate that B & W had only one system built, actually the company has three of its units commercially operating, plus a demonstration unit completed in the early 1960s that was the world's first privately financed commercial nuclear power plant.

Recent figures from the Atomic Energy Commission on the performance of the B & W system for Duke Power's Oconee 1 unit, which has completed one year of operation, show a lead factor average of 62.2 per cent and an availability of 74.6 per cent.

If you were to look at just the reactor availability as defined by the Edison Electric Institute, it would show the B & W unit at 92 per cent availability. (Downtime factors affecting reactor criticality are often not associated with the nuclear steam system and the AEC figures do not reflect this.)

A second B & W system which began operation in September, 1974, has been operating at 100 per cent availability with a 98.8 per cent load factor. A third B & W unit—Duke 2—has recently been declared commercial. Two more will be at that level shortly, a sixth is in power testing and two more units are scheduled to start up in 1975.

In addition to the performance records, B & W through steam generat shown no signs of the tu thinning that has shown several conventional steam generators arou world.

According to the indust lication, Nucleonics We cent tests by Duke have a "clean bill of health" B & W generators. Dul cials attributed this Babcock & Wilcox unique and the water chemistr bility.

We feel these are sig facts which should be to the attention of your r Sincerely,
ARTHUR C. TENDLER,
Vice-President, Internati
Babcock & Wilcox,
161, East 42nd Street,
New York NY 10017.
December 11.

هكذا من الأصل

BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

# Motor component sector after Leyland aid

erything short of disaster is at the ratings of most shares the motor components sector now discounting: many of m are selling at less than se times earnings, and sev- l offer yields of over 20 per t. Yet recent results from sector—Associated Engin- ng, Jonas Woodhead—have merely been better than ected, they have been posi- ly good. So has the gloom doom been overdone, and uld investors take advantage ?

the recent survey of the r industry put out by es Capel went to some pains mphasize, discretion is still etter part of valour. There companies in this sector a relatively small content riginal equipment sales, extensive and fast-growing eas turnover, and with recovery prospects given sence of the industrial dis- to which the British r industry has in recent been painfully prone: this ident in the fact that Brit- eyland suppliers have this experienced very little of ownturn in car component of which other manufac- are complaining. But a able balance sheet, of the to which Lucas, or BBA lay claim, is worth any nt of recovery prospects fensive spread.

ich said, it has to be accep- at the situation has been ormed by the Govern- decision to support Leyland, to a degree has not so far been recog- in the component manu- rs' ratings. For although arket for original equip- is generally admitted to t now, and all the manu- rs agree that it will be next year—most are for a decline of 5 to 10 nt in new registrations United Kingdom—they least, after Mr Benn's tion of the importance of ment in the motor busi- d its ancillary industries, ain that the market will

does not necessarily uch in the way of profits, reinforces the argument ance-sheet strength. For break-even point means many manufacturers a ip in turnover means a in profits. However, mpanies which also have defensive spread stand ely to survive but to sur- mfortably—and particu- f they are strong in ment parts, which should for a mini-boom on the to defer new car pur- or if, like Lucas and AE, e making a virtue of y by switching the capa- idle in consequence of petrol costs into the ion of parts for diesel

are some companies and to suffer badly from laise in the motor in- the tyre manufacturers obvious example, since placement market is also ng. For the rest, in- and Mr Benn between ve done much to take ors out of the spectre g sales.

## the-Counter

## owing ket

of unquoted shares as ver currency in Twin- ffer for The Shannon k seems to have stirred erest in the concept of the-counter equity mar- t is if the volume of e inquiries since to 's investment bankers, Nightingale, is anything

TC market, as operated at least of the 160 or



Mr Ladislas O. Rice, joint chairman and managing director of the Burton Group: keeping spending under control.

so United Kingdom licensed dealers in shares, is more than just an extension of The Stock Exchange. In some ways it looks more like a hybrid of the secondary market system in this country and the more institutionalized forms of equity ownership and corporate control in Europe.

So it is hardly surprising, perhaps, that the sort of smaller listed companies I referred to last week that have become disenchanted with the Stock Exchange, to the extent of considering going "unpublic" again, should be showing interest in the OTC market. Some of them apparently are looking around for an institutional partner to buy back in the public stake.

Shares generally go into "firm hands" when a company goes to the OTC market. They are usually bought either by long-term private investors, or by financial institutions such as insurance companies or pension funds that back the existing management as a matter of policy. A concrete example of this was when a quoted industrial conglomerate made a bid for Henry Sykes, an OTC company. Existing institutional shareholders and a merchant bank were persuaded to make a higher bid in support of the existing management and to ward off possible asset stripping. The counterbid succeeded and since then (1972) Sykes's pre-tax profits have risen from £308,000 to just short of £1m.

As the OTC market is a "negotiated" as opposed to a "continuous" market, the problem of blocks of shares being accumulated in unfriendly hands is greatly reduced, though obviously this applies only while the number of OTC shareholders remains limited. With Nightingale's portfolio of OTC companies this ranges from just five shareholders in the case of Armitage & Rhodes to around 400 in the case of Twinlock.

Essentially the philosophy is to get institutional or private shareholders to take a three-to-five-year view on their holding and to get to know the company and management in the meantime. This may stop short of the continental and American bank practice of actually putting representatives on the boards of companies they invest in, but it is a relatively active interest by normal British shareholder standards.

OTC companies are encouraged to adopt a conservative line on dividend distributions and correspondingly generous one on profit ploughback. This is reflected in yields ranging between 2 per cent for Twinlock and 8 per cent for Armitage & Rhodes, based on OTC prices. These prices incidentally are often very much a matter of what the buyer will offer or the seller will take as typically no book is made, the licensed dealer acting as agent, not as principal.

On the other hand, the OTC investor can come out with a substantial capital gain if he is prepared to take a minimum three-year view. Twinlock, for example, is presently standing at around 40p or twice the OTC issue price three years ago. Attempts to insulate the OTC market from Stock Exchange gyrations have not been 100 per cent successful as Twinlock has come off from around 66p since the top of the bull market but prices and p/e ratios do seem generally less volatile on the OTC market.

An OTC listing usually costs about one tenth of the £100,000 or so needed for a full offer for sale and yet the initial mark up in the value of a company on the OTC market has ranged from 10 to 200 per cent. This is a mixed blessing from the estate duty angle but that has to be weighed against bringing fresh capital into the business on advantageous terms. Rights issues are possible as are paper acquisitions, as Twinlock demonstrated, and dilution of control to homeopathic proportions is avoided. The future may well see an extension of an OTC market here, both by corporate demand and institutional initiative.

### Burton Group

## Weighing up the future

There was a time when trading was not so hot that one could at least point to a retailing group's property assets and the shares could continue to demand a good rating. Today one can perhaps say the same thing but in a rather different sense. Burton Group may well only be capitalized at just over £11m against a net worth—largely in properties—of some 10 times that figure, but without the backing of these properties the market value would undoubtedly be appreciably lower. For without that kind of backing, there would have been no property profits last year, the group would have finished in the red, and, to be blunt, there would in many people's minds have been a considerable question mark over the future.

Instead, Burton has been able to use its assets strength to generate the finance needed to reorganize its periphery—to rationalize the Peter Robinson operations and to complete the up-market reorientation of its French business. Both moves appear to have been achieved successfully and to be bearing fruit. But that is not the only reason why the Burton management is heaving a sigh of relief at the moment. The sales trends in the traditional men's wear operations have been far more encouraging in recent months, both in absolute terms and terms of market share.

Not, of course, that the market is going to believe just like that that Burton has turned the corner. And Burton, by its own admission, is all too aware of the red-hot competition from the Marks & Spencers and C & As of this world, who do, of course, compete not only on price, but also through their greater ability to draw the customer into the store.

For the market, then, the view must be that there is still a testing time ahead—how safe in fact is a yield of 22¾ per cent with the "A" at 31p—and that there could well be a few predators interested at around the present level. The successful predator, however, would need either the blessing of the family or the enfranchisement of the "A" shares. The latter still looks some way off and the former would seem to depend on the Burton family losing faith in both the management and capitalism.

*Final* 1973-74 (1972-73)
*Capitalization* £11.4m
*Sales* £127m (£114m)
*Pre-tax profits* £3.35m (£8.28m)
*Earnings per share* 7.42p (11.84p)
*Dividend gross* 6.58p (6.3p)

BY Hugh Stephenson

# Mr Benn's adaptation of the Industry Act

For students of Whitehall and of the Prime Minister the placing of Sir Don Ryder, as putative head of the National Enterprise Board, in the Cabinet office (and not in Mr Benn's Department of Industry) was intended to create a counterweight within the system.

Rather as Mr Harold Lever has a special place in financial matters closer to the centre of political decision than the Treasury, so Sir Don would have the advantages of an inside track in matters of industrial policy.

Though neither a politician nor a civil servant, he will soon discover the need for political and mandarin skills of the highest order, if he is to use his position to effect. For Mr Benn has all the resources of a major department at his command. And civil servants within the department who disagree with the Benn policies will resist out of institutional loyalty attempts by an interloper from Downing Street to shape events.

Further, while Sir Don will be producing the plans for the National Enterprise Board, Mr Benn is steadily getting on with the practice. Indeed, in certain respects he is preempting decisions which the Government has not formally made and which may need legislation.

In most ways the interventionist activities of Mr Benn are a straight development of the policies of the last government, executed by Mr Peter Walker and Mr Christopher Chataway through the industrial development executive, using the huge powers of the Industry Act. Indeed, the fact that Mr Benn has been able to operate actively during the whole of this year on the powers of that Conservative Industry Act is not without interest.

There are fundamental areas of coincidence between the approaches and attitudes towards industrial policy of Mr Benn and Mr Walker. They talk the same language and dream the same visions.

But, in two areas, Mr Benn is fast putting his personal stamp on how things happen. The first is that the dominant purpose of intervention is increasingly to preserve existing jobs for their own sakes. Mr Benn seems to be personally committed to a crusade to remove the scourge of redundancies from the face of the land.

This means that the thrust of the Industry Act is somewhat diverted from a primary concern with industrial development or restructuring, and the creation of modern capacity, into altogether less radical channels.

As the recession gathers pace this aspect of the work is likely to grow. The Treasury will presumably wish to limit the total to be spent in this particular form of outdoor relief. At present there seems to be some rule of thumb for the amount of money that may be spent to save a job, though this informal ceiling was well and truly breached in the case of Court Line.

Secondly, Mr Benn seems to have decided to proceed as if the Companies Act had already been amended to give workers the same (or even greater) rights in the companies for which they work as shareholders. Questions one, when an industrial situation now comes to the Department of Industry, is whether the workers have been consulted and what they want.

Mr Benn has had certain difficulties, as with George Kent and Meriden, arising from the fact that the answer was different, depending on which group of workers you asked. One also suspects that Mr Benn considers this sort of direct democracy more appropriate to our condition than playing with two-tier boards or worker directors.

But, while there is wide agreement that the Companies Act needs changing to give employees a position in law analogous to that of shareholders, the fact is that the law has not yet been changed. Officials, receivers and others currently being dragged along in Mr Benn's wake may well uneasily feel that they lack the full coverage of the law as it stands.

# Divided opinions on the prospects for America

The economic news in the United States is getting worse daily—unless you belong to the school of thought arguing that a deep recession is the only way to combat inflation. There is no question but the United States is experiencing the sharpest economic recession since the Second World War.

Real GNP has fallen in each of the first three quarters of 1974 and the fourth quarter is expected to show a fall of between 6 and 8 per cent (annual rate). Thus, output will have fallen in excess of 4 per cent during this year and there is more to come.

The unemployment rate has already reached 6.5 per cent and even the most optimistic of forecasters expect the level of unemployment to rise to 7 per cent early next year. Several economists feel that unemployment could reach 8 per cent (or just under seven million persons out of work). And while inflation is still an issue in Washington, unemployment both actual and prospective is now the real worry, even if not always admitted.

## Point of conflict

The basic point of conflict both within the Administration and among private economists is how much longer and how much deeper the recession will go before it is reversed.

Of the five previous postwar recessions, the average duration was 11 months and the longest 13 months. But activity in the early months of 1974 was badly affected by the oil embargo, and it is only in recent months that a classic business downturn has developed. Given the excessive stimulus to spending from 1971 by the Nixon Administration and through the Federal Reserve's monetary policy in 1972, sooner or later there would have been a correction, but the 1974 correction is being amplified by the problems of oil prices—as witnessed by the collapse in automobile sales.

Housing is a disaster area arising from the combination of high interest rates and unavailability of mortgage funds, with widespread bankruptcies in the building and property sectors. Consumer spending is sluggish even outside the automobile area, which is hardly surprising seeing that after-tax incomes have been rising much less rapidly than consumer prices, and businesses are currently busy cutting their inventories.

The professional economic forecasters can be divided into the "optimists" and the "pessimists", even though both groups foresee further falls in output arising from inventory cuts in the first few months of 1975. The optimists take the view that the inventory adjustment will be over by next spring and that real capital spending will not fall to anything but a relatively marginal degree in 1975.

Critical to this forecast is the expectation that capital expenditure (already committed) in paper, petroleum, chemicals, and metals will continue to grow and offset cuts in other industries.

Most important, this group expects a rapid rebound in activity in the second half of next year, led by a revival in consumer spending. They expect that money incomes will continue growing at about 1974 levels (around 10 per cent) but argue that price increases will moderate, so leading to an increase in real after-tax incomes.

At the same time the optimists look for a sharp upturn in housing, as interest rates fall and funds flow back to the savings and loan associations and savings banks, which have been suffering from massive outflows of monies in search of higher interest yields.

Thus, they argue that 1975 will show a "U" pattern for real output, falling in the first quarter, flat in the second, and then picking up in the third and fourth quarters. The level of unemployment would peak at 7 per cent or slightly more, but then fall back as the economy accelerates.

A growing number of economists are taking the view (along with innumerable businessmen) that not only will the reduction in output last well into 1975 but that the economy will not bounce back with any vigour next year.

Instead, the "pessimists" argue that the downward momentum will be hard to correct especially as they foresee only a relatively modest diminution in the inflation rate, with cuts in consumer durable price increases offset by higher food costs.

However, consumer sentiment is becoming more and more depressed and is going to be very difficult to reverse. Also, they point out that company profits will be adversely affected and could lead to net cuts in capital expenditures.

In this context, the behaviour of the banking system will be very important, as the banks are going through a period of retrenchment. The problems of capital inadequacy, growing numbers of bad and doubtful loans, both domestic and international, and the jolts to confidence caused by Franklin National and the well-publicized losses of many international banks, are making banks very conservative in their lending policies.

## Debt financing

And, just as in the United Kingdom, a great many companies are relying heavily on debt financing, and do not want to increase their borrowings or are not in any position to raise new borrowings and yet cannot raise equity funds. Finally, the pessimists are concerned about the strength of United States exports against a background of slowly rising (at best) or falling world output.

Above all, those taking a gloomy view about the future of the United States economy are influenced by the very great uncertainties facing governments, businesses, and consumers. Even before the quadrupling of oil prices the Western world was suffering from unprecedented rates of inflation, and the oil situation has made the situation that much worse.

So it is small wonder that consumers and businessmen are sitting on their pocket books. As a consequence, rather than forecasting a "U" for 1975, the pessimists envisage more of an "L"-shaped economy with the unemployment rising to 8 per cent before falling in 1976.

What then will happen to monetary and fiscal policy? The Federal Reserve has shifted to a less restrictive monetary policy and interest rates at the short end of the market have fallen four points from their July peaks (longer-term interest rates have fallen much less).

On the other hand, the rate of growth of the money supply remains very sluggish despite the efforts of the Fed. Interestingly enough, bank deposit rates rose by about 1 per cent (which was reflected in the Euro-dollar market) in the last week of November and the first week of December.

Banks found themselves tight for money and opinion in the market about Fed policy changed temporarily towards the view that the Fed would pause before easing any further. Yet, with the announcement of the November unemployment figures and more bad news, the Federal Reserve responded by lowering the interest rate of Federal funds (the immediate indicator of monetary policy) and cut the discount rate to 7¾ per cent from 8 per cent on Friday, December 6.

## Earlier mistake

However, while interest rates are now expected to resume their downward trend, views have been revised on how far the fall will go.

Few observers expect the Federal Reserve to repeat the mistake of 1972 and pump money into the economy regardless, for fear of rekindling inflationary pressures if not in 1975 then in 1976 and beyond.

Rates on certificates of deposit are expected to ease gradually from the present levels of 9¾ per cent for three month funds, but the degree of reduction is expected to be limited.

Similarly, there is no immediate sign of a shift in fiscal policy, but that can be expected to change as the level of unemployment mounts. Understandably, the Administration is concerned about overdoing any stimulus to spending for fear that the economy, once it does start moving upwards, rebounds too rapidly and the problems of the last boom are repeated, but starting at an inflation rate close to double figures.

Nevertheless, if the pessimists are proved right, then President Ford is likely not only to sanction increases in expenditures proposed by the new, heavily Democratic Congress but can be expected to propose tax cuts, although alongside measures to curb energy needs.

Whatever are the philosophical views of high Administration officials, President Ford will not sit back and do nothing in the face of the worst recession since the 1930s. And already the talk of wage and price controls is being heard again.

Geoffrey Bell

# German strategy in opting for reflation

After months of agonizing, West Germany has at last reflated its economy. The measures announced last week by the Cabinet are of relatively small impact in themselves, but they show that the Bonn Government is now firmly committed to fighting the onset of recession both in Germany itself and, by extension, in the rest of the world.

Taken on top of the extra DM14,000m which will be pumped into the economy during 1975 as a result of an already announced tax reform, with these fresh measures government policy is now clearly trying to steer the country back to expansion.

There is no doubt that Chancellor Schmidt's recent globe-trotting has convinced him of the need for this kind of action, overturning the view which he was putting forward only a few months ago. The Germans now see themselves clearly as one of the two leading industrial and economic powers in the West, with the rights and responsibilities that go with that position.

Unless Germany pursues an expansionary policy the strain on the deficit countries, most notably the United Kingdom and Italy, would be too great to bear. The trade surplus in Germany topped £770m last month, and after a hiccup in the autumn the Deutsche mark has once again reestablished itself as a strong currency.

Indeed, nothing that the Germans do in the way of revaluing the Deutsche mark seems to make a significant dent on their payments surplus.

Traditionally, parity changes affect the balance of payments of a country by shifting it along what is traditionally known as the J-curve. When a currency is devalued the lower export prices result first of all in a worsening of the payments situation and then, as volume picks up, in an increase in total overseas sales and a drop in imports.

We in Britain seem at times to spend all our life going down the short arm of the J. This results in a further deterioration in the value of sterling, which means that we start the whole process of decline again.

In a similar way, German revaluations often result in an increase in their exports because the sort of products which the country sells overseas, such as capital goods, are not price sensitive.

They are, however, very sensitive to changes in demand, and that is why the Germans have strong self-interest from an economic as well as a political point of view in trying to make life easier for their trading partners and also in reducing the dependence of their capital goods and other industries on export markets.

Something like 25 per cent of Germany's total gross national product is now sold overseas, a sharp increase from the 16 per cent in 1960. Germany can thus not afford to force other countries into a worldwide recession, and it stands to gain from making sure that its companies can switch some of their sales to the home market.

It is this home market which has been showing worrying signs of weakness in recent months. Unemployment has risen above 800,000 and is expected to top the million mark this winter.

In some sectors, such as building, where there is a great deal of over-capacity because of a speculative spree a few years ago, during which it seemed that everyone in Germany was going to buy a villa in the countryside or on the seashore, there has been a veritable bloodbath of bankruptcies and sackings.

Not surprisingly, the building industry has been given special help.

But although it is important to boost demand, the new measures are designed to concentrate this effort very much on the investment and job creation front. There is no intention of directly boosting some of the hard-hit consumer goods industries.

The reason for this is that on top of its other problems of global demand, the Government believes that it is necessary to shift resources away from consumption to investment.

This attitude coincides with the objective needs imposed by the dramatic rise in oil prices. The net result of this rise is to shift money from the pockets of consumers who would spend it on things like televisions into the hands of the Arab oil states who will want to save it and invest it.

For Germany, where wages are now so high that it can only survive by being far more efficient and modern than its rivals, it is particularly important to keep up the investment level.

The weakness in this strategy and the problem the Government may face in the coming months, is persuading workers to accept pay settlements in line with the anti-inflationary policy at a time when companies are receiving tax handouts to boost their profits.

Employers point out that they have been suffering a profit squeeze over the past few years as wages have risen sharply in real terms, much more sharply than has productivity.

The Germans have been remarkably successful at holding down inflation over the past few years, and it may be that one reason for this has been that improving terms of trade have taken the edge off their domestic wage bargaining round. However, the government measures to restore profits might result in a repeat later in 1975 of the "hot autumn" of 1969.

During 1969 the sight of significant improvements in the profit figures of companies in the steel industry sparked off a wave of wildcat strikes of a kind unknown in Germany since the war. Since then the unions have been markedly more militant than they were in the 1960s. It remains to be seen whether the latest, rather timorous, attempts to restore to employers some of the profitability which they have lost leads to a similar outbreak.

David Blake

# Business Diary in Europe: This happy breed • Musical plates

itish, it seems, are with their lot than one wealthier partners in —the Dutch, that, at is the finding of a sur- olished by the Dutch ion for Statistics in am.

rvey, *Contentment and* g, was carried out at of last year, just when y crisis hit the Western It was planned to run parallel to the British cience Research Coun- st study on social atti-

Dutch report the re- the two are compared, outcome is, to say the markable.

roups were asked to a scale of one to 10, ree of satisfaction with aspects of their daily luding work, health and The Dutch scored an of 6.9 and the British

roups showed most con- t with their work and h their standard of liv- of education; but on oint, including health sing, the British were isfied than the Dutch. itish found their work teresting, commuting easier, their workmates friendlier, felt more secure and found they had more chance to do the kind of work they liked. The only points on which the Dutch had a marginally higher score were working conditions and payment.

The survey also compared the two groups' "worries" and here again the Dutch showed a higher degree of worry (4.6) than the British (4.0).

There was no single point on which the British worried more than the Dutch, the closest score being on worry about the children. The Dutch worried almost twice as much about growing old, their jobs and getting into debt and more than twice as much about what the neighbours say.

Asked about the future, the British confidently expected a higher degree of satisfaction in five years' time, the Dutch less.

Conclusions by the Dutch surveyors: the British live for today rather than tomorrow, are over-optimistic and prefer not to face the hard facts. Or could it be the more you have, the more you fear to lose?

## Star gazing

Nearly two years after the enlargement of the EEC, new "Euro" number plates with nine stars, one for each member state, are available for the cars of civil servants at the Community offices in Brussels.

Since the British, Danes and Irish joined, new arrivals in the European capital have had to make do with Belgian red and white number plates. Older hands from the original member states who were in Brussels before enlargement day have soldiered on with out-of-date blue and white Europlates with six stars.

The tardy arrival of the updated versions is not universally acclaimed. The new design, which like the old carries the letters EUR, is less aesthetically pleasing, because the designers clearly found it difficult to disperse nine stars evenly round the plate. With six stars it was a simple matter of putting three stars above the letters and three below.

There has also been resentment among Eurocrats with old plates, who have discovered they must buy two new plates at about £3 apiece. By contrast, newcomers who have ordinary Belgian number plates are under no obligation to change them.

There were a number of reasons for the two-year delay, one being that a first batch, produced with 10 stars in the heady days when Norway was a prospective member, had to be scrapped.

Then the only Belgian factory which produces number plates became involved in a Belgian scheme to produce new black and yellow plates for the whole country. These had to be destroyed too after complaints that they were too Flemish in colouring.

It will take about six months to make the complete changeover from the new to the old Europlates, and it has not escaped the notice of some that this will probably be around the time of the British EEC referendum.

It would be ironical if yet another batch of plates had to be replaced—with eight star versions.

## Odell file

Professor Peter Odell, the man who regularly launches bolts of optimism with the object of scuttling the arguments of the political and industrial pundits who are painting our future so black, is not the *enfant terrible* his opponents make him out to be.

Controversial he is, and will remain so long as he sticks to his guns and insists on preaching, for instance, that the oil companies are leading us a dance by statistically concealing the extent of their oil and natural gas finds. You can't make that kind of statement and escape the tar brush.

In Holland, where Odell is director of the Economic Geography Institute at the Erasmus University in Rotterdam, he is certainly respected by his opponents. His Dutch is fluent—an achievement in itself for an Englishman—but he rarely accepts offers of TV apearances or newspaper interviews.

He confines his publications in the press to the quality dailies, and then only when he is assured of accuracy. What he has to say appears in abundance in Dutch and English language scientific publications mainly read by industrialists and fellow academics.

Neither is Odell an academic run wild. His experience with oil reserves is backed up by several years' research as a Shell employee. His predictions in the late 1960s, based mainly on American experience with their oil and gas reserves, that the other world reserves would emerge to be much larger than at first predicted, have been confirmed by the oil companies themselves.

The facts on which he bases his arguments are common property. His conclusions are controversial, but are considered worth deep study. Those who dismiss him as a whizkid should take to heart one of the first rules of business warfare—never underestimate your rival.

## Rising smoke

General Franco's Government gave Spaniards a reason to give up smoking last week by raising the price of home-produced cigarettes by about a quarter. Even so, the price of Ducados, the most popular brand of traditional Spanish black tobacco, is still only 15 pesetas (11p) a pack of 20.

The new price of Peninsulares the cheapest brand is 4 pesetas (3p), and even the American-style Lola, the most expensive national brand, now costs only 30 pesetas. The state tobacco monopoly says it will still lose money on the cheaper brands, but the price increases took into account the income of the smokers of each variety.

For most brands, this was the first price rise in six years. Increasing costs were eroding the profits of the tobacco monopoly, last year put at about £84m.

But if nationally-produced brands are still cheap by British standards, imported cigarettes are expensive. American filter-tipped king sizes cost 55 pesetas and British brands cost even more—if you can find them.


## PONTIN'S LIMITED

### SUBSTANTIAL ADVANCE IN TURNOVER AND PROFITS

The 34th Annual General Meeting was held on 13th December in London. The following are extracts from the circulated statement of the Chairman and Joint Managing Director, Mr F. W. Pontin:

The Accounts show a substantial advance both in turnover and profits. The United Kingdom and the overseas operations both played their part in producing these very satisfactory results during a period of rapid inflation and uncertain economic conditions.

**Trading Results**—The group profit before taxation amounted to £3,723,574, an increase of 14% on the previous financial period. The Group profits included £115,459 commission due to me under my Service Agreement, which I have decided to waive as a gesture in supporting the Government's counter-inflation policy. This increase in profits reflects the effect of continued capital expenditure by your Company on additional accommodation and improved facilities and the increased success of Christmas opening and the additional use of the Company's premises for conferences.

**Future Outlook**—The past few years have seen a considerable strengthening of your Group both by internal development and by acquisition. The Directors of the Company are confident that the Group is well equipped for this progress to continue, provided always that general economic conditions do not change fundamentally. Preliminary figures for the season which has just ended indicate that the Company has enjoyed another very successful season in the United Kingdom in spite of the escalating costs, much of which cannot be recovered by increased tariff charges due to the Government's present counter-inflation policy. In the light of the general falling-off in demand for holidays abroad this year, the original extended Pontinental programme was reduced in April. This together with the early closure of the Holiday Village in Greece following the troubles in Cyprus, and the possible loss of up to £150,000 already paid in respect of flying requirements prior to the collapse of Court Line, will have a limited effect on Group profits for the year ending 31st March 1975.

**Activities**—The Group operates 33 holiday properties comprised of 13 catering holiday camps and 9 self-catering holiday villages in this country, whilst overseas there are 3 hotels in Torremolinos, Majorca and Sardinia and 8 holiday villages in Jersey, Channel Islands, Majorca, Greece, Morocco and Costa del Sol.

# Cawoods at peak but construction outlook is poor

Record interim results seem to augur well for Cawoods Holdings in spite of gloom over the prospects for the building, civil engineering and road works sector. Mr Edward Binks, the chairman, warns that unless there is an early stimulus to the economy, in a way that benefits this sector, a further deterioration in demand for its products is likely.

Meanwhile, taxable profits for the first six months to September 30 are up from £1.3m to £1.75m on turnover of £55.8m, against £38.3m. The dividend is up from 1.96p to 2.21p gross on net profits of £930,000, against £739,000. This is after extraordinary items of £108,000, against £98,000, which include the surplus arising on the redemption of unsecured loan stocks and profits after tax on the sale of goodwill and freehold properties no longer required in the business.

On the outlook for the fuel distribution side, Mr Binks says that if supplies continue to be available, and there is not too mild a winter, the board are looking to a satisfactory second half year's trading.

Mr Binks makes no mention of the group's interest in North Sea exploration, but this is one of its big attractions.

At present the group has 15 licensed blocks in the North Sea through its membership of two consortia headed by Ranger Oil and Total Oil Marine. It has had a notable find in the Ninian Field through a 3.75 per cent interest in block 3/8, and certain of its other interests are reckoned to have good prospects.

Cawood's share of development costs in the Ninian Field are estimated at £9m


The Distillers (DCL) Company Limited

The Distillers Company Limited presents the following unaudited report of Group profit for the half-year ended 30th September, 1974:

| | HALF YEAR ENDED 30/9/74 £'000 | HALF YEAR ENDED 30/9/73 £'000 |
|---|---|---|
| Turnover | 292,361 | 240,490 |
| Consolidated Profit | | |
| Trading profit (Note 1) | 46,737 | 40,034 |
| Income from investments (Note 2) | 1,442 | 1,406 |
| | 48,179 | 41,440 |
| Interest paid on loans | 4,074 | 3,805 |
| | 44,105 | 37,635 |
| Taxation (Note 3) | 23,400 | 19,248 |
| | 20,705 | 18,387 |
| Minority shareholders' interests | 43 | 107 |
| | 20,662 | 18,280 |
| Profit of Associated Company Profit before taxation £1,311 (£1,476) Taxation £675 (£700) | 636 | 776 |
| Profit before extraordinary items | 21,298 | 19,056 |
| Extraordinary items (Note 4) | 1,019 | 2,396 |
| Surplus attributable to The Distillers Company Limited | 20,279 | 16,660 |

*Note 1:*
Trading profit takes into account the undernoted items:

| | 1974 £'000 | 1973 £'000 |
|---|---|---|
| Depreciation | 3,743 | 3,265 |
| Exchange loss on Swiss loans | 379 | 656 |
| Other losses (less gains) on exchange | 717 | (946) |

*Note 2:*
Income from investments includes imputed tax credits of £458,000 (1973 £403,000) associated with dividends received from U.K. companies.

*Note 3:*
Taxation is based on U.K. corporation tax at 52% (1973 52%) and includes overseas taxation and the imputed U.K. tax on income from investments.

*Note 4:*
Extraordinary items:

| | 1974 £'000 | 1973 £'000 |
|---|---|---|
| Expenditure and commitments relating to the settlement of thalidomide claims (£962,000 of the 1974 figure refers to Australia) | 1,019 | 7,347 |
| Annual payments to The Thalidomide Children's Trust | 2,230 | 2,030 |
| | 3,249 | 9,377 |
| Corporation tax applicable thereto | (1,160) | (4,139) |
| | 2,089 | 5,238 |
| Amount released from provision for annual payments to The Thalidomide Children's Trust | (1,070) | — |
| Surplus on realisation of investments | — | (2,842) |
| | 1,019 | 2,396 |

**Interim Dividend**
The Board has today declared an interim dividend for the year ending 31st March, 1975, at the rate of 2.0125 pence per share, absorbing £7,309,000 (last year same), equivalent with the associated tax credit to 3.00373 pence per share (last year 2.8750). The dividend is payable on 28th February, 1975, to shareholders on the Register at 10th January, 1975.

**Review of Trading**
The period under review was a buoyant one for sales of Scotch whisky and gin and shipments to the United States were particularly large in advance of a threatened dock strike in that country. Consequently the profit derived from the export of Scotch whisky was substantially greater than in the corresponding period of the previous year.

Since September our ability to meet orders received has been somewhat restricted by industrial action both within our own plants and elsewhere. A series of unofficial strikes in support of pay claims closed a number of our plants for some weeks and other disputes curtailed the transport of materials inwards and of cased goods outwards for both the home and export markets. The shortage of bottles and other packaging materials still presents us with problems and has necessitated the importation of such materials at considerably higher delivered prices than apply to domestic products.

All these difficulties have aggravated escalating production costs and thus restricted the benefit which should have been derived from the export price increase made in January this year. Nevertheless a substantially higher profit is expected for the year in respect of our export business. In the home trade profitability for Scotch whisky, gin and carbon dioxide has been severely restricted by pricing problems. Consequently, with greater financing charges, the overall results for the year as a whole are likely to be much in line with those of last year.

**Economic Conditions**
The Board would normally have sought to raise substantial long term funds about this time in order to finance investment in buildings and plant and in additional stocks of Scotch whisky. With the long term capital market virtually closed, the Company must keep its forward planning within the resources available. It will be necessary therefore to reduce distillation of Scotch whisky in 1975. Hitherto production levels have been designed to cover projected increases in the volume of sales resulting from the continuing expansion in the demand for Scotch whisky together with substantial reserves of stock to meet possible eventualities. A reduction in distillation can therefore be effected whilst maintaining stocks at a level which is entirely adequate to support the forecast increase in demand for our major brands.

12th December, 1974


# Brownlee is hit by weak demand and margins

Although turnover of Brownlee, the Glasgow-based timber merchant, has increased from £5.3m to £6.3m, interim pre-tax profits have dropped from £736,000 to £373,000 including £48,000 (against £26,000) from associates. Investment income amounts to £5,000 (£6,000).

The board comments that, as forecast, demand and margins were both lower, while overheads continued to rise. While it has been necessary to make some provision for stock losses, the company's stockholdings and forward purchase contracts are at a good level, against current demand. The group is in a position to increase stock holdings if required.

In view of present uncertainties facing industry, no forecast is made. Since the year end, however, the board reports that there has been no further fall in demand, but margins have continued under pressure. Overheads of all sorts continue to rise. Given a clear run, however, the board is not pessimistic about the outlook.

## GCI—Scots Tea offer lapses

Although the offer by Grand Central Investment Holdings for Scottish Ceylon Tea has been accepted by holders of 70 per cent of the equity, 90 per cent acceptance was necessary for the bid to succeed. It has therefore lapsed and acceptances, and transfer of share certificates, will be returned within 14 days.

## Business Appointments

# New deputy chairman named at Seagrams

Mr Roger Lamberth has become deputy chairman and managing director of Seagram Distillers. Mr John Ashworth becomes director of production and services.

Mr Leonard Dowden has been made deputy managing director of Integrated Ceiling Services. Mr Alfred Bent, general manager, joins the board.

Mr P. D. M. Lawless has been made a director of Scott's Restaurants.

Mr Jessel Harrison has become chairman of Midhurst White Holdings.

Mr D. S. Hay has joined the board of Scottish Agricultural Industries.

Mr William H. Franklin, chairman and chief executive officer of Caterpillar Tractor, will retire on February 1 but remains on the board. He will be succeeded by Mr William L. Naumann, vice-chairman.

Mr Ron Probert will become assistant director of marketing for the British Gas Corporation on January 1.

Herr Guenter Steffens, joint London manager of Dresdner Bank AG, has been elected chairman of the council of the German Chamber of Industry and Commerce in the United Kingdom.

Mr Lanfranco Reitlinger has been made sales director for Dow Chemical in the United Kingdom.

Mr G. H. Colman has been appointed to the board of Australian Estates and Australian managing director.

Mr T. R. Auchincloss has become a deputy chairman and chief executive of Cadbury Schweppes Australia. Mr L. D. Ellery, deputy chairman of the health and chemical products group of Cadbury Schweppes, succeeds Mr Auchincloss as chairman of that group.

Mr W. Kirby has joined the board of Hawthorn Baker.

Mr John Evelyn, chief marketing manager of the Mersey Docks and Harbour Co, has been made chief executive (designate) of the Ipswich Port Authority.

Mr Buck Mickel is joining the Monsanto board. Two new group vice-presidents are Mr Edmond Bauer, head of Monsanto's agricultural chemical operations, and Mr Francis Reese, who has been in charge of the company's international division.

Mr C. Graham Holland has become group financial director of Arthur Lee and Sons.

Mr Hans Bryers has been elected president of ITT Africa and the Middle East, a division of ITT Europe.

Mr A. F. Davies has been made managing director and Mr D. C. Fletcher technical director of Simon-VK.

Sir Richard Powell is to become a director of Russell Garratt and of Cornwall Daborn Garratt on his retirement as director-general of the Institute of Directors.

Mr J. E. Black has become a regional director of Forward Leasing.

Mr R. D. Dale has been elected president of Overseas Mining Association and Mr D. R. Mitchell has become vice-president.

Mr P. J. Keenan has been elected president and chief executive of the Patino group.

Mr J. N. W. Hearder is to become chairman of the health and food manufacturing division of Booker McConnell. Mr H. L. Wharrad, Mr E. J. Cornish and Mr J. E. Romer are to join the divisional board.

Mr R. W. Bailey becomes production manager of United Kingdom Provident.

Mr Roy Gibbons becomes managing director of the Radio Resistor Company.

Mr D. M. Fowler has been appointed a director of Johnson Group Cleaners.

Dr J. M. Mungavin has been appointed managing director of Sterling-Winthrop Group's continental division.

Mr P. F. Robinson joins the board of Hunt and Winterbotham.

Dr D. A. Robins has been appointed director of the Tin Research Institute.

Mr C. Gallifford has been appointed chairman of British Building & Engineering Appliances.

Mr J. K. Wilson has joined the board of Executive Dynamics.

Dr Ellis Wright has been appointed managing director of Rowallan Creamery.

Mr Barry Byworth Morgan joins the board of Beck & Pollitzer Contracts.

# Profits fall slows at Bristol Evening Post

The second half of last year showed a fall at the Bristol Evening Post in taxable profits and although this trend is followed in the first half of 1974-75, the fall is not as steep. On sales up from £5m to £5.4m, taxable profits are down from £900,000 to £846,000—a dip of 6 per cent, against 22 per cent for the second half last year.

Looking ahead, the board predicts a decline in net profits for the second half, but is not hazarding a guess at how steep it will be.

## Mr Suggett under fire on Cordova affairs

In order to answer shareholders' expressed concern over aspects of the affairs of Cordova Land, Mr Kenneth Suggett, chairman, is to be asked among other things to hold the next annual meeting in London. Most of its shareholders live in the United Kingdom, but Cordova's meeting is usually held in South America. The request to members comes from Crest International Group (Mr Suggett is also chairman of Argentine Southern Land and of Ashbourne Investments).

Among the questions are what advantages have been gained by transferring Cordova's management to Switzerland, why have its profits fallen and no dividends paid, the true present worth of its assets, and light on the controlling shareholders, owning over 90 per cent, registered in nominee names.

## 'Lofs' to stay course after fine opening

Reflecting the continuance of preceding buoyant conditions in shipping, London & Overseas Freighters reports interim results to September 30 showing an "attributable" profit on the way to being doubled from £2.93m to £5.05m. Shipowning much more than doubled from £1.51m to £3.2m, while shipbuilding moved from £1.35m to £1.49m. Investment income also rose—from £241,000 to £780,000.

On the rest of the year, the recently depressed state of tanker freight rates will hit earnings, but group full-time results should match the preceding full year's £8.2m pre-tax.

## Associated Tooling

A jump in interim turnover from £610,000 to £1m is partly attributable to the purchase of Tring Engineering by Associated Tooling Industries. Tring contributed five months' trading but has only now become profitable, so group profits show only a small advance from £102,000 to £148,000.

The second half should be similar to the first, pointing to a new group record, against last year's £219,000. This is provided that no setback arises from present economic difficulties.

Net dividends are ahead from 0.87p to 0.96p, while the gross is up from 1.25p to 1.44p.

## Inflation the key factor at Pontin's

Pontin's, the holiday group, has raised its 1975 prices by about 17 per cent, but "it remains to be seen" whether this will be enough to beat inflation, Mr Frederick Pontin, chairman, told shareholders at the annual meeting.

Undoubtedly the company would have the customers, but whether it could maintain the profit growth it had become used to over the past 10 years would depend on inflation, said Mr Pontin. The 1974 season, ended a few weeks ago, had been a most successful year in the English holiday camps.

But the Pontinental holiday side had been affected by the collapse of Court Line (which it was confirmed had cost the company £140,000) and the oil crisis which had led to a cutback in overseas flights. The troubled situation in Greece had led to a loss there. Profit last time rose from £3.25m to £3.72m pre-tax.

## Cope Allman trims its expenditure

Although Cope Allman International had planned to spend between £9m and £10m on capital equipment in the past year, this proved impossible. This year, Mr L. Manson, the chairman, says that the emphasis is being placed on cash conservation, and so expenditure on a number of projects will again have to be postponed. These include the new factory for Bell Fruit Manufacturing.

However, in the next three years, about £26m will be pumped into capital expenditure, of which £8m will be spent this year.

So far this term, sales and profits are higher.



Mr L. J. Manson, chairman of Cope Allman International: weighing the imponderables.

## Hunslet labour worry

Engineering group Hunslet (Holdings) is having serious difficulty in recruiting certain categories of skilled labour and some components are in short supply. It fears that unless there is an unexpected improvement in the very near future output will be hit and this, coupled with rising costs, will affect current results.

In the year to July 31 profits at the pre-tax level were down from £396,000 to £354,000 and at the attributable from £186,000 to £172,000. Earnings were 14.3p (15.5p) a share, but the dividend goes up from 2.5p to 2.61p.

## Doubled profit from Graig Shipping

Contrary to the board's expectations the profit and turnover of Graig Shipping last year bounded to peak levels and the group whose vessels are engaged in world wide bulk cargo trading has made a flying start to the current year. Here in the first half to September 30 taxable profits have more than doubled from £417,000 to £909,000 after interest and depreciation. Net profits were also more than doubled from £208,000 to £422,000 and this after a transfer to deferred tax reserve of £473,000 and ACT irrecoverable of £15,000. The interim dividend is being raised from 8p to 8.94p.

## Appledore to advise S Korea shipbuilders

Consultancy support in the establishment of a research and development programme for the fast-expanding shipbuilding industry of South Korea is to be provided by the British firm of A. & P. Appledore International.

The company, which has been engaged by the Ministry of Overseas Development, will start work next month and take about four months to complete the project with cooperation from the British Ship Research Association.

## Shannon going strong

Surrey-based Shannon Group, which is under an agreed takeover bid from Twinlock, in the same field of business systems and office equipment, not only turns in greatly improved interim profits but also forecasts a big improvement for the full year. On turnover for the half to September 30 up from £1.93m to £3m, pre-tax profit bounded from £28,000 to £203,000. Earnings per share moved from 0.21p to 2.75p.

Because of the proposed merger with Twinlock, it is impracticable to pay an interim

## Nat Bk Seattle

The National Bank of Commerce of Seattle is to change its name at the end of this year. It will assume the name of Rainier National Bank after Mount Rainier, one of the highest mountains in the United States which overshadows Seattle. It has taken the bank four years to arrive at the name change, during which time it investigated more than 400 possible titles.

# Ladbrokes' holiday boom

The home holiday industry will boom in 1975 and it will do so at the expense of overseas holidays, Mr Robert Upsdell, chairman of Ladbroke Holidays, told travel writers

Explaining the reasons for his optimism, Mr Upsdell said:

"In the late sixties and early seventies, the British holiday industry undoubtedly suffered in the wake of cut-price package holidays. But we have seen more recently that the significant gains made by the major tour operators have been short-lived and their pricing policies short-sighted.

"Now package tour prices have had to be increased to be viable, which means that the home holiday companies are better placed than they have been for many years."

In 1974 Ladbroke Holidays sold 350,000 individual holidays—a 10 per cent increase on the previous year. Looking for a target of 420,000 holidaymakers in 1975, the company is launching a major television and press advertising campaign.

# Diversification will aid Messina

## Mining

While Commander Grenfell will be more forthcoming at the Messina (Transvaal) Developments annual meeting next month on both the copper market and the company's prospects, already one can assume that the recent diversifications play a greater part than hitherto in the group's future.

The Concorde leasing side has now received 30m rand (about £19m) of loan facilities from Sanlam spread over the next 10 years. The Datsun activities, which saw profits drop last year from 3.42m rand to 2.28m rand thanks largely to component shortages, have had an injection of 10m rand of medium-term financing for capital development.

But inevitably one must look back to the reminder that last year's results were exceptional where the increase in pre-tax profits from 21.5m rand to 39.7m rand was almost entirely due to the enhanced copper price. The support lies in the historic three times cover for the dividend and the improved liquidity.

## No surprises from Grootvlei, Marievale

Grootvlei and Marievale, both in the Union Corporation group, finish the December dividend season with few surprises. The more marginal Grootvlei has paid a final of 15c which compares with 17c in June and 13c last December, raising the total for the year from 20c, excluding a 5c capital repayment, to 32c. Marievale was a little ahead of market expectations with its final of 50c (45c) increasing the total payout from 62c to 84c, excluding a 10c capital repayment each time.

## Japan out of Ok Tedi

Six Japanese copper smelters have decided to withdraw from negotiations on their taking part in further development of Kennecott copper prospect at Ok Tedi in Papua, New Guinea. This is the result of the present severe oversupply and stock positions in Japan.

Andrew Wilson

## Commodities

By John Woodland

# Sugar: 'Astonishing situation in Paris'

An astonishing situation has arisen in the Paris sugar market which strikes at the very basis of commodity trading in that city, C. Czarnikow says in its latest *Sugar Review*.

As a result of the recent falls in prices in the Paris market, a trader holding a major position was understood to be unable to meet his margin obligations. Instead of endeavouring to see how the necessary cash could be raised, the market authorities applied for and received authorization from the French Minister of Trade to close the market.

At this stage, the review says, the trader concerned claimed that, as the market had been closed, all positions should be liquidated under a market regulation intended to apply to cases of *force majeure*. This would call for settlement at the average of the prices prevailing in the 20 days up to the closure.

As values had been falling rapidly this would effectively mean that settlement prices would be fixed at levels well in excess of those ruling on the day on which the failure occurred, much to the benefit of the house concerned and at the expense of other traders.

Although, Czarnikow says, this must be contrary to all ideas of equity, this view has been upheld by the president of the Paris commercial tribunal.

It cannot be believed that the last word has been said and it is to be hoped that commercial reality will eventually prevail, but, the review says, it may be that irreparable damage has been done to the Paris market.

Traders use terminal exchanges in order to eliminate the risks involved in trading for distant delivery. If it now develops that by utilizing the facilities of the Paris market they only add to their risks it is hardly likely that prudent traders will again venture outside the other sugar trade centres.

Meanwhile, the formal reopening of the International White Sugar Futures Market in Paris is unlikely to take place before tomorrow, a senior commodity market official told Reuters. The clearing house is declining to register deals until the market is formally declared open by the Commodity Brokers' Association, he said.

From Tokyo it is reported that Australia has offered to sell sugar to Japan at about £235 a long ton under a long term sales arrangement. This reduces the discrepancy with the Japanese price idea to £7 or £8 from the previous £20 when Australia offered £247 a ton and the Japanese stuck to £227.

A basic agreement has been reached on a 5-year pact to supply 600,000 tons annually starting next year but falling world prices (on November 21 the London daily price was £650 while on Friday it was £440 a ton) have caused the talks to be temporarily bogged down.

From Washington Frank Vogl, United States Economic Correspondent, reports that at a conference on the 1975 prospects for agriculture Mr Leslie Hurt said that the world sugar situation in 1975 is likely to be much more stable than in 1974.

Mr Hurt, a senior official with the United States Department of Agriculture's Foreign Agricultural Service, said that prices are likely to be high next year but greater market stability will be seen as importing countries will not feel the need to buy as aggressively as they did in 1974 because higher prices will lead to expanded acreage and less consumption.

## Aluminium demand in Japan falls sharply

Japan's demand for primary aluminium is likely to drop over 350,000 tonnes this year to 1.3m tonnes, Mr Ichiro Nakayama, the chairman of the Japan Light Metal Association, said last week. The industry, he said, would have to bear hardships for some time while reducing heavy stocks which are estimated at 200,000 tonnes.

Currently Japanese refineries are curtailing operations by about 20 per cent to tide over the protracted slump in the domestic market. Mr Nakayama said the industry is now studying a plan to build a stockpile to absorb present surpluses and release them when supply becomes tight. However, he forecast that this tightness might not happen until early 1976.

Last year there was a 13 per cent increase in world trade in wrought and unwrought aluminium, according to a new survey published by the World Bureau of Metal Statistics. Total volume of unwrought and semi-manufactures entering into trade was 4,452,500 tonnes or 516,600 tonnes more than in 1972. The volume of trade in semis alone rose by 17 per cent, reaching 1,306,800 tonnes.

West Germany, the survey reveals, became the world's leading exporter of semis ousting Belgium from first place with 211,300 tonnes or 16 per cent of total trade. A massive increase of 38 per cent in exports boosted the United States into second place with 207,800 tonnes, while third place went to Belgium with 184,800 tonnes.

West Germany was also the major importing nation with 157,600 tonnes or 12 per cent of total trade.

Total exports by Western countries to the Eastern block were 22,500 tonnes.

The bureau has also published a World Flow Table of Unwrought Aluminium which traces it from production—both primary and secondary—through the full pattern of world trade to consumption.

Canada remained the world's principal exporter in 1973 with 698,500 tonnes or 22.2 per cent of the total, followed by Norway with 576,100 tonnes or 18.3 per cent. The next largest was the United States with 211,100 tonnes.

Japan was the major importing nation with 483,000 tonnes or 15.3 per cent of total trade followed by America

The survey and the flow table can be obtained from the World Bureau at 6, Bathurst Street, London, W2 2SD priced at £60 and £12 respectively.

# Results of British Leyland on Wednesday

In the boardroom statement lined up for this pre-holida week pride of place has to g to British Leyland's final—du on Wednesday. Other leade reporting include British Ox gen, English Property, Rot mans and Unigate:-

**TODAY, Finals.**—British C Auction, Cranleigh Grou Cronite, Hanson Trust a Martin the Newsager **Interims:** Attock Oil, Bra Leslie, May & Hassell, Sha Carpets, and Siebe Gorma

**TOMORROW, Finals.** — B geridge Brick, British O gen, Greenall Whitley a J. & H. B. Jackson. Interim Cooper Industries, Imper Continental Gas, Mark Montague Meyer, W. E. N ton, Rothmans Internation Trafford Carpets a Wheelers Restaurants.

**WEDNESDAY, Finals.**—Brit Leyland Motor, Charterho Group, and Westland craft. **Interims:** Associa Dairies, Beyer Peaco British Titan, Celestion H ings, Fodens, Metrop Industries, A. Monk, Prem Cons. Oilfields and West Evans.

**THURSDAY, Finals.** — A Stone, and Stenhou **Interims:** S. & W. Berisfo British Benzol Carbonis Cussons Group, English P perty Corp, Graff Diamo H. P. Bulmer, Travis Arnold, Trustees Corp, I gate, and Vaux Brewerie

**FRIDAY, Finals.**—D. F. Be (Holdings) and North Foods. **Interims:** Adda In national, E. R. F. Holdi Matthew Hall, Nova (Jer Knit, Phoenix Timber Troydale.

# Jackal pay-off to come in next year

The Jackal still stalks cinemas bringing in bur profits for the producers the film. But final reckoni and the benefits—a another year.

British & American Holdings (itself returnin small profit) excludes the from the wholly-owned su iaries, mainly revenue the film "Day of the Jack For the record, the su iaries made a profit £488,000, for the first compared with a loss £533,000 previously.

However, although fu substantial receipts will from the "Jackal" in second half, a greater pa the production costs will been written off, and a loss resulting in a com statement for the full year.

## Brokers' views

The search for "defensive areas" in the stock market brings a sturdy recommendation of shipping industry shares by Tilney, the Liverpool based stockbroker. The firm suggests that, although world trade may run into trouble in 1975, further bid moves could be the saviour of many share prices. Tilney thinks that share stakes have been built up in Lovell's Shipping, Reardon Smith and possibly Lyle Shipping.

Among the major liner companies, Tilney particularly likes P & O, whose shares are very depressed and stand at a fraction of asset values. In 1975, profits at P & O could reach the 1972/73 level of £34.4m. Like the other major shippe: , P & O's diversification will help cushion it against the expected downturn in world trade.

**Williams de Broe Hill Chaplin** retains faith in GEC, whose shares it continues to recommend as a "buy", in spite of the market's relative disappointment in the interim results. For the full year, Chaplin looks for profits of £160m plus—with implied earnings of 14.1p a share, or 13.8p after dilution of the remaining Convertible Loan stock.

But Chaplin has lowered its projections of profitability in the retail sector over the past month. It fears that pressure on net margins is now intensif and that spending could fa sharply in the New Year if sure on the pound increase brings credit curbs. The " in Chaplin's opinion is worth. But the firm agrees the market in buying shar House of Fraser—but not o expectation of a bid fror United States stakeholder the group's expertise.

The share price of H Home Stores has out-perfo the sector, Chaplin point and, on the view that s half profits growth wi sharply reduced, the shar marked as no more th "hold" for the short Debenhams and Burton ar seen as "holds".

Chaplin will upset the b Marks & Spencer, however its recommendation tha shares be sold, becaus premium over the rest sector is too high. For 1 Chaplin expects profits of pre-tax from Marks & Spe

Meanwhile, gloomy ec forecasts are not hard t Kemp-Gee warns of a " of bearish news", and it ment that there is no hu re-enter the market has borne out by events. Sir Coates warns that gilts more than a "trading m and fears uncomfortable opments between now Christmas. In equities, stresses the importance ing for sound yields, rath high ones.

Terry B

## Briefly

**GEORGE EWER**
Six months' sales £4.3m (£4.36m) and pre-tax profit £210,000 (£263,000). Interim dividend stays at 0.5p and total should match previous year's 1.5p.

**JEVONS COOPER**
No interim payment (2p) on taxable profit down from £70,000 to £53,000

**HARDYS & HANSONS**
Turnover last year (excluding VAT) £5.04m (£4.3m), giving pre-tax profit £1.07m (£1m). Total dividend up 1p to 7p.

**JACKSONS BOURNE END**
Sales for half year, £1.7m (£1.5m). Taxable profit is £45,000 (£38,000). Dividend held at 1.05p net.

**JOHNSON & FIRTH BROWN**
Company has acquired the share capital of W. B. White & ons Limited of Colne, Lancashire, for £80,000, satisfied by the issue of 240,000 ordinary.

**WESTPOOL INV**
Interim pre-tax revenue £128,300 (£102,000) and net asset value 52p (112p) a share.

**ALLIED INV**
Out of half-time sales of £731,000 (£557,000) taxable profit £100,000 (£93,000) after interest £87,000 (£7,000).

**CHEMRING**
For year to September tax profit up by £59, £259,000. Earnings 5.3p share. Premises revalued tember 30 resulting in fixe increase of £206,000.

**GOLDREI FOUCARD**
In half to September 28 up from £72,000 to £75,0 problems of food indus diminishing so difficult forecast, chairman says.

**BANK LEUMI (UK)**
New branch being opene West End of London on Office in the City is being

**GULF & WESTERN**
First quarter profits an share ($1.28), on sales of ($522.6m).—AP-DJ.

**DISTILLERS CORP-SEAG**
Sales for quarter to Oct $515.4m (United States), $481.2m. Pre-tax income, ($41.3m).

**NEW COURT EUROPEAN**
Group profit, after tax, (£352,000) for year to S 30.

**LEADERFLUSH (DOORS**
Subject to contract and factory accountants' repo pany to acquire Sankey U Ltd from January 1.

**ANGLIAN FOOD GROUP**
Company has sold v ethical business to J. L. Sons and Jones for £162,

**HEADCREST INVESTME**
Turnover half year (£1m). Pre-tax loss £68,0 (£57,000). Second-half w a considerable improve

هكذا من الأصل

# FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

# Banks are charging for research

## Euromarkets

Leading banks operating in the Eurocurrency market are beginning to exact charges from borrowers to cover the research work they carry out into the practicability of loan projects. The emergence of this practice is a further indication how the climate has swung against borrowers in the medium-term loan market. It will bring a welcome boost in the profitability of lending business which has already been improving fast as a result of wider interest rate spreads and higher management commissions and fees.

It also represents a further step towards the narrowing of the market which has contracted substantially since the middle of this year in terms of the number of banks prepared to participate in syndications.

In more competitive times it was normal to see several banks submitting loan schemes to potential borrowers. Each bank would carry out its own research work on the basis of which credit risks would be assessed and the terms of a loan structured.

The only bank which ever recovered its research costs was the one finally given the go-ahead by the borrower.

But now banks are beginning to charge it seems highly unlikely that borrowers will be interested in commissioning more than one bank to prepare a loan scheme. That in turn seems bound to militate against the smaller "maverick" bank, which in better times has earned itself a place in the market by means of its inventiveness.

**Christopher Wilkins**

## Freight report

# Tankers hope to catch price wind

Last week's decision by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) to raise oil prices from January 1 may get tanker owners out of the worst freight market conditions ever experienced.

Earlier tanker owners had been in despair. Losses being incurred by owners were mounting daily as was the log-jam of unemployable tonnage in the Persian Gulf. Now that may be cleared.

"There must now be a possibility that the oil companies will do their utmost to get oil afloat before the higher crude oil prices take effect on January 1," a spokesman for Galbraith Wrightson remarked.

If this does occur, however, it is unlikely to provide owners with much in the way of profits. Rate levels last week had sunk to the new low of Worldscale 32.5 ($3.33 a ton) for every class of vessel from 100,000 tons upwards.

Moreover, it was thought that the only VLCC fixture of the week—that of Ocean Transport and Trading's Trollus—was done on a part-cargo basis, so that the rate would equate to a fraction under Worldscale 30 ($3.11).

A total of 10 million tons of tankers is expected to be available in the Persian Gulf before the end of the month. In January five million tons are expected.

Assuming that the Persian Gulf producers will make the oil available, the oil companies could move a vast amount of cargo in their own and freight market tonnage before January. Rates could even be increased by about 20 points ($2.07 a ton) before the cost differentials would be seriously eroded.

## Weekly list of fixed interest stocks

| | Latest Price | Prev Week |
|---|---|---|
| Alb & Wilson 7½ Deb | 44½ | 44½ |
| All Pty Hldgs 8¾ Ln '92-97 | 25 | 24 |
| All Brew 6¼ Deb '87-92-97 | 25 | 24 |
| Do Tonnage 3 '88.. | 55 | 57½ |
| AB Foods 5¼ Ln '87-2002 | 14½p | 15p |
| Ass Biscuits 7¾ Deb '90-95 | 43½ | 45½ |
| Assoc Elect 6 Deb '78-85 | 52½ | 52½ |
| Do 6¾ Deb '86-91 | 40½ | 40½ |
| AP Cement 7 Deb '88-95 | 42½ | 43 |
| Do 9 Deb '92-97 | 52½ | 52½ |
| Bank of Ireland 7 Ln '86-91 | 43 | 43 |
| Barclays Bk 8¼ '86-93 | 48 | 49 |
| Barclays Int 7½ Ln '86-91 | 44½ | 44½ |
| Bass Char 5¼ Ln '87-92 | 25½ | 24½ |
| Do 7½ Ln '92-97 | 42 | 42½ |
| Do 8¼ Deb '87-92 | 50½ | 50½ |
| Beecham 6 Ln '78-83 | 47½ | 48½ |
| Do 8¼ Ln '84-94 | 47½ | 47 |
| Bibby 10¼ Deb '94-99 | 63 | 63 |
| Birmid Qual 7½ Ln '87-92 | 37½ | 37½ |
| Boots 4 Ln '78-83 | 49 | 49½ |
| Do 7¾ '88-93 | 42½ | 42 |
| Bridon 8 Deb '88-93 | 45½ | 50 |
| BICC 7¾ Deb '90-95 | 58 | 57½ |
| Brit Am Tob 7 Ln '82-87 | 51½ | 52½ |
| Brit Leyland 6 '98-2003 | 27 | 28 |
| Do 7½ Ln '87-92 | 31½ | 28 |
| Do 8 Ln '98-2003 | 35 | 28½ |
| Brit Oxygen 5¾ Deb '81-86 | 44½ | 44½ |
| Do Tonnage 8 '88 | 58 | 57½ |
| Brit Petrol 8 Deb '74-78 | 71 | 71 |
| Do 6 Deb '76-80 | 61½ | 62 |
| Brit Shoes 5¼ '80-82 | 59½ | 62 |
| Brooke Bond 5¾ Ln 2003-08 | 25 | 25½ |
| Burmah Oil 4½ Deb '88-93 | 61½ | 61½ |
| Do 7¾ Ln '91-96 | 48 | 47½ |
| Do 7¾ Ln '81-86 | 48½ | 48½ |
| Bunzl Gp 6½ Deb '87-92 | 41½ | 41½ |
| Do 10½ Deb '98-2003 | 47½ | 47½ |
| Cadbury Schweppes 8½ Ln '94-99 | 43 | 43 |
| Do 9 '88-93 | 49 | 49 |
| Costa Rica 4½ Ln 2002-07 | 21 | 20½ |
| Do 7 '90-95 | 37½ | 37 |
| Comm Union 7¾ Ln '88-93 | 41 | 42½ |
| C'tage 6½ Ln 2004-09 | 31½ | 34½ |
| Do 8 2nd Deb '89-94 | 48½ | 48½ |
| Courtaulds 6½ Ln '94-96 | 34 | 34 |
| Do 7 '82-87 | 44½ | 48 |
| Do 7¾ Deb '89-94 | 47 | 45½ |
| Debenhams 6¼ 2nd Deb | 37 | 36½ |
| Do 6½ Ln '85-01 | 36½ | 35½ |
| Do 7¾ Ln 2002-07 | 34½ | 35½ |
| Distillers 7¼ Ln '88-93 | 41 | 40½ |
| Dunlop 6¾ 2nd Deb '85-90 | 40½ | 40½ |
| EMI 7 Ln '87-92 | 40½ | 37½ |
| English Elec 6 Deb '77-80 | 48 | 48½ |
| Do 8¾ Ln '85-89 | 49½ | 49½ |
| Esso 6 Deb '77-80 | 60 | 62½ |
| Fisons 6¼ 2nd Deb '84-89 | 41½ | 43½ |
| Gallaher 6 Ln '83-85 | 43½ | 43½ |
| Gen Acc 7 '92-97 | 40½ | 40½ |
| GEC 7¾ Ln '88-93 | 43½ | 43 |
| Glaxo 7¾ Ln '85-88 | 20½p | 20p |
| Glynwed 11¾ Ln '94-99 | 51½ | 52 |
| GUS 6½ Ln '85-88 | 24½ | 26½ |
| Do 7¾ Ln '93-88 | 47½ | 49½ |
| Do 8¾ Ln '93-98 | 45½ | 47 |
| Hawker Sid 7¾ Deb '87-92 | 47½ | 47 |
| ICI 5¾ Ln '84-2004 | 27½ | 31 |
| Do 8¾ Ln '86-91 | 43½ | 43½ |
| Do 8 '88-93 | 43½ | 43½ |
| Imperial Gp 1 Ln '75-80 | 52½ | 51½ |
| Do 7½ 2004-09 | 39½ | 41 |
| Do 10¼ Ln '90-95 | 55½ | 56 |
| Initial Services 8 Ln '88-93 | 42 | 42 |
| Int Stores 7½ Ln 2003-08 | 38 | 38½ |
| Land Secs 8½ '92-97 | 41½ | 42½ |
| Laport 10¼ Deb '94-99 | 59 | 59 |
| Lewis's Trust 6½ 2nd '85-90 | 42½ | 42 |
| Lucas, J. 7½ Ln '83-88 | 41 | 40½ |
| Metal Box 10½ Ln '92-97 | 57½ | 57½ |
| MEPC 8 Ln 2000-05 | 38 | 37½ |
| Midland Bank 10½ Ln '93-98 | 58½ | 59½ |
| Nat West Bank 9 Ln '93 | 49½ | 49½ |
| Rank Hovis 6½ Ln '76-81 | 53½ | 53 |
| Do 6½ Ln '85-89 | 35½ | 35½ |
| Do 8½ Ln '91-95 | 47 | 45½ |
| Reckitt & Col 6¼ Deb '85-90 | 44½ | 44½ |
| Reed Int 7½ Deb '90-95 | 46 | 44½ |
| Rmnld 7½ Ln '92-97 | 38½ | 38½ |
| Rexrolls Parsons 7½ Ln '88-93 | 38½ | 38 |
| Rugby Port Cem 6 '93-98 | 33½ | 33 |
| Do 7¾ Ln '93-98 | 41½ | 41½ |
| Sainsbury (J.) 7½ Deb '87-92 | 49 | 49 |
| Scot Newcastle 4½ Deb '71-76 | 88½ | 88 |
| Do 7½ Deb '89-94 | 46½ | 44½ |
| Slater Walker 9¼ Ln '94-99 | 41½ | 39½ |
| Slough Est 7½ Deb '85-90 | 60 | 60 |
| Smith (W. H.) 5¼ Ln | 32½ | 32½ |
| Spillers 7 Deb '78-83 | 52 | 52 |
| Do 7½ Deb '84-89 | 47 | 47 |
| Tate & Lyle 7½ Deb '89-94 | 45½ | 42 |
| Thomson Org 3 Deb '64-69 | 40½ | 39½ |
| Do 7¾ Ln '87-92 | 41½ | 42½ |
| Tilling (T.) 8¼ Ln '89-94 | 25½ | 25½ |
| Tootal 4½ Pers Deb | 43 | 43½ |
| Trust Hses 6½ Deb | 44½ | 44½ |
| Truman Ltd 7½ Deb '88-93 | 44½ | 44½ |
| Truman Gp 6½ Deb '87-92 | 41½ | 41½ |
| Do 10½ Deb '91-96 | 62½ | 62½ |
| Tube Invest 9 Ln '89-94 | 45½ | 45½ |
| Turner & Newall 7 Ln '87-92 | 41½ | 41½ |
| Unigate 6½ Ln '91-96 | 36 | 35½ |
| Do 7½ Deb '89-91 | 45½ | 45½ |
| Unilever 6¼ Deb '85-88 | 47½ | 49½ |
| United Dom 8½ Deb '85-90 | 44½ | 44½ |
| Do 10½ Deb '89-94 | 60½ | 64½ |
| Watneys 7½ Ln '94-99 | 41½ | 41½ |
| Do 8 Ln '90-95 | 43½ | 43½ |
| Whitbread 7½ Ln '93-98 | 38½ | 38½ |
| Do 7½ Ln '96-2000 | 36½ | 42½ |
| Do 9 Ln '97-2001 | 47½ | 48 |

**CONVERTIBLES**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Adwest 8 '89-94 | 53½ | 53 |
| AB Foods 7½ '94-2004 | 65½ | 67 |
| BPB 7½ '89-94 | 47 | 46½ |
| Bowring C. T. 5 1981 | 41½ | 45 |
| BICC 8½ '88-93 | 34 | 39 |
| Britains 10½ '91-96 | 50 | 50½ |
| BTR 8 Bond 2003-08 | 53 | 54½ |
| GEC 7½ '87-92 | 64 | 64 |
| Grand Met 10 '91-96 | 46½ | 47½ |
| Guest Keen 6½ '88-93 | 34 | 38 |
| Hepworth Ceramic 11 1976 | 37½ | 38 |
| Ind and Gen 4½ '94-99 | 37 | 41 |
| Lucas, J. 8½ 1980 | 56½ | 56½ |
| Midland Bank 7½ '83-93 | 56½ | 62 |
| Ready Mixed 8½ 1978 | 66½ | 67 |
| Rowntree Tst 4½ '75-'98 | 33½ | 35 |
| Stock Conv 5½ 1984 | 67 | 66 |
| Temple Bar 5¼ '85-90 | 43½ | 47 |
| Trust Hse Forte 5½ '82 | 38 | 38½ |

• Ex dividend

## Gilt-edged prices (yields and premiums)

| | Price | Yld Redptn |
|---|---|---|
| 5½ 1988 | 71 | 13.48 |
| Man Motors 9 1989 | 82 | 11.64 |
| American 7½ 1987 | 70 | 12.36 |
| and 8 1987 | 85½ | 10.10 |
| ways 8 1987 | 88 | 9.87 |
| 7½ 1987 | 63 | 14.33 |
| hell 7½ 1987 | 73 | 12.15 |
| nd 8½ 1979 | 91 | 10.58 |
| Steel Corp 8½ 1989 | 81 | 11.39 |
| ington 7½ 1987 | 82½ | 9.42 |
| ney 7½ 1990 | 64 | 14.28 |
| ers 8 1987 | 84½ | 10.26 |
| ania 8½ 1988 | 90 | 9.53 |
| Food 7½ 1991 | 83½ | 9.50 |
| ester County Auth 1981 | 78½ | 11.03 |
| ury 8½ 1981 | 85 | 11.43 |
| ury 1980 | 88 | 11.26 |
| Thames 8½ 1986 | 81 | 11.49 |
| hammer 8 1987 | 88½ | 9.63 |
| 8 1987 | 83½ | 10.48 |
| ark Kingdom 7½ | 79½ | 10.21 |
| ark Mtge Bank 7½ | 75½ | 10.72 |
| 8½ 1987 | 87 | 11.66 |
| 8½ 1989 | 87 | 11.09 |
| 8 1988 | 89 | 9.44 |
| ns 8½ 1989 | 89 | 9.98 |
| Chicago 7 1980 | 91½ | 9.15 |
| Pennsylvania 7½ | 82 | 10.64 |
| 8½ 1987 | 72 | 12.81 |
| 8½ 1987 | 86 | 10.28 |
| d Cables 8½ 1987 | 82 | 10.94 |
| dian Royal 8 1987 | 71 | 12.70 |
| 8 1988 | 81 | 10.38 |
| ne 7½ 1987 | 71 | 12.35 |
| nsby 8 1987 | 76 | 11.68 |
| 8 1987 | 80 | 14.87 |
| 8 1987 | 71 | 11.41 |
| onal Util 8½ | 91 | 9.99 |
| 8½ 1987 | 73 | 12.65 |
| ronto 8½ 1981 | 91½ | 11.32 |
| Gen Ass 7½ | 72 | 11.93 |
| 8½ 1981 | 87 | 11.14 |
| 8 1991 | 81 | 11.60 |
| 7½ 1988 | 80 | 10.58 |
| 8 1989 | 90 | 10.34 |
| 8 1987 | 88 | 9.70 |
| Grindlays 7½ | 72 | 12.14 |
| Coal Board 8½ | 81 | 11.40 |
| Comm 7½ 1990 | 81½ | 9.88 |
| kwell 7½ 1979 | 94½ | 9.36 |
| kwell 8½ 1987 | 83½ | 10.64 |
| m 8½ 1979 | 90 | 11.52 |
| ghting 8 1988 | 84½ | 10.19 |

| | Price | Redptn Yld |
|---|---|---|
| Ponnwalt 8 1987 | 84½ | 10.20 |
| Quebec Hydro 8½ 1989 | 95 | 9.40 |
| Queensland (Province) 7½ 1988 | 84 | 9.70 |
| Queensland 8½ 1987 | 84½ | 10.57 |
| Ralgon 7½ 1987 | 87 | 7.31 |
| RHM 8 1988 | 77 | 12.59 |
| SAS 8 1987 | 85½ | 10.58 |
| Scanrail 7½ 1990 | 86½ | 9.17 |
| Scanrail 8½ 1988 | 91½ | 9.76 |
| Shell 7½ 1987 | 91½ | 9.50 |
| Singapore 7½ 1987 | 91 | 9.54 |
| Slough 8 1988 | 92 | 9.51 |
| South Africa 8 1987 | 82 | 17.51 |
| SIB 7½ 1987 | 85½ | 12.59 |
| Standard Oil 8½ 1980 | 100½ | 8.07 |
| Standard Oil 8¼ 1988 | 94½ | 9.08 |
| Standard Oil 8¾ 1988 | 96½ | 8.96 |
| Sybron 8 1987 | 84½ | 10.37 |
| Tenneco 7½ 1979 | 94½ | 8.92 |
| Tenneco 7¾ 1987 | 91½ | 10.70 |
| Texaco 7½ 1987 | 79½ | 10.71 |
| Town & City 8 1988 | 80 | 22.46 |
| Transcanada Gulf 7½ 1987 | 87½ | 9.26 |
| Union Oil 7 1979 | 92½ | 8.53 |
| Union Oil 7½ 1987 | 87½ | 9.28 |
| UDT 8¼ 1988 | 88 | 17.57 |
| Utah 8¼ 1988 | 88 | 9.54 |
| Utah 8 1987 | 84 | 10.34 |
| Venezuela 8½ 1987 | 92 | 9.54 |
| Volvo 7½ 1981 | 81½ | 10.70 |
| Wellcome 8½ 1987 | 86 | 13.69 |
| Wm Glyns 8¼ 1987 | 74 | 13.42 |

**NON-$ BONDS**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| BASF (FF) 7½ 1987 | 72 | 11.90 |
| Bass (FF) 7½ 1987 | 66½ | 15.00 |
| Bat Ind Fin (FF) 7½ 1988 | 69½ | 12.32 |
| Brascan (DM) 8½ 1988 | 86½ | 10.36 |
| BLMC (FF) 7½ 1987 | 58 | 15.05 |
| Charter (FF) 7½ 1987 | 59 | 14.78 |
| Charter (DM) 6½ 1968-83 | 73 | 11.77 |
| Courtaulds (DM) 6½ 1969-84 | 76 | 11.21 |
| Denmark (DM) 8½ 1989 | 97½ | 9.50 |
| Denmark (FF) 7½ 1988 | 75 | 11.85 |
| EIB (FF) 7½ 1988 | 70½ | 11.68 |
| Escom (DM) 7 1973-88 | 67 | 12.06 |
| Essel (DM) 7½ 1988 | 87½ | 9.39 |
| Goodyear (DM) 6½ 1972-87 | 80½ | 9.45 |
| ICI (DM) 8 1971/86 | 87½ | 9.78 |
| Interpar (FF) 7½ 1987 | 72 | 11.90 |
| Nat West (DM) 8 1988 | 80½ | 10.76 |
| Occidental (DM) 6½ 1969-76 | 97 | 9.50 |
| Sweden/Trips (DM) 8½ 1970-85 | 84 | 11.36 |
| Sun Int Fin (DM) 7½ 1988 | 84½ | 9.60 |

| Trans Euro Pipeline | Price | Yld Redptn |
|---|---|---|
| (DM) 8 1993 | 80 | 10.46 |
| Voest-Alpine (DM) 8½ 1988 | 95 | 9.41 |

| $ CONVERTIBLES | Offer | Conv Prem |
|---|---|---|
| AMF 5 1987 | 51 | 176.86 |
| Alaska Int 6 1987 | 59 | 98.34 |
| American Express 4½ 1987 | 69 | 63.15 |
| American Motors 6 1992 | 59 | 22.07 |
| American Medical 5¾ 1992 | 34½ | 440.80 |
| Beatrice Foods 4½ 1992 | 69 | 28.90 |
| Beatrice Foods 6½ 1992 | 66 | 15.15 |
| Beatrice Foods 4½ 1993 | 76 | 15.27 |
| Borden 5 1992 | 77 | 33.81 |
| Borden 5¼ 1991 | 89 | 29.56 |
| Broadway Hale 4½ 1987 | 63 | 107.09 |
| Carnation 4 1987 | 67 | 40.76 |
| Cumming 6½ 1986 | 72 | 235.44 |
| Damon 5¼ 1987 | 78 | 210.40 |
| Dart 4½ 1987 | 67 | 49.20 |
| E Asia Nav 6½ 1989 | 43 | — |
| Economic Labs 4½ 1987 | 60 | 30.81 |
| Eaton 5 1991 | 82 | 52.80 |
| Ford 5 1988 | 64 | 32.85 |
| Ford 6 1986 | 74 | 40.41 |
| Fedders 5½ 1992 | 51 | 388.25 |
| Gillette 4½ 1987 | 63 | 88.65 |
| Gould 5 1987 | 64 | 44.88 |
| Gen Electric 4½ 1987 | 72 | 78.31 |
| Halliburton 5½ 1987 | 107 | 5.69 |
| Harris 5 1992 | 50 | 125.40 |
| Honeywell 6 1986 | 65 | 297.97 |
| ITT 4½ 1987 | 55 | 125.66 |
| ITT Sheraton 6½ 1989 | 75 | 197.41 |
| J. Ray Mcdermott 4½ 87 | 116 | 0.92 |
| J. P. Morgan 4½ 87 | 104 | 0.40 |
| Mohasco 5 1987 | 51 | 197.41 |
| Nabisco 5¼ 1988 | 77 | 27.52 |
| Owens Illinois 4½ 1987 | 77 | 44.04 |
| J. C. Penney 4½ 1987 | 69 | 54.65 |
| Revlon 4½ 1987 | 79 | 38.05 |
| Ramada 6½ 1986 | 115 | 197.05 |
| Rank Org 4½ 1993 | 55 | 94.92 |
| Sime Darby 5½ 1988 | 44 | 141.60 |
| Sperry Rand 4½ 1988 | 75 | 39.24 |
| Talley Walker 1987 | 60 | 54.35 |
| Southland 5 1987 | 55 | 57.70 |
| Squibb 4½ 1987 | 73 | 58.12 |
| Utd Overseas Bk 6¼ '88 | 55 | — |
| Warner Lambert 4½ 1988 | 70 | 74.88 |
| Warner Lambert 4½ 1987 | 77½ | 51.07 |
| Xerox Corp 5 1988 | 70 | 90.97 |

DM=Deutschmark issue. FF French issue.

Source: Kidder, Peabody Securities, London.

# Tokyo Share Indices

Base Share Indices for 13.12.74 (base 4, 1964 original base date June 2.

| | Index No. | Div. Yield | Earnings Yield | Change over week |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Latest | % | % | |
| Industrial | | | | |
| Index | 61.84 | 14.96 | 29.72 | -8.30 |
| | 61.09 | 14.92 | 29.35 | -3.50 |
| | 60.86 | 15.17 | 34.16 | -2.67 |
| | 59.93 | 15.36 | 33.16 | -2.00 |
| Goods | 67.15 | 13.69 | 28.19 | -4.06 |
| | 55.85 | 15.16 | 19.36 | -3.61 |
| Financial | 76.20 | 11.80 | — | -4.46 |
| Retail | 63.97 | 14.94 | — | -3.68 |
| Shares | 143.24 | 13.45 | 27.78 | -16.44 |
| | 540.50 | 6.12 | 8.54 | -29.85 |
| Stocks | 68.17 | 9.52* | — | -0.28 |
| Stocks | 40.42 | 17.18* | — | -1.99 |
| Gilts | 20¾ | 17.52* | — | -¾ |

* Flat interest yield.

# Unit Trust Prices—change on the week

## Authorised Unit Trusts

**Abacus Arbuthnot Ltd,**
Burnett Hse, Fountain St, Man 2. 061-236 9776

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Gilt | 21.3 | 22.4 | 5.80 |
| Do Accum | 23.3 | 22.1 | 5.50 |
| Growth | 17.4 | 19.2 | 6.80 |
| Do Accum | 18.2 | 20.0 | 6.80 |
| Income | 19.5 | 21.5 | 10.00 |
| Do Accum | 21.3 | 23.6 | 10.00 |
| Int Accum | 14.7 | 15.7 | 3.50 |

**Abbey Unit Trust Managers,**
72-80 Gatehouse Rd, Aylesbury, Bucks (0296 5941

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Capital | 11.3 | 12.1 | 2.48 |
| Abbey General | 18.0 | 19.3 | 6.82 |
| Do Income | 12.2 | 13.0 | 11.27 |
| Do Invest | 12.5 | 13.4 | 7.56 |

**Allen Trust Managers Ltd,**
14 Finsbury Circus, London, EC2. 01-588 6371

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Allen Trust | 31.8 | 34.0 | 4.36 |
| Do Income* | 23.5 | 25.4 | 10.47 |

**Allied Hambro Group,**
Hambro Hse, Hutton Gdns. 01-588 2851

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Allied Capital | 28.2 | 30.1 | 9.39 |
| Do 1st | 28.4 | 30.4 | 8.82 |
| Allied Fnd | 28.4 | 30.4 | 9.54 |
| Growth & Inc | 15.9 | 17.0 | 9.28 |
| Inc & Ind Dev | 12.7 | 14.8e | 9.71 |
| Mst Min & Cmdty | 23.2 | 24.9 | 7.86 |
| High Income | 28.0 | 29.9 | 10.38 |
| Equity Income | 16.1 | 17.2 | 10.98 |
| International | 15.5 | 16.6 | 2.13 |
| Smaller Cos | 17.2 | 18.4 | 10.68 |
| Sterling Fnd | 20.5 | 21.8 | 10.22 |

**Allied Steamship Group.**
PO Box 173, Cyprus Hse, CR9 5AL.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Dollar | 37.4 | 40.1 | 1.79 |
| International | 19.2 | 20.6 | 3.30 |
| Int Trst | 50.3 | 53.9e | 10.16 |
| Guernsey | 50.3 | 53.9e | 6.97 |
| Cap | 33.6 | 36.2e | 8.96 |
| Inc Trst | 8.3 | 8.9e | 15.73 |
| Inc Trst | 9.5 | 9.9 | 11.58 |
| High Yield | 18.0 | 19.3 | 9.65 |
| Accm Trst | | 10.3e | 15.32 |

**Ionian Unit Trust Management Ltd,**
64 Coleman St, London, EC2. 01-638 5656

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Foreign Fnd (21) | 57.5 | 64.0 | 5.16 |
| Growth Fnd (25) | 69.0 | 74.0 | 9.16 |
| Inc Fnd (26) | 56.0 | 60.0e | 14.33 |

**Arbuthnot Unit Trust Managers Ltd,**
Arbuthnot Hse, 37 Queen Victoria St, EC4. 01-248 4080

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Capital Fnd | 10.0 | 10.7 | 3.88 |
| Income Fnd | 10.0 | 10.7 | 10.31 |
| Int Fnd | 10.0 | 10.7 | 2.88 |
| Prof Fnd | 10.0 | 10.7 | 6.00 |

**Arbuthnot Unit Management Co Ltd,**
1 Noble Street, London, EC2V 7JH. 01-606 4010

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Arb Am Accum | 19.8 | 21.0 | 5.86 |

**Barclays Unicorn Ltd,**
252/6 Romford Road, London, E7. 01-534 5521

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Unicorn Amer | 24.1 | 25.4e | 3.44 |
| Arb Income | 40.4 | 43.1 | 5.57 |
| Unicorn Capital | 25.8 | 27.6 | 8.98 |
| Exempt | 29.0 | 31.9e | 11.82 |
| Extra Income | 11.6 | 12.1 | 14.62 |
| Financial | 23.4 | 25.0e | 8.44 |
| Unicorn 500* | 24.7 | 26.4 | 11.54 |
| General | 11.3 | 12.0e | 11.76 |
| Growth Accum | 11.9 | 12.7 | 9.78 |
| Income | 28.7 | 30.5 | 11.47 |
| Recovery | 14.1 | 15.0e | 11.13 |
| Trustee | 21.5 | 23.0 | 10.43 |
| Worldwide | 33.4 | 35.5 | 2.86 |

**Barclays Unicorn Int. (CI) Ltd,**
PO Box 508, St Julians Ct, St Peter Port, Guernsey. 0481 26331

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Int Inv Fnd | 92.8 | 96.7e | 7.20 |
| Do Accum | 94.3 | 97.3 | 7.20 |

**Bridge Inc,**
86 Fenchurch St, London, EC3. 01-626 6590

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Brandts Cap (4) | 88.0 | 88.8 | 2.66 |
| Do Accum (4) | 88.0 | 94.0e | 2.43 |
| Units Inc (7) | 76.0 | 76.0 | 5.26 |

**Bridge Trust Management Co Ltd,**
Plantation Hse, Mincing Lane, EC3. 01-623 4951

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bridge Inc (2) | 48.0 | 52.0 | 6.10 |
| Do Cap (2) | 113.0 | 121.0e | 12.55 |
| Do Cap Accr (2) | 75.0 | 80.0e | 4.91 |
| Do Cap Accr (2) | 80.0 | 85.0e | 4.91 |
| O'seas Inc (3) | 43.0 | 44.0e | 8.50 |
| Do Accum (3) | 43.0 | 45.0 | 8.50 |

**The British Life**
Reliance Hse, Mt Ephraim, Tun Wells. 0892 22271

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| British Life | 21.2 | 22.1 | 9.86 |
| Balanced | 17.4 | 18.3 | 10.43 |
| Dividend (2) | 20.0 | 21.0 | 13.95 |
| Opp Accum (2) | 22.8 | 24.1 | 10.18 |

**Brown Shipley Unit Fund Management,**
Founders Court, Lothbury, EC2. 01-600 8820

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Brn Ship Inc (7) | 100.8 | 105.8 | 6.60 |
| Do Accum (7) | 112.6 | 117.6 | 6.60 |

**Canada Life Unit Trust Management Ltd,**
6 Charles II St, SW1. 01-930 6123

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Income | 17.5 | 18.9 | 8.01 |
| Cautle Gen | 15.1 | 15.9 | 8.01 |
| Do Accum | 17.2 | 18.1 | 8.01 |
| Income Pref | 17.3 | 17.7e | 15.43 |
| Do Income | 18.1 | 19.1 | 12.43 |
| Do Accum | | | |

**Cartiol Unit Fund Managers Ltd,**
Milburn Hse, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. 0632 21105

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cartiol (5) | 25.5 | 27.3 | 7.06 |
| Do Accum | 28.5 | 30.4 | 7.06 |

**Charities Official Investment,**
77 London Wall, London, EC2. 01-588 1815

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Inc* (29) | 60.4 | — | 6.60 |
| Acc (34) | 60.4 | — | 6.60 |

**Charterhouse Japhet Unit Management Ltd,**
1 Paternoster Row, London, EC4. 01-248 3999

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Int (3) | 13.8 | 14.6 | 1.65 |
| Accum (3) | 14.0 | 15.0 | 4.53 |
| Inc (3) | 19.6 | 21.0 | 11.72 |
| Euro Fin (3) | 12.8 | 13.5 | 2.74 |
| Fund Inv (3) | 12.8 | 13.6 | 7.74 |

**Crescent Unit Trust Managers Ltd,**
4 Melville Crescent, Edinburgh. (031-226 4661)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Growth Fnd | 8.5 | 9.0e | 10.32 |
| International | 23.9 | 25.5 | 3.34 |
| Income Fnd | 14.7 | 15.6 | 8.61 |
| High Dist | 17.2 | 18.4e | 13.46 |

**Discretionary Unit Fund Managers Ltd,**
Finsbury Hse, 23 Blomfield St, EC2. 01-638 4482

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Income | 46.2 | 50.3e | 12.49 |
| Accum | 46.0 | 50.4 | 12.49 |

**Drayton Unit Trust Managers Ltd,**
43/45 South St, Eastbourne. 0323 36711

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Capital | 40.8 | 44.7e | 8.71 |
| Growth | 17.1 | 18.4e | 4.28 |
| Inv Trust | 12.4 | 13.3 | 9.02 |
| Income Fnd | 20.6 | 22.5 | 10.01 |
| International | 30.0 | 32.0e | 3.95 |

**Equitas Securities Ltd,**
41 Bishopsgate, London, EC2. 01-774 8311

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Proprietary | 24.0 | 26.0e | 9.73 |

**Equity & Law Unit Trust Managers Ltd,**
Amersham Rd, High Wycombe, Bucks. 0494 33815

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Equity & Law | 21.6 | 22.9 | 8.85 |

**Family Fund Managers Ltd,**
72-80 Gatehouse Rd, Aylesbury, Bucks (0296 5941

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Family Fnd | 44.0 | 47.4 | 3.43 |

**Framlington Unit Management Ltd,**
Schomberg Hse, 4 South Place, EC2. 01-628 4866

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Capital | 24.8 | 26.4 | 8.84 |
| Income | 32.9 | 34.6e | 13.74 |

**Friends' Provident Unit Trust Managers Ltd,**
7 Leadenhall St, London, EC3. 01-626 4511

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Friends Prov | 12.1 | 12.9 | 9.42 |
| Growth | 15.7 | 14.5 | 9.59 |

**Funds in Court,**
Public Trustee, Kingsway, WC2. 01-405 4300

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Capital | 44.0 | 46.0 | 7.13 |
| Income* | 39.0 | 41.0 | 11.22 |
| High Yield* | 43.0 | 44.0 | 12.80 |

**Gand A Unit Trust Management Ltd,**
5 Ravleigh Rd, Ruttion, Essex. (0277 237200

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Gand A | 13.7 | 13.9e | 9.62 |

**G.T. Unit Management Ltd,**
16 St. Martin's-le-Grand, EC1. 01-600 8461 Ext 13

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| GT Cap | 32.0 | 36.0 | 4.30 |
| Do Accum | 35.8 | 39.8 | 4.30 |
| Do Income | 70.0 | 73.5 | 8.16 |
| Do US Gen Fnd | 119.8 | 122.3e | 1.00 |
| Do Int Gen | 118.6 | 121.1 | 1.00 |

**Guardian Royal Exchange Unit Man Ltd,**
Royal Exchange, London, EC3. 01-283 1031

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Guardfd | 30.4 | 32.3 | 9.36 |

**Hambros Unit Trust Management,**
Founder's Court, Lothbury, EC2. 01-600 8820

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Aust Trst | 32.3 | 34.4 | 4.60 |
| Cabot | 40.4 | 43.0e | 6.71 |
| Accum | 19.9 | 21.2 | 6.71 |
| European | 26.6 | 28.3 | 6.50 |
| Far East Trst | 24.0 | 25.6 | 6.50 |
| Gen Trst | 20.5 | 21.8e | 7.03 |
| Henderson Gr | 76.0 | 81.0e | 4.97 |
| High Income | 22.0 | 23.5e | 10.52 |
| Int Trst | 13.9 | 14.8 | 10.35 |
| Inc & Assets | 16.6 | 17.7e | 6.13 |
| International | 12.0 | 12.8 | 8.35 |
| Inv Trst | 11.3 | 12.0 | 3.75 |
| North American | 20.3 | 21.6 | 5.79 |
| Oil & Nat Res | 20.3 | 21.6 | 7.52 |
| Pearl Income | 58.3 | 60.8 | |

**Hill Samuel Unit Trust Management Ltd,**
45 Beech St, EC2P 2LX. 01-628 8011

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Dollar | 37.4 | 40.1 | 1.79 |
| International | 19.2 | 20.6 | 3.30 |
| Inv Trst | 50.3 | 53.9e | 10.16 |
| Guernsey | 50.3 | 53.9e | 6.97 |
| Brit Guernsey | 9.9 | 11.7e | |
| Cap | 33.6 | 36.2e | 8.96 |
| Inc Trst | 8.3 | 8.9e | 15.73 |
| Inc Trst | 9.5 | 9.9 | 11.58 |
| High Yield | 18.0 | 19.3 | 9.65 |
| Accm Trst | | 10.3e | 15.32 |

**Ionian Unit Trust Management Ltd,**
64 Coleman St, London, EC2. 01-638 5656

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Foreign Fnd (21) | 57.5 | 64.0 | 5.16 |
| Growth Fnd (25) | 69.0 | 74.0 | 9.16 |
| Inc Fnd (26) | 56.0 | 60.0e | 14.33 |

**Jascot Securities Ltd,**
21 Young St, Edinburgh. 031-225 6732

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Compound (1) | 11.4 | 12.7 | 15.50 |
| Do Accum (1) | 13.1 | 14.4 | 15.50 |
| Growth (1) | 12.7 | 13.9 | 11.37 |
| Preference | 21.5 | 23.0 | 8.58 |
| Do Accum | 18.6 | 19.9 | 17.37 |
| Cap (2) | 9.3 | 10.2p | — |
| Accum Comp Fnd | 10.1 | 11.0 | 7.57 |
| Do W'draw | 9.6 | 10.5 | — |
| Sector Ldrs (3) | 14.1 | 15.0 | 7.96 |
| Fin & Prop (3) | 7.5 | 8.5 | 7.96 |
| Growth (4) | 19.7 | 21.1 | 4.27 |
| Min Res (3) | 11.9 | 12.7 | 4.70 |
| Commodity (5) | 21.2 | 23.7e | 10.27 |
| Do Accum (5) | 26.1 | 28.9e | 10.27 |
| Europe Gth (6) | 26.7 | 28.4e | 9.29 |
| Do Accum | 27.7 | 29.4 | 9.29 |

**Scottish Equitable Fund Managers Ltd,**
28 St Andrews Square, Edinburgh. 031-556 9101

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Equitable | 25.0 | — | — |

**Slater Wal

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Bodorgan 242

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£24,750

Bressingham 525

**REPUTED SMALL MEDIEVAL HALL**

Beside tree-lined green, 6 miles N. Cambridge, 5 bedrooms and study/fourth bedroom. Large beamed sitting room with inglenook kitchen with gallery above dining area open to raftered roof, bathroom, 2 w.c.'s, 2 garages, interesting enclosed garden, brick paved yard and pond.

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**OLD RECTORY**, near Sandringham, Norfolk. Coach house for conversion. £7,900 freehold, old Bentley included; also ground floor flat, mortgages.—048 55645/Box 0345 M, The Times.

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**OLD RECTORY**, near Sandringham Norfolk. Coach house for conversion. £7,900 freehold, old Bentley included; also ground floor flat, mortgages.—048 55645/Box 0345 M, The Times.

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**BUNGALOW** on holiday site at Mablethorpe. Can be used for investment or residential L-shaped lounge/diner, toilet and bathroom, two bedrooms, kitchen; small front and rear garden. Leasehold. £9,800 fully furnished. Can help with mortgage if necessary.—Box 0416 M, The Times.

**COUNTRY PROPERTIES**

**REPUTED SMALL MEDIEVAL HALL**

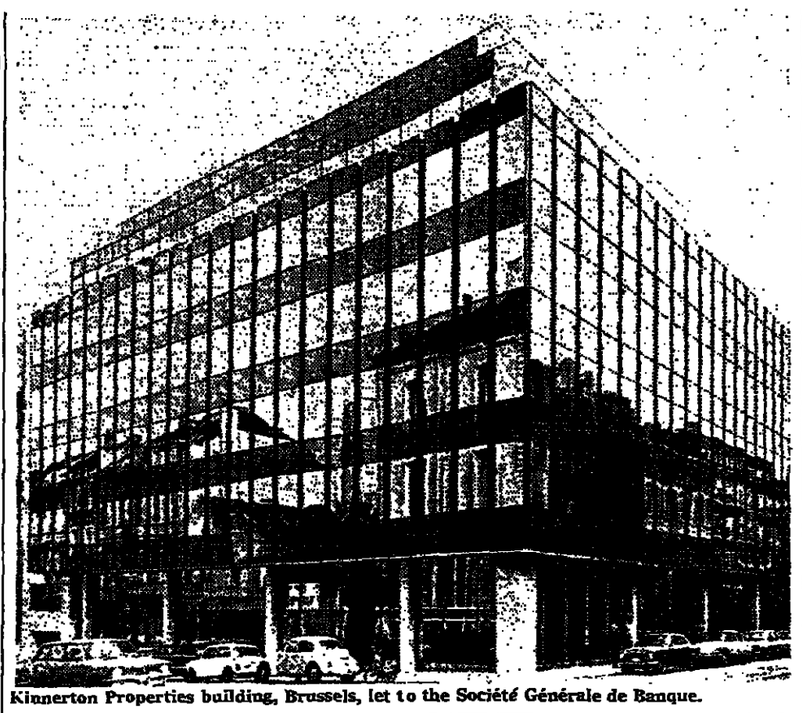
Beside tree-lined green, 6 miles N. Cambridge, 5 bedrooms and study/fourth bedroom. Large beamed sitting room with inglenook kitchen with gallery above dining area open to raftered roof, bathroom, 2 w.c.'s, 2 garages, interesting enclosed garden, brick paved yard and pond.

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Kinnerton Properties building, Brussels, let to the Société Générale de Banque.

# Top rents in London falling

*Anybody can join the game of* guessing what London office rents are going to do, and some curious prophecies have been made in recent weeks. Not all have been of the most extreme kind, but most agree that the rent spiral has stopped and that a drop is likely. The question, of course, is by how *much.*

Allsop and Co, in their annual review of the office market in the London area and particularly the City, disagree with forecasts that rents will plummet, but predict that a consistent drop, of not more than £1 to £2 a sq ft, or a margin of about 10 per cent, is likely.

At the top end of the market, they say, rents have certainly dropped. Expected new "highs" have not been achieved, and will not be, in *the coming year at least. City* rents over £20 a sq ft at the peak of the boom have come down, as have the previous top rents of £17 a sq ft in the West End. In the popular suburban office locations such as Croydon, Watford, Harrow and Ilford, however, there is no sign of demand slackening *and good rents on lettings* are still being achieved.

In the general property *scene new developments are* rare enough these days, but last week it was announced that the second phase of the Kettering town central area redevelopment scheme is to go ahead. The first part was completed about 18 months ago.

The second part, on which work will start next month, is on a site of some four acres giving on to Gold Street. When completed in about two years it will provide about 140,000 sq ft of retail space.

Designed by Shingler Risdon and Associates, of London, the scheme will comprise an enclosed mall with a supermarket for Sainsburys, two large shops, 24 smaller shops, a small office block of about 18,000 sq ft and a multistorey park for some 500 cars.

John D. Wood and Co, of London, who have been concerned with the acquisition of the properties over the past six years, have been retained as letting agents. They say that although there has been much interest shown by the larger *multiples, every effort* will be made to let shops to local traders on suitable terms, which may mean concessions in the initial years of trading.

In Maidenhead outline planning permission has been granted for a large new store at 53/57 High Street, on a site previously occupied partly by Budgens. Permission is for a store of about 64,000 sq ft, with 10,000 sq ft of self-contained offices.

Designed by Raymond J. Cecil and Partners, the new store will provide a "walk-through" from the High Street to the second phase of the Nicholsons Walk scheme now under construction. Letting agents for the High Street scheme are Jones Lang Wootton and Howard Son and *Gooch.*

A development topped out last week was the large warehouse and distribution complex being constructed in north London by Bovis Construction for Heenan Beddow Developments, a wholly owned subsidiary of Heenan Spark, Ltd, on a site of about five acres at *Bounds Green Road, N11, over*looking the North Circular Road at New Southgate.

With a total floor area of about 150,000 sq ft, it comprises five large warehouse units, and about 26,300 sq ft of offices in a three-storey block. Due for completion next month, it will be offered for letting at £1.95 a sq ft for the warehousing and between £3.50 and £4 a sq ft for the offices. The agents are Hampton and Sons and Keith Cardale Groves and Co.

Another recent topping out was that of *Abbey Life Assur*ance's development in Holdenhurst Road, Bournemouth. Designed by Leslie Jones and Partners, the 10-storey building on a two-acre site is due for completion next summer.

It will provide about 87,000 sq ft of offices with parking for 148 cars. Letting will be Chinnocks and Goadsby and through Debenham Tewson and Harding.

Prestige office blocks continue to let well in Brussels. *Kinnerton Properties SA*, a private company headed by Mr John Divett, have let their building on the corner of Rue Joseph II and Rue des Deux Eglises to the Société Générale de Banque. The rent, more than 3,000 Belgian francs (about £35) a square metre, is said to be the highest achieved in Brussels.

The 80,000 sq ft building, just completed, is clad entirely in reflecting glass with neoprene jointing to reduce maintenance. Letting was through Jones Lang Wootton, the project *managers.*

In London the Government of Cyprus through their High *Commission Trade Centre* have taken a lease of the newly renovated upper floors at 211/213 Regent Street. The ground floor of the building is already occupied by the Cyprus Government as a trade and tourist centre.

Conrad Ritblat and Co acted for the lessors and Knight Frank and Rutley for the lessees. About 3,000 sq ft of surplus space is being offered for letting through the same two agents.

Mellon Bank NA have let about 10,500 sq ft of offices *in their headquarters building* at 15 Trinity Square, London, EC, to Sir William Reardon Smith and Sons, Ltd. The letting is for nine years, subject to rent review after five years. The property was in the market at £20 a sq ft. Letting was through Anstey Horne and Co, with Newton, Perkins and *Forbes acting for the new* tenants.

Restoration and modernization of 41, 42 and 47 Bedford Square, WC, has been completed by the Abbey Property Bond Fund, who own the entire south side of the square. Architects for the renovation of the eighteenth-century buildings are Ellis, Clark and Gallanaugh. Each building provides about 7,000 sq ft net of offices. Letting is through Michael Laurie and Partners and De Groot Collis.

Gerald Ely

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Very quiet close opposite Holland Park. 2 recpt., 4 beds., 2 baths., playroom, fitted kitchen, cloakroom, etc. Attractive garden. All in immaculate condition.

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including carpets, curtains, kitchen fixtures and some furniture.

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Spacious, attractive Edwardian family house in quiet street close to Holland Park. 5 double beds., 3 single beds, dressing room, 3 recep., 2 baths, large modern fitted kitchen, full c.h.

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for freehold.

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£27,500

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**WIMBLEDON**, near Common, large ground-level, c.h. flat, 2 large reception, well-equipped, open-plan kitchen, 2-3 bedrooms, spacious central hall, bathroom, garage and use of garden, 98-year lease, £18,350. Ring 01-947 0236.

**WALTON ST., S.W.3.**—Newly converted quiet ground floor flat; 2 bed, double recpt., bathroom, kitchen, patio, parlor, C.H. 96 yr. lease, £23,500 for quick sale incl. carpets, curtains, fridge, oven, etc. 01-589 5354 or 01-720 4799 (eves.).

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**LEGAL NOTICES** also on page 21

No. 002967 of 197

IN the HIGH COURT of Chancery Division Compan In the Matter of JACK A AND PARTNERS Limited a Matter of The Companies A Notice is hereby given PETITION for the WINDIN the above-named Compan High Court of Justice wa 29th day of November, 1 sealed to the said Jack A borough Signs Limited, wh tered office is situate e House, Hampton Court, in the County of Greater and that the said Petition to be heard before the Co at the Royal Courts of Strand, London, WC2A 2 20th day of January, 1 any creditor or contrib the said Company desiro port or oppose the maki Order on the said Peti appear at the time of h person or by his counsel purpose and a copy of th will be furnished by the u to any creditor or contri the said Company requi copy on payment of the charge for the same.

LEWIS CUTNER & C 25 Manchester London W1M 5AP. for the Petitioner.

NOTE.—Any person wi to appear on the hearing Petition must serve on, post to the above-named writing of his intention The notice must state the address of the person, or the name and address of and must be signed by the firm, or if or their s any), and must be serv posted must be sent b sufficient time to reach named not later than 4 the afternoon of the 17 January, 1975.

Dated this 12th day 1974.

By Order of the E. H. BR

In the Matter of C. Limited and In the Mat Companies Act 1948.

Notice is hereby give CREDITORS of the a Company, which is bein VARILY WOUND UP, are on or before the 31st December, 1974, to sen full Christian and surna addresses and descriptio culars of their debts or the names and address solicitors (if any), to signed PERCIVAL F David Cornish of 8 Street, London, EC4A LIQUIDATOR of the said and if so required by writing from the said are, personally or by ters, to come in and debts or claims at such place as shall be specif notice, or in default d will be excluded from the any distribution made debts are proved.

Dated this 10th day 1973.

P. F. D. COR

NB.—This notice is gi All known creditors hav will be, paid in full ".

IOTA DRILLING Limited.

Notice is hereby give to section 293 of the Co 1948, that a MEETI CREDITORS of the Company will be held James's Square, London on Monday, the 30t December 1974, at 3 o afternoon, for the pur mentioned in sections 293 the said Act.

Dated this 12th day 1974.

By Order of the E. H. BR

THE COMPANIES AC the Matter of MAGI-GLE By Order of the HIGH JUSTICE dated 11th cember 1974.

I, MARTIN JOHN S Messrs. Stoy, Hayward Tilsmore Street, Londo been appointed LIQUID above-named Company claims should be sent Dated this 9th day 1974.

M. J. SPE

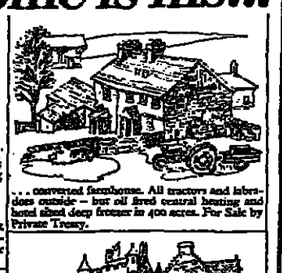
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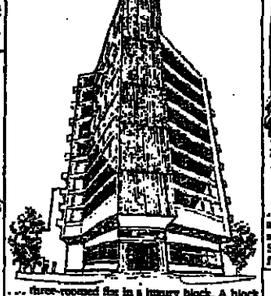
...Swedish modern on a new building estate. The newly-weds dream. The building societies firm favourite. And by the time the kids are old enough to climb it—that sapling in the front garden will be a tree.



...Castle. And no matter how draughty—there's no place like home.



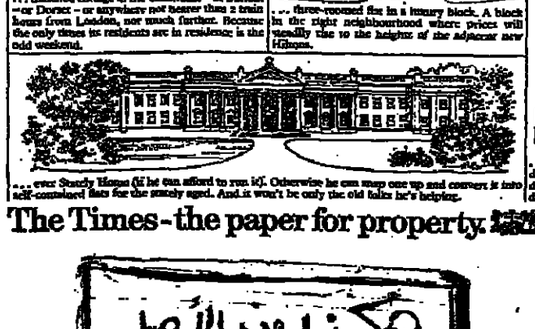
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**The Times—the paper for property.** 01-837 3311

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## cretarial and General Appointments
o on page 8

SECRETARIAL

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RECORD COMPANY
need a young, go-ahead
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£2,000 P.A.
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**ALL DOMESTIC STAFF.** Resident daily, pacm./temps. Eaton Bureau, 136 Sloane St., S.W.1. 730 9564.

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£2,750

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October 1974

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**WELL-EDUCATED,** hard-working girl, 22, seeks job abroad. Secretarial course. Children essential. French. All letters acknowledged. Box 0129 M, The Times.

### FLAT SHARING

**DENMARK HILL, S.E.5.** Own room, lux. flat, £11.50 p.w. 733 0316.
**WIMBLEDON COMMON.**—Girl for own room, superb house, colour TV, etc., c.h., £13 p.w. from Jan. 1. 1975. 946 0118, eves.
**N. Fos.**—Room to let, 3rd and Jan. £12. 743 1773, ext. 6375.
**S.W.1.**—2 people for large flat, own room, sought by graduate aged 27. £56-£65 p.c.m. 828 2044, Mon.-Tues. after 5.00.
**FLAT MATES,** specialists, 313 Brompton Rd., S.W.5. 589 5491.
**SHARE-A-FLAT** Queens Ese. Leicester Sq. No advance fee. 734 5535.
**FLATSHARE,** 213 Piccadilly. 734 0518. Professional people sharing. Ring 235 2549 after 3 p.m.
**3RD GIRL** large flat S.W.7, share room, £30 p.m. excl. Tel. 854 4820 after 6 p.m.
**RICHMOND HILL** 2 to share large room in lux. flat in Period House, c.h., garden. £11.00 p.w., each. 730 7836, day, 940 2827, eves.
**2nd GIRL** share W.11 flat own room £14.50 p.w., exc. 727 1527 after 6 p.m.
**FULHAM.**—1 person, own room, £10 p.w. After 7.30 p.m. 736 8912.
**S.W.1.**—Own decent-sized room in Antique furnished house, £16.50 p.w. 01-730 8555.
**OWN ROOM** and lounge in house, share k. and b., garden, £15 p.w. 385 7714, eves.
**MUSWELL HILL.** 2nd person, own room. CTV. £45 p.c.m. Vacant early in Jan. 883 1208 before 9 a.m. or after 7 p.m.
**PROFESSIONAL MAN** seeks two similar to share comfortable house, Twickenham.—Tel. 892 8865 after 6.30 p.m. Refs. Required.
**HYDE PARK CORNER.** 3 min. Convenient double room in large flat needs one other girl. £8 p.w. incl.
**ONE WEEK TO 3 MONTHLY** lets. W.1, 1 double, recpt., kitchen, bath. £35 to £45 p.w. inc. Jonathan David & Co. 434 1874.

### FLAT SHARING

**DULWICH.** Top floor of family house, furnished, spacious bedsitting room, kitchen/diner. £19.00 p.w. inc.—274 5514.

**SW6.** Luxury house. 3rd man, own room. £15.50 p.w.—736 3200.
**HARLEY ST.**—4th male, mid 30s, own room, nice ons, £15.—580 1978.
**EXECUTIVE FLAT SHARERS.**—The Belgravia Agency. 235 6188/9.
**KENSINGTON.** Man, own room, spacious luxury flat. £52 p.c.m. 370 1597 eves.
**COUPLE OR 2 GIRLS** to share large room in Chiswick house near tube and shops. £35 p.c.m. each. 995 5356 after 6.30.
**S.W.10.** 3rd girl share room mod. flat. £7 p.w. 492 1151 day.
**CLAPHAM COMMON.** Single room in large house, C.H., 2 bathrooms. £10 p.w. incl. 675 2819 after 6.30 p.m.
**KENSINGTON.** Lady 24 plus required for newly dec. flat in mansion block. C.H.w., own room. £15 p.w. 603 0737 (after 6.30 p.m.).
**FINCHLEY.** 2nd prof. male (20s) for ground floor flat. T.V. £7.50 p.w. 388 3922 (before 6 p.m.).
**CHELSEA.** Second man to share house in fashionable terrace. Own room. £17.50 p.w. 352 3226.
**OWN ROOM** for clean person, large, W14 flat. £25 p.m. 603 1987.
**W.6.**—Young man mid-30s, share luxury flat, own room, £14.00 p.w. two considered. 385 5980.
**ROOM IN FLAT,** Battersea overlooking Park, 1 adult, £9. 622 6519, eves.

### RENTALS

**WESTMINSTER MANSION BLOCK,** s/c 4 bedrooms, 2 reception, k. & b., new decor., c.h. £2,000 p.a. Excellent fitted carpets, curtains, lights, fittings and appliances. £3,500. 499 6157.

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**RIVA ESTATES OFFER** the best furn. flats/houses to suit overseas diplomats/executives: 3mths. plus £56/£200 p.w.—589 7476.
**FERRIER & DAVIES.**—One of London's best personal agents will get you a furnished flat or house in 24 hours !—Almost.—6 Beauchamp Place, S.W.3. 584 3232.
**UNFURN.** N.10, 21-yr. lease, 2 r., k., b., £1 p.w. £3,000. 385 4396, F.H.
**UNFURN.** Holland Pk., 2 r., k. b. £28 p.w. £2,950 o.n.o. 385 4596, F.H.
**CHELSEA, S.W.10.** Newly dec. 2 bedroom luxury flat. £35. Around Town Flats. 229 9966.
**KNIGHTSBRIDGE** studio flat, long/short let. £20. ATF 229 9966.
**PONT STREET, S.W.1.** Christmas let. 4-6 weeks. Beautifully furnished flat, large recept., 2 double bedrooms, k. and b. £75 p.w. Boyd and Boyd. 584 6965.
**KENSINGTON MEWS.** New flat in modern cleg style. 3 dble. beds., sunny recep., American kit., 2 baths, garage. Also 1 bed. unlit level flat with garage. Quinlets. 584 4372.
**W.1.** Lux. flat, 2 bed. £45 p.w. 262 2597.
**MARBLE ARCH.** Corner of Marble Arch, overlooking Hyde Park. Beautiful modern apartment. 2-3 bed., 1/2 recpts., k. and b. available immediately. long/short let. Landway Securities, 235 0286.
**ULTRA MODERN SERVICED** 1 bedroom flat overlooking Chelsea. Ideal for holidays. Available 19th December for 6 weeks or less. £75 p.w. Tel.: (01) 730 9534.
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**FRENCH DIPLOMAT** requires furnished flat or house in Central London for 2 years. 4 bedrooms, 2 bath., 2 recpt., max. £110 p.w. Jennifer Lee, 629 1087.
**HARROW HOUSE** with garden, 3 beds., 2 recpt., dining room, kitchen and bath, garage. £65. Jonathan David & Co. 434 1874.
**S.W.7.**—Ground floor flat, nicely furnished, 1 double, 1 single, recpt., kitchen, bath. £55 inc. daily maid. Jonathan David & Co. 434 1874.
**W.11.**—Luxury, 2 room flat, c.h. £25 p.w. 6 months max. 727 6089.
**SEEKING** furn. flats/houses? Douglas McInnes offers a wide selection for most areas, long/short term. £30-£100 p.w. 584 6961.
**PIMLICO, S.W.1.**—Well furn. ground floor flat available now for 1 year plus, 2 beds., dble. recpt., k. and b., gas c.h. £27 p.w. Hampton & Sons. 01-493 8222.
**LUXURY.** Fully serviced flats in W.1. Modern block, from £43 per week. 1 bed. to 3 bed. 723 1524.
**SOUTH KENSINGTON.** S.C. 2 beds, reception, k. and b. £40 p.w. 589 6361.
**ROBERT STACEY WHITE** for houses/flats all areas. 585 0205.

### RENTALS

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**BUCKINGHAM PALACE.** W1. Just by, 6 bed, 2 bath Georgian house, perfect for MPs entertaining in quiet historic street. £80.
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**CHELSEA.** SW3. Pretty 2-room flat in luxury block, maid service, restaurant, parking facilities. Exc. value at £50.
**SW1.** Short Xmas let 3-bed flat, excellent furniture. £90
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**ST. JOHNS WOOD.** N.W.8.—2 and 3 bedroomed flats in luxury block. Lift, porter, c.h. From £70 p.w.—S.A., Tel. 794 3576.
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**AMERICAN** executive needs luxury furnished flat or house up to £100 p.w. Usual fees required. Philips Kay & Lewis, 629 8611.
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**FULHAM** S/C C.H. flat extremely well furn. Short let if required. 731 5002.
**CHELSEA.** Elegant s/c serviced lux. flat. Bedroom, lounge, k. & b. C.h., c.h.w. Short lets avail. Also Kensington. Highly recommended. London Flats. 373 5003.
**GOING ABROAD ?** — Responsible prof. American/Swedish couple need flat, North London, Jan.-July; refs. 340 2599.
**ST. JAMES'S, S.W.1.**—Furn. flat, 1 double, 1 recept., k. & b. £35 p.w. 286 5164 or 499 5751.
**KNIGHTSBRIDGE.**—Flat in square. Colour TV. £40 p.w.—584 4940.
**DEVONSHIRE ST., W.1.** 1 bedroom lounge, kit. bath, c.h., c.h.w., decorated, fully equipped, £36 p.w. Garol 235 0848.
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**SLOANE SQUARE.** Luxury flat for 2. £50 p.w. 604 2030.
**HAMPSTEAD VILLAGE.** Mod. 2-room s/c flat. k. & b. c.h. Couples only. £28 p.w.—435 9779.
**KNIGHTSBRIDGE.**—Furnished luxury apartment. Large living, 3 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, kitchen, hall, lift, c.h. and c.h.w.—Telephone 01-584 7202.
**W.8.** Luxury 3 room studio. Lift, C.H. 1 person. £35 p.w.—727 6305.
**CHELSEA.** — Luxury serviced flats from £43 p.w., short/long lets. R. H. Ltd. 01-370 6221.
**SUTTON MARIANI.** "Fab." S/C. 2/3 bedroom lounge flats. C.H. Carpeted furn. and garage. From £120 p.m. incl.—Street. 01-643 8181.
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**MARSH & PARSONS** (937 6091) offer well-furnished flats/houses with prompt and efficient service.
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**KNIGHTSBRIDGE.** nr Harrods.—Light, bright studio flat with dining area, kitchen & shower, avail. now. £36 p.w. inclusive.—K.A., 581 2237.
**KENSINGTON, W.8.**—Furnished flat. Double bedroom, large recept., k & b., patio, c.h., colour T.V., service. Short/long let. £43 p.w. 01-723 7659.
**MAYFAIR.**—Super furn. s/c flat, 1 bed., 1 recept., k. and b., TV, phone, roof Garden. £30 p.w. 748 7949.
**S.W.3.**—Large Luxury fully equipped flat, 2 rooms, k. and b., c.h.. £45 p.w., incl. Tel. 730 1907.

### KNIGHTSBRIDGE, S.W.7

Elegant, fully furnished town house of 4 beds, 2 recepts., kit. and 2 baths, patio, c.h., rental, £125 p.w.

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### WANTED

Unfurnished flat to rent, SW1, SW3, W11, W1.
2 beds, 1 recept., k. & b., C.H.
Up to £200 p.m.—6 months to 3 years.

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**EATON PLACE.** Comfortable furn. maisonette, 2 beds, 2½ baths. Large drawing room, Dining room, kit., 5-7 months from late Jan. £50 p.w. 235 9094.
**KENSINGTON.**—Luxury house, 2 recpt., 5 beds., sunny, 2 baths, shower, mod. Kitchen, dishwasher, c.h., c.h.w., colour TV, garden, carport. £130 p.w. 937 5215.
**AUBREY RD., W.8.**—Attractive house, 2 bed., 2 recept., k. & b., £75 p.w.—Kathini Graham (Mrs.), 352 0115.

### BUSINESS SERVICES

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### SERVICES

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**PIANOS.**—Here is the forecast for today, Monday, 16th December, 1974. It will become musical in all areas with prices ranging from a minimum of £150 to a maximum of £1,500.—Call meteorological Piano Specialist, Mrs. Gordon on 01-235 4000.
**STEINWAY GRAND,** 6ft. 11in., rosewood, almost 100 years old. Action overhauled and restrung. Perfect condition £2,000 o.n.o. Bournemouth 35260.

Continued on page 24

## adcasting

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Away in a Village. s. 1.00, Pebble Mill. y. 2.05, Film. Won- (1964), with Cliff Walter Slezak, Susan The Shadows. 4.00, tool. 4.25, The 30, Jackanory. 4.45, 5.15, John Craven's 5.25, Right Charlie.

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". . . The Lord . . . hath made the earth by his power, he hath established the world by his wisdom."—Jeremiah 51: 14, 15.

## BIRTHS

**BURGESS.**—On 13th December, 1974, at The Lindo Wing, St. Mary's, Paddington, to Sandie (nee King) and Simon—a son (Nicholas Simon).

**GILMORE.**—On 14th December, 1974, in Rashid Hospital, Dubai, to Marion (Micky, nee Edmonds), and Major Michael Gilmore—a son (Edward Andrew James), a brother for Alexandra.

**GREAVES.**—On 13th December at Kingston Hospital to Hilary (nee Stephenson) and Guy (Podge)—a son (Oliver Geoffrey).

**GRESENG.**—On December 13th, at King's College Hospital, London, to Jane (nee Alexander) and Christopher—a daughter.

**HILL.**—On 14th Dec., at Queen Mary's, Roehampton, to Margaret and Andrew Hill—a daughter.

**IVEAGHTER.**—On 12th December 1974, in Dublin, to Miranda and Hamilton Iveaghter—a son.

**JENKINSON.**—On Dec. 6th, 1974, at the Princess Margaret Maternity Hospital, Swindon, to Peter and Alison (nee Arkell)—a son.

**O'HALLORAN.**—On December 10th, at St. George's Hospital, Hyde Park Corner, to Caroline (and Douglas)—a beautiful daughter (Elizabeth Hermine). Many thanks to all the staff.

**PARDOE.**—On December 13th at Harrogate General to Jo (nee Darling) and Tony Pardoe—a son.

**RODGERS.**—On 9th December, at Nottingham City Hospital, to Ann (nee Austin) and Arthur—a daughter (Alexandra Elizabeth).

**ROGALSKY.**—On Friday, December 13th, 1974, to Vanessa (nee Penny) and Leon, of Wood End, Victoria, Australia—a daughter.

## MARRIAGE

**NORBURY : ELLIS.**—On December 13th, John Charles Norbury, to Mrs. Eileen Ellis.

**GOLDEN WEDDING**

**DAWSON : McKERRON.**—On Dec. 15th, 1924, at King's College Chapel, Old Aberdeen, Christopher William Dawson to Mabel Agnes (Jill) McKerron. Now at Midhurst, Sussex.

## DEATHS

**ADDEY.**—On 10 Dec., suddenly, Gerald Thomas, beloved son of Louie and the late L. F. Addey, brother of John and father of Danielle and Michele. Cremation service at St. Marylebone Crematorium, on Tues., 17th Dec. at 10.00 a.m. Flowers to W. Miller 95 Essex Rd., Islington, N.1.

**AGNEW.**—On December 12th 1974, peacefully at Sidmouth, Sylvia, widow of Stair Carnegie Agnew, C.I.P.

**ALFORD.**—On December 13th, 1974, Rosalie Francesca Alford, suddenly, at Torbay Hospital, Torquay: widow of Group Captain F. R. Alford, O.B.E., M.C., R.A.F. and dearly loved mother of Ian, Mark and Iris. Funeral 2.30 p.m., Wednesday, 18th December. Crematorium Chapel, Torquay. Family flowers only.

**BIDDELL.**—On Dec 13th, peacefully, in hospital, Pauline Biddell, of Stuart House, Hampstead, sister of Cecil Henry Biddell and Doris Mary Evans. Funeral at Bedford Chapel, Golders Green Crematorium, Wednesday, Dec 18th, at 1.45 p.m. Cut flowers may be sent to Messrs. J. Crowe, 45 Mill Lane, West Hampstead, N.W.6.

**BRIGHT.**—On December 13, suddenly at Cossins Cobham, Annie (Nancy), late of Oxted, widow of Alfred Geoffreson Bright, in her 95th year. Cremation, Woking Crematorium, 3.30 p.m., Thurs. Dec. 19th. Flowers to James & Thomas Ltd., Mill Rd., Cobham. No mourning.

## DEATHS

**BURLINSON.**—On December the 5th, in a road accident in France, Jonathan Henry ("Jon"), aged 35, beloved husband of Muriel and father of Megan. Dearly loved second son of Dick and Pat Burlinson, and dear brother of Nigel and David. Cremation took place in Paris, December 12th.

**BURTON.**—On Dec. 13, passed peacefully away, Roger Philip Mercerau, father of Peter, Rupert and Sarah. Service at Haycombe Crematorium, Bath, on Wednesday 18th December at 2.20 p.m. Flowers to A. L. Hooper, Bath.

**CLARKE-JERVOISE.**—On Friday, December 13th, 1974, peacefully at Idsworth Park, Horndean, Major Arthur Francis Clarke-Jervoise, D.L., J.P. Funeral service private. Holy Trinity, Blandford, at 2.15 p.m., Wednesday, December 18th, followed by cremation. Memorial service to be held later. No flowers, no letters, please.

**COBB.**—On December 11th, at Lyncot Newtown, St. Martin, Helston, Cornwall, Derek Anthony, aged 49, beloved husband of Anne, loving father of Stephanie, Anthony and Nicholas. Funeral service at St. Martin-in-Meneage Parish Church, on Tuesday December 17th, at 2.30 p.m.

**CRICK.**—On 13th Dec., 1974, of 4 Carisbrooke Court, Weymouth St., London, W.1., Stephen (F.C.A.), youngest son of George and Mary Elizabeth Crick, of Kensington. Service at Golders Green, 18th Dec. at 12.30 p.m. Underneath are the everlasting arms.

**CROFTON.**—On December 13th 1974, peacefully at The Convent of The Assumption, Sidmouth, Mary Mercedes (nee Moncrieff) in her 96th year. In religion, Sister Mary Mercy. The Requiem Mass in The Convent Chapel tomorrow, Tuesday December 17th at 3 p.m.

**CROOKE.**—On Dec 13th, peacefully, after a short illness, Edith Loughnan, Heim (Mia), widow of Roland Howard and dearly loved mother of John Hugh and Pat. Service on Friday, Dec 20th at Woolavington Church, Woolavington, Somerset, 1.45 p.m. Family flowers only, donations if desired to Royal National Institute for the Deaf. Inquiries please to J. E. Gilbert & Son, 13-14 John Street, Bridgwater. Tel. 2344.

**CROXFORD, EDNA.**—On Dec. 12th, 1974, suddenly but peacefully in her sleep, dearly loved mother of Michael. Cremation private. Enquiries to Sargeant and Son, Slough 20081. Memorial service later.

**DONNELLY.**—On 12th December, 1974, Edward Joseph Donnelly, dearest husband of Phyl, loving and good father of Ursula, Anthony and Teresa, and grandfather of their children, and late headmaster of St. Peter and St. Paul's School, Mitcham, Surrey, R.I.P. Requiem Mass St. Theresa's, Bishopsford Road, Morden, 2.15 p.m., Wednesday, 18th December. Close family flowers only. Donation to Cancer Research.

**DOUGLAS.**—On 13th December, suddenly but peacefully, at his home, Bini Fadet, San Luis, Menorca, Spain, Gordon Charles Douglas, C.A., dearly loved husband of Sheila, loving father of Catherine and Marian and beloved son of Herbert and Alice Douglas, of 151 Ravensbourne Avenue, Bromley.

**DUNLOP.**—On 14th December, suddenly, John Dunlop, beloved husband of Johan. Camokuhill Douglas, Ballfron. Funeral private. A memorial service will be held later.

**ERSKINE.**—On December 12th at Little Bisterne, Burley, Hants, Margaret Helen, sister of Christian and of Griselda Archer of Verwood, Dorset. Funeral Tuesday, December 17th, at 12 noon at Burley Parish Church.

**FANSHAWE.**—On 14th December, 1974, Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Macaulay Fanshawe, beloved husband of Mary, of Wood Hall, Rose. Funeral at St. James's Church, Longborough, Moreton-in-the-Marsh, at 1.30 a.m. on 19th December, 1974.

**FINER.**—On December 14th, after a short illness, the Hon. Sir Morris Finer, aged 67. Funeral private. No flowers please. Date of memorial meeting to be announced later.

**GILROY.**—On December 14th, peacefully, after a long illness bravely borne, Mona, beloved wife of John and dear mother of Tessa and Sally. Please, please, no letters, and friends' thoughts are so much better. Funeral early.

**GORDON.**—On Dec. 13th, peacefully, at Ranham Croft Nursing Home, Salisbury, Vera, of The Old Rectory, Knights Enham, Andover, formerly of Canterbury, widow of late Colonel H. E. Gordon much loved by all her family. Funeral service at Knights Enham church, Thursday, 19th December, 11.15 a.m.

**HAHN.**—On December 14th, peacefully, after long illness, Kurt, aged 88, beloved by his family. Funeral at Salem, Friday, 20th December 3.00 p.m.

**HARLAND.**—On 13th December, peacefully with her family, Lisa, beloved mother of Julia and dear Granny of Justin and Sasha. Requiem Mass at St. Thomas More Catholic Church, Seaford, on Thursday, 19th December, at 2.15 p.m., followed by cremation at Woodvale Crematorium, Brighton. Flowers to Seaford Funeral Services, Seaford.

**HART.**—On Dec. 13th, 1974, Beatrice Mabel Vibert, of Walhatch Hotel, Forest Row, Sussex, wife of the late Harold R. Hart, much loved mother of Margaret, John and Jean. Service at Surrey and Sussex Crematorium, Worth, December 19th, at 11.30 a.m. Flowers to Brinkhurst, East Grinstead 23092.

**HOOPER.**—On December 14th, 1974, suddenly and very peacefully, Gwendolyn, of Somers Croft, Somers Road, Lyme Regis and Sandbanks, Dorset (formerly of Blackheath and Bournemouth), beloved sister of Kathleen and younger daughter of the late Charles and Edith Hooper. Funeral service, the Parish Church, Lyme Regis, on Tuesday, at 2.0 p.m., followed by cremation at Exeter at 3.30 p.m. Family flowers only but donations if desired to the Vicar, St. Martin in the Fields, London, W.C.2.

**ILES.**—Air Vice Marshal Leslie Millington Iles, C.B.E., A.F.C., passed peacefully away in the early hours of Friday, 13 December, after a short illness and his passing will be mourned by all who loved him. The cremation will take place at Woking Crematorium on Thursday, 19 December at noon. Flowers should be sent to F. W. Chitty and Company, 48 Elmgrove Road, Weybridge, Surrey.

**JUCKER.**—On 8th December, suddenly, at his home in Epping, George Henry, beloved husband of Maureen and father of Antoinette and Stephanie. Requiem Mass at the Church of The Immaculate Conception in Epping, 9.30 a.m. Tuesday, December 17th, followed by interment in Epping Cemetery. No flowers, please, but donations to the Salvation Army. A man apart who will be greatly missed by those privileged to have known him.

**KENNEDY.**—On December 13th, 1974, lost at sea off Cromer, Lian George Kennedy, aged 20, son of Horsa and Maureen Kennedy of Burnham Overy, Norfolk. No letters, please.

**LANE.**—On Friday, 13th December, 1974, peacefully, Jessie Maud, aged 90 years, widow of Captain Ernest Lane, C.M.G., of Bloxworth and Portrell, daughter of the late George Hoys, of Melrose House, Pretoria and Mrs. Hoys. Funeral service at Bloxworth Wareham, on Friday, 20th December, at 2.30 p.m. No letters, please. Family flowers only.

**McMURTRY.** Rennie, Ogilvie, M.C., at home in Montreal, 14th Dec. in his 93rd year. Funeral private. No flowers. Donations if wished to Save The Children Fund, Montreal.

**McQUILLIN.**—On December 13th, 1974, at her home, Flat 9, 5A Portland Place, W.1., Joyce, beloved wife of Vincent Oswald McQuillin. Flowers and all inquiries please, to H. R. Kenyon Ltd., tel. 01-723 3677.

**MALLINSON.**—On 29th November, peacefully, in Perth, Australia, Adeline, beloved wife of Richard and mother of Charles, Jasper and Christopher.

**MOSEY.**—On December 12th, 1974, peacefully, at his home, 4, The Drive, Radlett, Herts, Frederick William, aged 72 years, dearly loved husband of the late Margaret Mosey, beloved father of Linden and grandfather of James and Nicholas. Service at the West Herts Crematorium, Garston, near Watford, Wednesday, December 18th at 3.30 p.m.—Enquiries to J. A. Clark & Son, Ltd., 01-449 3578.

**SARSFIELD-HALL.** — On December 12th, 1974, in hospital, Robert, loved and lost husband and father. Funeral at Slough Crematorium, on Thursday, December 19th at 12.30. Family flowers only.

**SCARLETT.**—On 9th Dec., 1974, James Norman, aged 3 months, dearly loved son of Gweno and John and brother of Alexia. donations to the National Childrens Homes, 85 Highbury Park, N5 1UD.

**SKEATE.**—On 13th Dec., 1974, Freddie, of Ingatestone, beloved husband of Peggy and devoted father of Mary and Sally. Died very peacefully after long illness. Service at St. Edmunds and St. Mary's Church, Ingatestone, 11.15 a.m., Wed. 18th Dec. Followed by burial at Fryerning Cemetery. No flowers, please, but donations, if desired, may be sent to Royal Marsden Hospital, Fulham Rd., S.W.3.

**TIMMS.**—On December 10th, 1974, suddenly and peacefully at home, Marie Elizabeth Timms, aged 89 years, of Bay Court, Doctors Commons Road, Berkhamsted, widow of James Alfred Timms, late of Greencourt Drive, Bognor Regis and previously Wildown Road, Southbourne, Bournemouth.

**TURNER.**—On Dec. 10th, 1974, Wing Commander Norman Whittaker, suddenly at Shrewsbury, loving and very dearly loved husband of Dilys. Cremation took place on Friday, 13th December. A memorial service will be held later.

**UNWIN.**—On December 13th, suddenly at Orchard House, Colwinston, Glamorgan, Decima, aged 83 years. Funeral service, Harbledown Parish Church, Canterbury, on Wednesday 18th December, at 12 noon.

**WATSON.**—On December 13th, 1974, Anne, wife of Colonel W. J. Watson, O.B.E., Spring Lodge, Barnard Castle, Co Durham. Cremation private, memorial service, Friday, 20th December, at St. Mary's Parish Church, at 3.0 p.m. No flowers, donations to Cancer Research.

**WAYMAN.**—On December 13th, 1974, at Leicester, George Hope, of 3 Abbey House, Bury St Edmunds, for many years private master at Eton School. Funeral service at Culford Church on Thursday, 19th December, at 2.30 p.m. Flowers to L. Foreman Ltd., 20 Whiting Street, Bury St. Edmunds, tel. 4049.

**WEDGWOOD.**—On December 13th, 1974, after a long illness courageously borne, the Hon. Mrs. Dorothy Wedgwood, O.B.E., daughter of Percy James Wiser and widow of the Hon. Josiah Wedgwood, dearly loved mother of John and Ralph Wedgwood and Jennifer Lehmann. Cremation private, memorial service in London, date to be announced. Interment at Barlaston Church.

**MEMORIAL SERVICES**

**BENTHALL.**—A Thanksgiving Service for Michael Benthall, C.B.E., will be held at St. Paul's Church, Covent Garden, on Tuesday, December 17th, at noon.

**COWE, J. J. B.**, C.Engineer, F.I. Marine Engineer, Chief Superintendent Engineer with Denholm Ship Management of Glasgow. A Memorial Service will be held in Ashton Parish Church, Gourock, on Wednesday, 18 December, at 12 noon.

**RICKARD.** A Service of Thanksgiving for Reginald York Rickard, M.B.E., F.C.A. will be held at St. George's, Hanover Square, London, W.1. at 11 o'clock on Saturday 21st December 1974.

**ROBINS.**—A Service of Thanksgiving for Lady Robins will be held at St Michael's, Chester Square, at 12 noon on Tuesday, 17th December.

## IN MEMORIAM

**GUEDALLA.**—To the dear memory of my husband, Philip Guedalla, who died December 16, 1944.
HAZEL MAJOR, A. C. S.—In very loving memory of my father.

**HOWARD, MARGARET.**—Widow of Norman Howard, long-time an organising spirit in the Family Planning Association. Cremated Dec. 10th. Tribute and loving memorial to my dear sister, who lived to the full, loved life, family, friends and civilisation. Forgetful of herself, inspired, cheered and supported others as few have done. F. Bernard Muller, Toronto, Canada, in association with Lina and Ted Cooke, of London, Ontario, Canada.

**SILBERSTON.** PHOEBE.—Loving memories of my darling mother. 15.12.72.—Gertrude Schilling.

**THOMAS.** HAROLD CASHEL PRIEST.—Remembering (Tommy) greatly loved and missed. Violet. 16th December, 1972.
"Let us speak the truth, in Love." Ephy. 4.

## IN MEMORIAM

**WATTS, GEORGE ALBERT.**—In treasured memory of my wonderful Father on his birthday. Never a day dawns without you are in my thoughts. Daddy darling.—Joyce.

## FUNERAL ARRANGEMENTS

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## FORTHCOMING EVENTS

**THE IRISH GEORGIAN SOCIETY**
Lecture and Christmas Party : John O'Callaghan on Victorian Architecture in Ireland 7 p.m. Tuesday, 17th December. The Irish Club, 82 Eaton Square. Bar, Folk supper after 33 Tite Street, SW3. 9 p.m. Tickets at the door. £2 per head inc. wine.

**A collection of Russian and Greek Ikons**
will be exhibited from December 20th through January by Marina Bowater (of the former Bowater Gallery Ltd.), 32b Kensington Church St., London, W.8. 10 a.m.–6 p.m. daily.

## ANNOUNCEMENTS

**GREETINGS**
From : The Times Appointments Team
To: All our advertisers and our colleagues in Advertising and Employment Agencies.
Message:
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We wish you a Merry Christmas
And a Happy New Year".
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**LET'S CONQUER CANCER** in the Seventies. This is the aim of the Cancer Research Campaign. Isn't it worth 10p? Please help to achieve it by sending as much as you can spare to Sir John Reiss Cancer Research Campaign (Dept. TC1), Freepost, London SW1Y 5YT.

**DID YOU SEE** Frank Bough last Sunday on BBC 1 T.V. appealing on behalf of Inskip St. Giles, the non-profit making Housing Association for physically handicapped people. Donations, please, to Frank Bough, 32 West Street, Poole, Dorset.

**INFLATION** and sharply rising operating costs have forced a revision of the subscription to the AA Relay service, from January 1st next it will by £3.90 a year, which includes cover for both Full and Associate members of the Association.

**WINNER** of the Southern Cross Motor Caravan tree holiday competition. Mr. A. C. Smith. If you would like details of a motor caravan holiday in 1975 contact Southern Cross Campers, at Sunningdale Carriage Co., on Ascot (0990) 20361.

**WELL EDUCATED LADY,** elderly, plus 2 domesticated dogs, desperately requires small flat as low rent. Companion/baby sitting if required.—Apply Paul Sherriff, Gerrards Cross 85451.

**DINING OUT** this weekend? Don't book anywhere until you read the dining out column in The Times Saturday Bazaar.

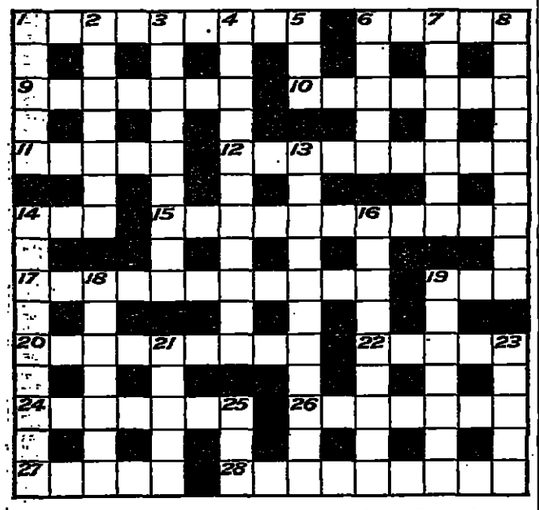
**B.A., B.Sc.**—See B.A., B.Sc. plus under Services.
**IBM ELECTRIC** typewriters.—See Business Services.
**I.S.P.** offer free advice on overseas employment.—See Gen. Vacs.
**EXAMS IN '75 ?** See Talbot Rice, under Services.
**APPEALS ORGANIZERS** for National Charity.—See General Vacs.
**HAVE FUN** helping the old. Drivers needed one Sunday afternoon a month. Contact 01-2440 0530.
**A & O EXAMS,** Uxbridge.—See Marsden Tutors under Services.
**CARPETS,** ex-Exhibition.—Sapphire Carpets.—See Sales & Wants.
**TOP FLIGHT TRAVELS.** Best value. Gld Depts. See Holidays & Villas.
**KRUGERRANDS.**—See our advertisement under Articles for Sale. David Owen Edmunds. (Gold & Diamonds Division).
**BURKE'S PEERAGE** now available. See For Sale and Wanted.
**ANOREXIA NERVOSA.**—Compulsive fasting, stuffing.—01-748 4587.
**HOUSE/APARTMENT CLEANING?** See Personal Services.
**SCIENTIST/ENGINEER** . . . middle-aged, resident W. London, would like to meet others or group for social activities. Box 0491 M, The Times.
**CHELSEA ESTATE AGENT** requires Negotiator.—See General Vacancies.
**BECHSTEIN** Rosewood drawing room Grand.—See Tues and Wanted.
**NICE.** Villa wanted 1st Feb.-Mar. 15th. See Holidays and Villas.
**ROSEMARY LANGFORD.** Interior design.—See Saturday Bazaar.
**PRE-UNIVERSITY.**—See Pre-University under Services.
**RIDING SCHOOL** for sale. See under Business for Sale.
**NON-PROFIT MAKING** Humanitarian Organisation seeks office accomodation London (W.1. area) or suburbs, comprising not less than 6 rooms and reception area. Replies in strict confidence to Box 0490 D, The Times.
**GREAT!** Uncle Louis Towle. 70 kisses and hugs from Lily. Daniel Joshua and their parents.
**REWARD.** Gold daisy earclip, pearl centre, lost Dec. 11, either Elgin Avenue, Park Lane or Sloane St. 624 1273.
**VICAR'S DAUGHTERS.** Researcher would like to interview the lively minded daughters of Clergymen for project on real life people in strict confidence, no real names used. Please write to Box 0347 M, The Times.
**I.S.R.** offer free advice on overseas employment.—See Gen. Vacs.
**SOUTH DEVON** Resort Residential/Business Possibilities.—See Commercial and Industrial Property.
**EDUCATIONAL.** . . . Premises required.—See Premises.
**GRACIOUS LIVING.**—See Country Properties.
**DEPRESSED DISC JOCKEY.**—See Situations Wanted.
**BURSAR** required Leeds Girls High School.—See Pub. & Ed. Appts.
**REQUIRE PAVING PASSENGERS** for drive to Athens, Thurs. eve., returning 6 Jan. Phone Mr Lowe, 493 7242

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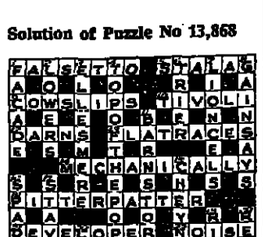
## The Times Crossword Puzzle No 13,869



ACROSS
1 They suggest Silver didn't wipe his feet on the mat (4, 5).
6 A boot of this shape is barred (5).
9 Steersman with set of teeth that's unflattering (7).
10 French dressing (7).
11 Fires for bagging things (5).
12 Effects of potatoes going right (and not quietly) to the head (9).
14 Weight expected of 10 (3).
15 Wot Tyler's doing ? (11).
17 What's left of the point—the lot ? (5, 6).
19 Liz in a flutter (3).
20 Chinese tin 14 across, might see after that (5).
22 They are rapacious and strung up to test current tendencies (5).
24 Forefingers can be symbolically powerful (7).
26 Transfigured nun, distressed dame anon (7).
27 Steersman who joins a mountaineering team ? (5).
28 Won't believe Scotch opacity is conducive to red influence (9).

DOWN
1 Kicks from horses (5).
2 Reading Roman Law ? But for Greek I need this (7).
3 Illegal skylight ? Rot ! (9).
4 Early SNP victor (6, 5).
5 So this transit sounds rough (3).
6 28 bereft of all-round secretary ? What a business ! (5).
7 Signor of same complexion as the late Captain in Cranford ? (7).
8 Yet it might have been right under one's eyes (9).
13 The content of kisses for Peter Pan (11).
14 Blubbering bellman ? (4, 5).
16 Uncle in cape, perhaps (9).
18 Came clean about being a high-rise landlord (5, 2).
19 Timothy likely to get stung early (7).
21 Award for an ideal husband ? (5).
23 Parties won successively at Dunmow (5).
25 Missile man (3).

Solution of Puzzle No 13,868



## Lonely and Cold at Christmas

Not everyone can look forward to a happy Christmas with friends and good cheer. For many hundreds *the only prospect is another* lonely day in a cold, dismal room. The gay lights will be in other people's windows.

You can send the most joy-giving Christmas gift of all to one despairing old man or woman—the chance to be rehoused in one of Help the Aged's flats designed for the needs of old folk. We are building all we can, but your gift can help us do more.

If you have something to be thankful for, please join in putting a smile on another *despairing face. Because of* loans available to Help the Aged, every £2 you give provides £40 of housing.

# PERSONAL COLUMNS

also on page 23

## ANNOUNCEMENTS

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## CHRISTMAS GREETINGS

**ESMOND DRURY** wishes all his 1,473 past pupils a Happy Christmas and good fishing in the New Year. Fishing course details for 1975 now ready. Lt. Col. Esmond Drury, Langton, Spilsby, Lincs.

**MR. & MRS. AMBROSE KING** with not be sending Christmas cards this year. They take this opportunity of wishing all their friends a very Happy Christmas and a Prosperous New Year.

**THE HON. MRS. GUY STOPFORD** will not be sending Christmas cards this year. Wishes all her friends a Happy Christmas and a Prosperous New Year.

**WASTE OF NATURAL RESOURCES.** Best wishes for Christmas and 1975 to all our friends. To conserve trees we send no cards. Paul and Margot Lysley, Castle Combe.

## UK HOLIDAYS

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## CHRISTMAS AWAY

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## CHRISTMAS AWAY

**WANTED—ISLE OF WIGHT** furnished furnished house with garden for Christmas rental (20th December to 2nd January). Good price paid for short let.—01-730 2588.

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